POLITICAL.

KANE COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispasch to The Tribuns.

ELGIN, Ill., March 27.—The special election

predered by the Chairman of the Board of Su-pervisors for County Clerk and for Coroner will

ceur on Saturday, April 12, to fill vacancies in hess offices.

The Republicans have exhibited considerable

tivity in the field, and all the towns are hold

ing primary meetings this week to select delegates to the Republican County Convention

which will occur at Geneva on Saturday of this

Elgin to-day selected a delegation favorable to Charles W. Raymond for County Clerk, a

young and popular lumber merchant of this city, and nephew of the Hon. B. W. Kaymond,

of Chicago. His qualifications for the position are ample, but, having entered the field at so late a day in the campaign, his chances of course are somewhat problematical.

Supervisor Charles Miller, of St. Charles, will carry the delegation of his town into the Convention.

carry the delegation of his town into the Convention.

The only other prominent candidate is Thomas Meredith, of Batavia, whose nomination on Saturday seems a foregone conclusion. His competency, integrity, and honestvare so prominent that the Convention cannot afford to ignore him. His record in public life in Kane County for the past twenty years is highly commendable, while his career as a stalwart Republican entities him to a claim upon the ready and hearty indorsement of the delegates on Saturday.

W. S. Beaupre, of Aurora, has withdrawn from the field.

No prominent candidates have been announced for the office of Coroner.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 27.—A ticket was

nominated last night by a body of men com-posed of all parties and creeds to defeat the

The following are the officers nominated: Su-pervisor, H. E. Hoyt; Clerk, Sidney Hayes; Jus-

tice, J. H. Bostwick; Treasurer, W. F. Monta-gue; and a few other minor offices. The ticket

DETROIT

ed Edwin F. Conely. The Natio

THE PALMER MOVEMENT.

OHIO ELECTION LAW.

DUBUQUE. DUBUQUE, Ia., March 27.—The Republica

City Convention was held to-day at the Court-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., March 27.—This after

er, for Treasurer. The Greenbackers nominated L. R. Lewis, marble-dealer, for Mayor, and R. Katz, clothier, for Treasurer. Katz is a hard-money min and won'r run.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March 27.-The Republicans to

day nominated L. R. Baumgartner for Mayor and J. Kent Hamilton for City Solicitor.

TALMAGE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Talmage tria

progresses slowly. The defense cross-examined

Mr. Remington to-day, and succeeded in getting

many admissions from him, the principal on being that the proprietors had sold the Christian

being that the proprietors had sold the Christian of Work without giving the notice agreed upon to Mr. Taimage, and that perhaps he was not very wrong in retaliating by inserting his valedictory without giving them any notice. It was a clear case of diamond cut diamond. When Mr. Remington was done with, a letter was read from six contumacious witheasses who resolutely refuse to testify, though threatened with exclusion from the Church.

HURRY UP AND CROWD THE STATE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 37.—The State Board of Immigration, appointed by Gov. Smith under the law enacted by the Legislature at its recent

the law enacted by the Legislature at its recent session, held a first meeting to-night at the Newhall House. The first business was to adopt rules for the government of the Board, and fix upon Milwaukee as headquarters. Petitions for appointment to the position of State Immigrant Agent were presented by Joseph Brucker and others, but, without considering these, the Board adjourned until to-morrow. Gov. Smith is ex-officio President of the organization.

Dismond Cut Diamond.

VOLUME XXXIX.

CLOTHING.

Cannot Set the Programme Agreed upon by Day Yet!

HOPE TO BE THERE ABOUT APRIL 5.

REMARKABLE BARGAINS Men's Wearing Apparel Boys', Youths', and Children's Garments,

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

For a few days more at the Old Numbers, 184 & 186 State-st.

Due Notice will be given of our Opening at our Larger New Store on Madison-st.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—A stock never equaled in the West-Brimful of rare and exquisite patterns and designs, and the BEST artists in the city for all kinds of House Decorating.

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N. R. Buyers should inspect our immense new stool of CARPETS, FURNITURE, CURTAINS, REDDING. BABY CARRIAGES.

VISIT THE FAIR BABY CARRIAGES.

OUR \$4.38 CARRIAGE, OUR \$5.68 CARRIAGE, OUR \$8.68 CARRIAGE, NOTHING LIKE THEM ANYWHERE. The finest and best in this market, at from 25 to 50 or cent less than any other house.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Encyclopedia

NINTH EDITION. AMERICAN REPRINT.
The NINTH volume is now in press, and will soon be ready for delivery to our subscribers.

J. M. STODDART & CO.

CAUTION

To whom it may concern:
I hereby give notice that my wife. LYDIA DE KALB
CHANDLER, has been living separate and apart from
me since the sid day of November last, without my
concent and without my fault, and that I will not pay
any bills of her contracting.
WILLIAM WALLACE CHANDLER.
Chicago, March 24, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS. Messra. THOS. COOK & SON, originators of the world-renowned Tourist and Excursion System, estab-lished 1841, have arranged a series of

Special Personally-Conducted Parties TO EUROPE AT THE LOWEST RATES OF FARE EVER YET ADVERTISED!

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Available in connection with all Lines of Steamers to Ireland. Scotland. England. France, Germany, Swedeniand. Spain, Portugal, Italy. Egypt, Palestine, Round the World, etc., etc., Issued in many cases at greatly reduced rates, and enable one or more Passengers to travel by any route, at any date, and do not compet the holders to travel in parties unless they wish. Pull particulars in COOK'S EXCURSIONIST, by mail, 10 cents. Address THOMAS COOK & SON. 261 Broadway, N.Y. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York London Paris-Steamers sall every Sturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for Botthampton and Bremen Passengers booked for condorder are allower from New York to South-London, Lordon Havre, and Bremen, first cable, 100; secrate about 100; secr

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, from Fier 42 N. H., foot of Canal-St., N. Y.

First Cabin, \$55 to \$70, according to accommodation. Return tickets, \$100 to \$120. Second Cabin, \$40, re. Burn makets, \$75. Steerage, \$24. 72 Broadway, N.Y.

JAMES WARKACK, General Western Manager, 124 Washington st., Chicago. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

JOLIET & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO. SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

ANNUAL MEETING. The Stockholders of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad company are hereby notified that the annual meeting if said Company, for the election of Directors and the sussection of such other business as may be presented, assumed to the company, in Chicago III, on Monday, the lad ay of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The transfer books will be closed on the 21st instant, at the close of business hours on that day, and reopened in the 8th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABRE, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

the House Republican Caucus.

They Will Oppose the Political Clauses by Every Possible Means,

And Propose Amendments to Test the Honesty of the Democrats.

They Resolve that No Pairs with Democrats Shall Be Allowed.

Consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill Practically Finished in the House.

The Railroad Telegraph Provision Adopted Without Opposition.

Why Carter H. Harrison's "Vindication" Is Not Forthcoming.

A Matter Demanding Full Explanation on the Part of Carter.

Secretary Sherman's Report of His Dealings with the Syndicates.

He Has Saved Over \$600,000 from the Expenses Allowed

THE REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27 .- The Hous Republicans this afternoon held a caucus to de Appropriation bills. The result was very har-monious. "The party," said one of the foremost men in it to-night, "will stand like a rock." The Caucus Committee first submitted its report through Gen. Garfield, Chairman. This report gave a comprehensive view of the situation, and was upanimously adopted. The conclusions of the report and of the caucus gen-erally may be thus summarized: The first point hat will be made is that the political amend nents are not in order on Appropriation bills Although the same amendments were incorpogenerally known that the Speaker

NEVER RULED THEM IN ORDER. He was not called upon to do so. It happened that the Republicans who most closely watched the parliamentary points were absent from the Chamber for a few moments, during which Abram S. Hewitt moved the amendments, and they were allowed to come in without any point being made by the Republicans present that they were not in order. Amendments were in order only under Democratic rule, which provides that new legislation cannot be allowed on Appro priation bills unless they show affirmatively retrenchment of expenses on their face. The words, "And keep the peace at the pells," the Republicans will argue, do not carry any retrenchment upon their faces

on in Themselves, for the reason that the army has to be main tained at the same expense, whether it is at any time used to keep the peace at the polis or not. The Republicans of course expect that Speaker Randall will rule that the amendments are in order, although it is difficult to see in what way he can justify his rulings. The point of order overruled, the Republicans will oppose the amendments on their merits, and will insist upon the fullest opportunity for amendment and debate. If the Democrats do not allow this the Republicans will enforce their demand by resort to fillbustering, and, to make their demand more effective, will decline to pair with the Democrats. But after sufficient opportunities for debate and amendment have seen offered, the Republicans will not seek to defeat the bill by dilatory motions.

THE KEYNOTE OF THE OPPOSITION of the Republicans will be the fact that the law as the Democrats propose to leave it degrades the United States, and leaves the General Government on an inequality with the States.
It is believed that most States authorize the use of militia to keep
the peace at the polls or at any other place on election-day, or at any other time The Republicans will insist that in a general election, where the United States should be the supreme control, the authority must be at least on an equality of that of the States; that it will not do to say that Rifle Clubs, Waite-Liners. Red Shirts, and all the machinery of bulldozing

in the guise of a partisan State militia SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT to go to the polls at the Federal election, while any Government officer who shall go near the polls with an armed force for any purpose shall be liable to heavy fine and imprisonment. More than that, Republicans in consideration in caucus of the amendments proposed by the Democrats discovered new causes for alarm.

Keifer, of Chio, first called attention to the trick. The present law reads: sec. 2,002 No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of, the United States, shall order, bring, keep, or have under his authority and control any troops or armed men at a place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls.

The bill as proposed by the Democrats repeals the world in the peace at the polls.

the words, "Or to keep the peace at the polls." A close examination of the language of the lat as it would be left shows that the Democrats go farther than to keep any military officer from the polls with troops to keep the peace. They

keep away. of the United States accompanied by an unarmed posse. This would prevent the United States Marshal from going with an armed posse, or with armed policemen, to the polls to suppress a riot; would prevent a regular United States Marshal from going with an armed posse, or armed himself, to the rescue of any Supervisor who might be assailed, and would in fact prevent bringing any civil posse of the United States to the polls for any supervisor.

for any purpose whatever.

The point was very strongly made in caucus that the law proposed by the Democrats in this Army bill really covered all that they hope to

FRIDAY MARCH 28, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, a Southern member insisted that under the law as it would stand Supervisors WOULD HAVE NO CHANCE

in the South, and would not be able to remain at the polls.

There were agreat many short speeches, the five-minute rule having been adooted. Mr. Garfield spoke first, submitting the report of the Caucus Committee, outlining what he thought should be the Republican position. Mr. Camon, of Illinois, desired to know whether the Republicans were disposed to enter upon a fight that would not be a winning one, but was very reso-

United States to be degraded.

Anson McCook, of New York, did not feel comfortable at the thought that the army might be disbanded at the end of the fiscal year, but indicated his purpose to stand resolutely with

Mr. Field, of Boston, thought that some of the propositions proposed by the Democrats would meet his approval, if submitted as independent measures, but he should stand with his party in opposing them in an appropriation

Generally the debate was harmonious, and

the final decision was an united one.

Generally the debate was harmonious, and the final decision was an united one.

PROPOSED ARENDMENTS.

Gen. Baker, of Indiana, submitted to the caucus the three following amendments, which he proposes to offer as amendments to the Democratic propositions on the Army Appropriation bill. These three smendments, if adopted, would help to place the United States to some extent on an equality with the States with regard to Federal elections:

No military officer or other person connected with any military organization existing in any State shall order, attend, or participate in any muster or cataering of such military organization or any part thereof at any time within fifteen days immediately preceding the holding of any general or special election for such Representatives in Congress, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions aforesaid shall be fined no exceeding \$5,000 and be impresented that diabor not less than three months nor more than three years.

No person other than United States and State civil officers, armed with any gun, shotgun, revolver, or other frearem, or having in his hands or upon his person any dirk, bowie-khife, club, bindgeon, or other deadly weapon, shall, on the day of any general or special election held in any State at which Representatives in Congress are to be voted for, or on the days provided for the registration of voters for the election of such Representatives, approach nearer than one half-mile to any such voting-place or place of registration in any State, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions aforesaid shall be fined not exceeding \$5,000, and be imprisenced at hard labor not less than three months nor more than three years.

Insert after Line 8, in Sec. 6, the following:

And no officer or other person belonging to the militia force of any State, and no officer or other

And no officer or other person belonging to the militia force of any State, and no officer or other person belonging to any volunteer or other military organization existing under the laws of any State, shall order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State for the election of Representatives in Congress, unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or of said State, or to suppress a riot, under the same penalties as above.

THE CAUCUS.

THE CAUCUS.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—A caucus of the Republican members of the House was held immediately after the adjournment to-day, Mr. Frye presiding, for the purpose of discussing the situation in regard to the political clauses which the majority has determined to incorporate in the Army and Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills. The subject was very generally discussed, and the sentiment was unanimous in opposition to the programme arvery generally discussed, and the sentiment was unanimous in opposition to the programme arranged by the Democrats. Messrs. Garfield, Keiler, Williams (Wis.), Belfort, Conger, and others made léngthy speeches, sustaining the views above indicated, and it was finally agreed that every endeavor should be finade by the minority to prevent the passage of the bills named above unless they shall be relieved of the provisions in question. The sense of the caucus was that if the Democrats should insist upon carrying out the plan already adopted by them, the effect would be the stoppage of the wheels of the Government, and the majority would be responsible for the result. responsible for the result.
The following resolution was adopted without

Resolved. That it is the sense of this cancus that nereafter, and until the appropriation bills are dis-cosed of, no pairs by Republicans shall under any consideration be made. This resolution appears to indicate a determi-nation on the part of the Republicans to resort to filibustering rather than recede in any man-ner from the position they have taken.

IN THE SENATE. THE HUNGRY HORDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—The Demo cratic Senators find it impossible to escape the crowds of office-seekers. The announcement by the newly-elected officers that they do no propose to make any present changes in the force under them seems to have failed of the desired effect. The corridors have been packed during the sessions of the Senate, and the door keepers and pages have been busy taking cards to Senators, and the latter have been kept on the jump responding. One means of approaching Senators has, however, been cut off. The rescue, and a new order has been issued which keeps all American citizens except Senators and attendants of the Senate from the floor before a session and after adjournment. This shutting the Senate Chamber from citizens is thus prac ticed for the first time by the Democracy.

BRIGHT.

The Indianapolis dispatches to the New York Times giving details of the indictments, trials. and compromises of Mr. Bright, Sergeant-at Arms of the Senate, have created a lively sensa tion here among the Democrats. They are o such a specific character that the opinion is general that the Senate will be obliged to take notice of them. There is considerable feeling over the fact that Senators Voorhees and McDonald, both of whom were cognizant of all the details support to a man for a Senate office whom they must have known would be at once put upon he defensive, and the Democrats of the Senate will be placed with him in a very annoying posi

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections now has Ingalis' case fairly before them. They will not be as anxious to make a vacancy in Kansas as in Louisiana, since there is no chance of the election of a Democrat. Still there is a good deal of Democratic support for an investigation, and the fact that Senator Ingalls has not himself demanded an investigation has created considerable unfavorable comment

MUST WAIT FOR THE SIGNAL. Messrs. Blaine, Hoar, and Dawes showed the Democratic Senators to-day that the Republican mipority are not mere automatons, to be moved to and fro as the majority may desire. Senator Blaine was singularly happy in obtaining from Senator Beck an admission that he was not willing to discuss Senator Hoar's resolution until the decision of the Democratic caucus should be known. This, Blaine said, was placing the busi-ness of the Senate, and of the country, in the hands of a committee of safety unknown to

to Hoar, and if he does a general debate will ensue. It was evident to-day that the attempt to apply the gag-law Tuesday afternoon had been found to be indefensible, and Beck accordingly apologized. The discussion had some amusing features and was full of embarrassments for the Democrats. The most remarkable speech perhaps was that of Senator Bayard, who is rapidly losing the hold which he has had on the conservative men on account of the fact that ambition is forcing him into what appears to be a surrender of the both of the conservative men on account of the fact that ambition is forcing him into what appears to be a surrender of this principles. He said to-day that his party was not led by the Dictator of caucus; that there was but one guide which he and his party followed, and that was the Constitution. Yet Mr. Bayard comes fresh from a party caucus, where it is known that he denounced the measures of his party as irregular and THURMAN WILL REPLY

regime. Voorhees plainly told the Republicans to-day that the legislation of the country did not concern them; that the Democrats alone are responsible for it: that they propose to do as they please; and that, when the cancus gets ready to frame any legislation or submit any propositions, the Democrats in their own good time will present them to the Senate, pass them as the cancus has decreed them, and the Republicans could make the most of it.

THE ARMY BILL.

PROGRESS MADE IN THE HOUSE.

Social Dispose to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—The House to-day practically finished the Army bill, except the section relating to the use of troops at the polls. This was reserved for general de-bate, which is expected to-morrow. The bill excludes all army reorganization, and is substan-tially the same as was agreed upon in the last Conference Committee, excepting the clause re-garding the polls. It retains the railway telegraph clause exactly as passed by the House and amended in the Senate. This passed to-day without a dissenting vote, as it did in the last Congress. It is regarded as certain that it will pass the Senate and be agreed to in conference. The hope of the opponents of this feature is in a defeat of the bill from the Republicans' refusal

THE SECTION ABOUT THE POLLS. In fact, there has been a general belief that the fact that the telegraph section was in the bill had much more to do with the disagreement in conference than the section regarding soldiers at the polls. This opinion gained ground from the earnest part which two members of the conference, one a Democrat and one a Republican, took in defeating the proposition looking to cheaper telegraphing.

took in defeating the proposition looking to cheaper telegraphing.

The stock Democratic amendment to reduce the army to 15,000 was offered again, but it was at once apparent that it has little strength in Congress, being beaten by more than 2 to 1. The Greenbackers voted with the Republicans on this proposition, but they drew the line in military affairs at smooth-bore guns, and most of them voted with the Democrats against an increased appropriation for ncreased appropriation for

The House amended the section authorizing the Secretary of War to issue small arms, field artillery, and shelter tents to colleges and universities, first to include high schools and then normal schools, on motion of Harry White, but before this provision was extended to primary schools Ger. Hawley, in a few words, showed the absurdity of thus spreading artillery over the country, and putting it into the hands of those who could not take proper care of it, even if the Government could spare it, and the House struck out the whole section.

CARTER HARRISON.

AN EXPLANATION SADLY NEEDED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 37.—The attack of ex-Doorkeeper Polk upon Carter Harrison has attracted considerable attention among the members of his Committee on Civil-Service Re form who are left in this Congress. Representative James, of New York, a member of that Committee in the last Congress, on speaking of the matter to-day, said in substance this: In the last week of the last Congress the Civil-Service Committee met to audit the accounts and to secure payment for the persons entitled to payment. Several claims were applied for by Harrison to the amount of about \$500. Harrison insisted upon them being paid. The rest of the Committee unanimously

OPPOSED THE PAYMENT of these sums, claiming that they were not due or proper. Mr. James understood, however, that in the closing nours of the Couries, after the Civil-Service Committee had adjourned without day, and had practically disbanded, Carter Harrison secured the payment of this sum which the should not be paid. If this was so, Mr. James said that he thought Mr. Harrison had done decidedly wrong. "If called upon by the Grand Jury," said Mr. James, "I shall make this statement, and, if Harrison has done what it is claimed he has, he should be punished."

It appears that Harrison has

WRITTEN A LETTER TO JAMES asking him to vindicate him. James has written a letter, in which Garth, of Arkansas, has joined, telling Harrison substantially what is contained in this statement. Mr. James declined to furnish a copy of this letter for pubclined to furnish a copy of this letter for publication, but said he would do so if Carter Harrison did not choose to publish it. The records of the Committee sustain Mr. James' statement in every particular. The records show that the Committee refused to pay certain men whose names were upon the pay-roll; that, in the face of this action of the Committee, the men were subsequently paid by order of Carter Harrison.

THE TREASURY.

SECRETARY SHERMAN TO THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27 .- The Senate received to-day from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to Mr. Saulabury's resolution of the 24th of January, detailed information re-garding the refunding of United States bonds from the year 1862 to the present time. The Secretary gives the history of the various contracts with the Syndicates, etc., and says: "In no case has the public money been delivered to any parties upon collateral or otherwise. I am also pleased to state that, after paying the compensations and expenses of the issues, so far as can be ascertained to date, there remains in the Treasury, unexpended of the amount allowed by law, \$637,819. No favors have been shown any of the subscribing parties. I have the honor to suggest that, if the Senate deem the matter of sufficient importance, a commit-tee be authorized to examine into the method employed by the Treasury in refunding the debt, to the end that any existing methods not deemed proper or expedient may be aban-doned and better schemes devised. I shall also be pleased to consult with any member of the Senate who may have any suggestions to offer in the matter, and to open to his inspection all the books and records of the Department, show-ing in detail the transactions in the issue and redemption of the public debt."

SHERMAN TO GILPILLAN.

SHERMAN TO GILPILLAN.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The following letter from Secretary Sherman to Treasurer Gilfillan is made public:

Sur: As it is desirable to make payments of called bonds in a mode that will least disturb the market, you will draw from the depository banks the proceeds of the 4 per cent bonds only when required to make a payment of called bonds, and in proportion from the several depositories to the amounts held by them, as near as may be, in sums of \$1,000. The money in the Treasury, received for 4 per cent bonds, should be applied to the payment of called bonds before such drafts are made. When practicable, drafts upon depository banks for transfers of deposition account of the proceeds of 4 per cent bonds may be so drawn as 10 be payable at the option of the bank, through the New York Clearing-House. Drafts on depository banks in cities other than New York should be drawn a sufficient time in advance to meet the payments there. Payment by called bonds should be treated as a payment in money as of the date when it would under the order be required.

OLIVER --- CAMERON.

THE WIDOW'S MANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—The Olivercameron trial to-day bad no sensational incients. The significant feature of the testimony was the evident attempt of Gen. Butler to show that the Widow Oliver has a monomania on the subject of her daughter. A number of axtraordinary postal cards to different Postmasters were introduced tending to show this, and it is understood that some of the officers of the Navy understood that some of the officers of the Navy Department will be summoned to prove that not long since the widow appeared at the Department insisting that a United States wessel had landed her daughter on some desolate part of the North Carolina coast, where she was living in destitution, and that a United States vessel should be sent in search of her. writing, and others, who testified as to Senator Cameron's handwriting, and to their belief that the letters which are the foundation of the case are forgeries.

WASHINGTON. D. C., March 27.—In the Oliver-Cameron case to-day several letters written to the Postmaster at Millersburg, Ky., by Mrs. Oliver asking about her daughter Alice, and requesting him to find out and let her know Alice's whereabouts; also saying she had heard that Oliver had murdered her, were read and acknowledged by plaintiff as having been written by her. A number of witnesses testified that some of the letters said to have been written by Cameron were evidently forgaries.

INVESTIGATION.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—The Wallace Senate) Committee to-day resumed its inquiry

nto election matters of 1878. The ex-Secretary of the Senate, Gorham, prouced the books of subscriptions in the Departments and the list of moneys sent to different States. The National Committee added nineteen Southern Congressional districts with an average of \$663, and fifty-eight Northern disricts with an average of \$713. No aid was given to 212 districts. The contributions of the Federal officers in Wisconsin went to the State

Committee.

The subscriptions in the book used in the Treasury Department are headed by the name of Secretary Sherman; of the Post-Office De partment, by the Second Assistant Postmaster deneral; of the Agricultural Department, by Commissioner Le Duc; of the Sixth Auditor's office, by the Sixth Auditor.

The money sent to Indiana was put in the hands of Mr. Blair, with the witness' recommendation as to its use.

THE GENERAL POLICY
was to devote the money to close districts.
About nine districts in Ohio were thus helped. The Librarian of the Senate helped Mr. Gorham to compile a sort of Republican campaign test-book, and was paid \$250. The work did not interfere with his official duties. No deduction was made in his salary as Librarian on accouns of his working for the Committee.

The witness thought the subscription in the Treasury Department might amount to \$13,000 or \$13,000, instead of \$7,000 or \$8,000, as stated

(esterday.

About \$2,000 was subscribed in the Post-Office Department. Very little was got from the Interior Department.

United States Marsnal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, testified that he thought, as far as United States Supervisors and Marshals are concerned, Philadelphia can do without them very well. The expenses of United States Supervisors amounted to \$27,440. Special attention was paid to Randali's district, because it was in a bad part of the city, where riots frequently occur. JAMES M. KERNS,

NOTES AND NEWS. THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—Dr. H. A. Johnson, of Chicago, and all other members of the Yellow-Fever Board of Health, were confirmed this afternoon with the exception of Dr. Verdi, homeopath, and Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York. The last two names were held over

THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER CASE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—The proceedings by the Court of Inquiry in the Fitz-John Porter case have reached the President, and it can be stated on good authority that the findings are in every way in his favor.

THE Senate rejected the nomination of Wilson I. Stanley, of Illinois, to be Indian Agent at

M. Stanley, of Hindols, to be Indian Agent at Las l'inas, Col. Confirmations—William A. Berron, Pension Agent at Pittsburg; Edward M. Neil, Secretary of Legation to Mexico. Drs. Hosmer A. Johnson, of Illinois; S. M. Bemis, Henry J. Bowditch, James M. Cabell, and Robert W. Mitcheil, of Tennessee, mem-bers of the National Board of Health. Two others remain to be confirmed.

AMERICAN COMMERCE. Special to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 36.—The following comparative table will show the growth of American commerce during the last ten years.

The eighteen articles of American produce and The eighteen articles of American produce and merchandise are taken from among those of which there has been the largest shipment, and the figures show the value of each article exported in 1868, the value exported in 1878, and the increase:

| Articles. | Exported in 1868. | Exported in 1878. | Increase. | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| A gricultural | 8 673,381 | \$ 2,575,198 | \$ 1,901,817 | |
| Live stock | 733, 395 | 5, 844, 653 | 5, 111, 258 | |
| Bread a n d breadstuffs. | 69,024,059 | 181,777,841 | 112,753,782 | |
| Watches | 536,700 | | 540,097 | |
| Manufactur's | 1,516,220 | 2, 359, 467 | 813, 247 | |
| of copper | 939, 250 | 3,078,372 | 2, 139, 122 | |
| Manuractur's | 4,871,054 | 11,438,660 | 6, 567, 608 | |
| Fancy arti- | | | | |
| soap, etc Fruit | 445, 240 406, 512 | 1, 085, 914 | | |
| Hemp, and | | 1, 220, 962 | 626, 152 | |
| Hops | 264, 129 8, 258, 700 | 2, 152, 873 15, 882, 508 | 1,888,744 7,623,8us | |
| Leather, and | 1,414,372 | 8, 080, 080 | 6,665,658 | |
| manf re of | 2,913,47× | 5, 095, 163 | 2, 181, 715 | |
| ord'e stores | 794.791 | 4,833,070 | 4,098.279 | |
| Petroleum Provisions | 31,810,676 30,436,642 | 46, 574, 917 123, 556, 323 | 94, 764, 298 93, 119, 681 | |
| Sugar and | 335, 678 | 4,878,407 | 4,542,729 | |
| | Charles on an array | - | | |

Total \$145, 989, 057 \$422, 869, 318 \$ 276, 900.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—In the Senate numerous bills were introduced. It was resolved that when the Senate adjourn it be to

Mr. Hoar's resolution of Tuesday, declaring the course of the majority revolutionary, etc. was taken up. In a running debate, Mr. Hoar charged that the majority had usurped the functions of legis-

lation by maturing measures in caucus, thus anticipating constitutional forms. Messrs. Beck, Bayard, and Voorhees replied, saying that the Democrats were acting with caution and circumspection, which was more than the Republicans had done when in the ma-

jority.
Without disposing of the subject, the Senate went into executive session.

When the doors reopened, adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. Sparks introduced the Army Appropriation bill. He stated that it was substantially the bill which passed the last House, with the reorganization features stricken out. It retains the clause prohibiting the use of troops at the poils.

The bill was referred to Committee of the Whole, and the House went into Committee.

A motion to reduce the army to 15,000 men was rejected—58 to 119.

The provision allowing a deficiency in one item of the appropriation for pay to be made up from an excess in any other item under the same general bead, was stricken out. The opposition came from both sides, the provision being re-

garded as a violation of the existing law, and dangerous authority to be conferred on the De-partment. garded as a violation of the existing law, and dangerous authority to be conferred on the Department.

The provision in regard to railroad companies doing a general telegraph business was passed without discussion.

Mr. Reagap moved to strike out the provision in regard to appropriations for "regular supplies," "locidental expenses," "barracks and quarters," and "army transportation."

Mr. McCook surgested a difficulty that might arise if riots should suddenly break out in some quarters, and if the President, in reply to cali, even from Democratic Governors, should send troops there, while there is no provision made for the expense of such transportation of troops.

After discussion the provision was stricken out, all the Democrats and some Republicans voting in the affirmative.

Sec. 6, relative to the use of troops at the polls, having been reached, was passed over for the present.

The section authorizing the Secretary of War to issue small arms, etc., to any college or university, which may desire them, and which have 150 male students, was stricken out.

The Committee then rose, having disposed of all but two or three ordinary provisions of the bill.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Autonomy to Be Accorded to the New Prince of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Vote in the German Parliament Upanimous in Its Favor.

Wholesale Protest from French Catholics Against the Edu-

The Business Outlook in England Said to Be Very Discouraging.

Active Hostilities to Be Resumed at Once

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 27.—Prince Waldemar, third son of the Crown Prince of Germany, died this morning of heart disease, aged 11

Berlin, March 27.—Prof. George Frederick Schoemann, of the University of Griefswald, the distinguished philosopher and archeologist, is dead.

ALSACE-LORRAINE. BERLIN, March 27.—The Reichstag to-day

Bismarck expressed his satisfaction at the unanimity of the House, and predicted from Hoenel that the Imperial sovereignty over

NEARLY SETTLED. London, March 27.—A dispatch from Rome states that the dispute between Germany

GREAT BRITAIN.

gue; and a lew other minor offices. The ticket is not one that by any means confines the elements opposed to Republican principles, and has a poor show of ratification at the polls. The idea of fusing recommended by the action of the Democratic State Convention will not work in this case, and the motto of "Anything to ceat Grant" must in this case fail. It is regarded a sure thing for the Republican ticket. LONDON, March 27 .- Some South Staffordshire coal mines are to be abandoned, the expenses exceeding the income.

authority that in the best informed political and commercial circles a serious alarm is felt for the immediate future of England. In addition to the wars in Afghanistan and Zulu-land, the Government appears likely to be-come involved in a conflict with Burmah, Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., March 27.—The Democratic City Convention to-day, to nominate a Judge to while the correspondence with Russia con cerning the execution of the Treaty of Berlin is anything but pacific in its nature. In his dispatch to Lord Loftus, which the lat-Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury charges that the Russian agents in East Roumelin are permitted to lead the people there to believe that an insurrection against Turkey will se-cure their prependence and union with Bulgaria. The Russian reply is by no means conciliatory, and the situation is extremely strained. To add to the gravity of the situation ion, the latest advices from Afghanistan in dicate that much more fighting, at a very large cost, will be necessary. There are 8,000 English troops in Afghanistan, many of whom are daily becoming incapacitated by the climate. The quarrel with Burmah will require at least 5,000 troops, and 15,000 men are now either in South Africa or on their way thither. Meanwhile business does not improve. The slight amelioration caused by the opening of the spring trade has passed away. The large manufactories are doing bad trade. The financial news code relative to the election of Assessors, the matter was brought to the attention of Atfrom India is most gloomy, and a new loan of \$25,000,000 is to be asked for by the Inmatter was brought to the attention of At-torney-General Pillars, who has prepared an opinion, holding that in all municipal corpora-tions where there is but one voting precinct one Assessor shall be elected, and where the wards are divided into voting precincts an As-sessor shall be elected in each voting precinct. dian Government, to meet the losses caused by the demonetization of silver in England. Altogether, the outlook is regarded as ex-

THE ZULU WAR. LONDON, March 27.—A Liberal member will nove in Parliament to-night that the Zulu war was undertaken with insufficient forces,

House. Result: Mayor, H. S. Hetherington; Treasurer, H. Wheeler; Recorder, Frank D. Cook; Auditor, F. G. Brandt; Attorney, D. S. Wilson; Marshal, Dan Duane; Assessor, R. O. Anderson. The election takes place April 7. VOTE OF CENSURE. nons Sir Charles Dilke moved a resolution of ensure relative to the Zulu war. noon the Democrats nominated S. S. Bowers, M. D., for Mayor, and Charles Pierron, iron-found-

AFGHANISTAN. BOSTILITIES TO BE RESUMED. LONDON, March 22.-A dispatch from Calcutta states that Maj. Cavagnari had an interview on Wednesday with the Viceroy of India, at which he informed the latter that all hope of a peaceful negotiation with Yakoob Khan had failed. An immediate advance upon Cabul has been ordered. The Shoutar Gordon Pass is practicable. Gen.

A Lahore correspondent reports that the Government has ordered the immediate revictualing of Quettah.

Roberts can reach the crest of the pass in a

FRANCE.

WILL PROTEST. Paris, March 27.—It is understood the whole Episcopate of the Republic intend to issue a protest against Ferry's Educational

A BISHOP WARNED. Paris, March 27 .- A letter from Lepere,

Minister of the Interior, reproving the Minister of the Interior, reproving the Bishop of Granoble for misprepresenting the Government and encouraging to disobedience of the laws by a pastoral, wherein he declared that the Government is hostile' to religion, and that the laws are not sinctioned by the Church, and are not binding, is attracting much attention, as the stargest and

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

cation Bill.

in Afghanistan.

unanimously adopted a motion in favor of an autonomous Government for Alsace-Lor-raine. During the debate Herr Schneegans declared he had adopted the Frankfort Treaty as a basis for the constitutional developmen of Alsace-Lorraine, and that he firmly adhered thereto.

that fact the success of the project. Up to the present he said there had been only confidential negotiations with the Federal Gov-ernments. Bismarck concurred with Deputy Alsace-Lorraine and the responsibility of the Government toward the Imperial authorities should be maintained; and, further, that a certain degree of responsibility should re-main in the hands of the Imperial Chancellor. He did not consider those provinces had any claim or desire to be represented in the Bundesrath.

and the Vatican is nearly settled.

COAL MINES ABANDONED. HARD TIMES IN STORE LONDON, March 27 .- It may be stated with

the Superior Court, was one of the roughest and most turbulent gatherings ever known in the history of local politics. J. Logan Chipman, backed by the roughs and thugs, was finally nominated, after a protracted but unavailing fight by the better element of the party, who their Convention, nominated ex-Lieut.-Gov. Charles S. May. The Republican Convention is to be held Saturday. William Jenuison, Hovt Post, and F. W. H. Chambers are among the more prominent candidates. CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 27.—The anti-Tilden Democrats of New York are making desperate forts to defeat Uncle Sammy and his bar'l. and to this end the New York Sun has sent a special emissary West. He is now in our city, in the person of A. J. Cummings, to work up a history of ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, who spent the greater portion of his life in this city, for the purpose of formally bringing him out as the Tammany and anti-Tilden Democratic can-didate for the Presidency. The movement meets with considerable approval by the hard-money wing of the Western Democracy. COLUMBUS, O., March 27 .- There having bee a considerable difference of opinion regarding the construction of that section of the municipa

tremely discouraging.

notwithstanding the full information of the Government of the strength of the Zulu army and the warnings received from Lord Che ford that hostilities were unavoidable. LONDON, March 27.-In the House of Com-

The debate adjourned without action. Stanhope, Under Secretary for India, introduced a bill authorizing the raising of £10,000,000 in England for the Indian service for the ordinary expenses of the current

Paris, March 27. - President Grevy, Minister Waddington, and ex-President Mac-Mahon to-day made a visit to Queen Victoria.

ANNEXATION, London, March 27.-A dispatch from Madeira says private advices from Sierra Leon represent that the French have an-nexed the English island of Matacony.

MONETARY CONVENTION. VERSAILLES, March 27.—The Chamber of Deputies has agreed to a Monetary Conven-tion of the Latin Nations.

OCEANICA. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

San Francisco, March 27.-Australian advices to Feb. 27 are received. The harvest prospects are excellent. More space has been applied for in the

New South Wales Exposition than can be The deficiency of the wool crop is not se great as anticipated. It is now estimated at

50,000 bales.

At Queensland the strike of the seamen

against the Chinamen continues. New Zealand news is to March 4. A firedamp explosion occurred in the Kaitangota coal mine, near Otago, Feb. 25, when thirty

men were killed, being all who were in the mine at the time. Subscriptions for the widows and orphans are made all over the

HONOLULU, March 19.-The sugar crop

Gov. Hipi is dead. The native population of the Kingdom bas decreased since 1872 over 4,000. It is now 58,000.

TURKEY.

THE TURKISH TREASURY. LONDON, March 27 .- A Constantinople dis atch states that the Sultan has sent a poron of his plate and jewelry to be melted for the use of the Treasury.

RAGUSA, March 27.—The Commandant of Alessio and sixty leading Albanians have been arrested on a charge of intriguing gainst the Porte.

TROOPS FOR ALBANIA. SCUTARI, March 27.-Ten battalions of treeps are expected to arrive from Constantinople. The Porte appears resolved to disarm the Albanians

DECLINES. Pans, March 22.-France, like Germany, will decline to participate in the mixed occu-pation of Roumelia.

TTALY.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES. ROME, March 27.—In consequence of the revolutionary disturbances at Milan on Sunday the authorities ordered the dissolution of the Republican Fraternity Society, and measures have been adopted to proceed against the offenders. CARDINAL MANNING

will shortly leave Rome for England. No arrangement has been made for the estab-lishment of official relations between England and the Holy See.

RUSSIA. NIHILIST MURDERS Moscow, March 27.—Another as by Nihilists has taken place. STATE OF SIEGE.

LONDON, March 27.-A Berlin correspondent ent says it is stated that after the Czar has started for Livadia the Government intend to proclaim a state of siege in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, and Charkoff.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY

PESTE, March 27.—The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has approved the Treaty of Berlin—208 to 154.

SPAIN.

. DEATH OF ULLOA. Madeid, March 27.—Senor Ulloa, former Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a distinguished member of the Sagasta party,

THE PEKIN RINGSTERS.

They Come Up Like Little Men and Pay
Their Several Fines.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to Tribuna.

Special Agent Trumbull, a batch of nineteen entered pleas of guilty on twenty-seven different indictments, and were fined in sums ranging from 23 to \$300 each, the total fines aggregating

\$25 to \$300 each, the total fines aggregating over \$5,000.

On appearing in court it was stated by Mr. Littler, on their behalf, that a number of them entered a plea of guilty notwithstanding they were innocent of the offenses charged against them, but to save the expenses of a trial and be relieved from embarrassments in future. He further stated that the condition of the pleas was that they were to be a bar to all prosecutions, civil and criminal, for any offenses committed prior to July, 1875, and that the pleas were entered without admitting that A. P. Westerman was guilty in any of the cases in which he was in-dicted with them, or in any way orejudicing any

The District-Attorney confirmed this, and the cases were called in order, the parties pleading and receiving sentence. The fines of cours carry with them the costs of prosecution.

Following is the list of those who pleaded guilty, and the total amount each was fined: T. J. McGrew, \$400: J. A. McGrew, \$400: George C. Glassford, \$150; Thomas Demar, \$25; Henry Garrett, \$150; Thomas B. Dorsey, \$500; John Stoltz, \$200; H. P. Myrck, \$200; J. E. Herget, \$200; George Herget, \$200; J. E. Wehrer, \$25; John L. Smith, \$225; W. T. Edds, \$400; James A. Edds, \$400; Joel Joues, \$300; John Mahr, \$50; William Bloom, \$50; William Hunter, \$50; John Black,

Bloom, \$30; William Hunter, \$30; John Black, \$25.

David and George Reissinger, of the Western Distilling Company, were also in the city and offered to enter a plea of guilty and withdraw their plea in the libel against the distillery, but were unable to comply with the requirements of the District Attorney. They owe about \$4,500 to the Government, and were unable to adjust that sum. They expect to do so on Saurday, however, and left for home to-night with an understanding that they would appear on that day.

It is understood that another batch will be in to-morrow morning, prepared to blead guilty upon the same terms as those who have gone before, and that by Saturday night all of the fifty-seven cases will be disposed of except those of Mills and Stearns, who will arrive on the 15th of April.

FIRE AT BLOOMINGTON, IND. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 27.-At an early hour yesterday morning the large flour-mill at Bloomington, a small station six miles west of here, was completely destroyed by fire. It was owned by Teak & Buntin. Loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$2,500. Caused by an incendiary.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—The Governor has signed the bill repealing the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery.

San Francisco, March 27.—A Victoria, B. C., dispatch says the Alaska arrived this morping, and will coat and depart immediately.

LIGHTNING.

A Prospectus Which Leaves All Previous Efforts Behind.

A Telegraphic Machine Which Will Work with a Crank.

Messages at 25 Cents Will Be Poured into the Hopper.

Arabian Night Messages at 15 Cents This Side of the Rockies,

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A new telegraph com pany was organized in this city Feb. 28, under the name of the American Rapid Telegraph Company, with the Hon. Edwin Reed, of Ma a retired shipping merchant, as President, the Hon. Thomas Wallace, of Connecticut, Vice-President, and Maj. L. G. Hapgood, of Box Treasurer. The enterprise, which is set forth in surprising terms, has been kept a successful secret for a long time, for the Company controls, and claims to have thoroughly tested, numerous novel telegraph patents, among which may be mentioned a new wire of cast steel, plated with copper, the inven-tion of Prof. Moses G. Farmer, Government Electrician at Newport, which, though but ONE-FOURTH THE SIZE OF THAT NOW USED,

has a breaking strength of 3,000 pounds, and offers now more than five or six "ohms" re-sistance; an improved duplex system by which the same wire, not only from either end, but from intermediate or way offices; a multiplex system quadrupling the above; a metrical system for ocean cables, which, it is claimed, will increase hourly transmission from 1,000 to 10,000 words; a machine which, with one battery to operate it, will print messages in lines and pages, book form, and a number of others. But the principal invention is an improved automatic transmitting machine, which, it is asserted, is caple of being worked at the rate of

1,000 WORDS PER MINUTE, sixty times faster than the Morse instruments now in use on 500 to 1,000 mile circuits. A peculiarity of the machine and its apparent im provement is the use of a double row of letters one above the other. In the old automatic ma attempted to do fast work the letters ran into each other, so as to be indistinguishable. The entire arrangement is

MORKED WITH A CRANK. No skill is necessary, and the speed that can be obtained is only limited by the ability of the be obtained is only limited by the ability of the receiver to register the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet distinctly. The message, after being received, has to be translated and printed in Roman characters. That will be done by girls on type-writing machines at about twice the speed of ordinary writing. The Company proposes to have but one rate for ordinary messages this side of the Rocky Mountains, viz: 25 cents for thirty words, and one cent per word additional Press messages will be sent at the rate of 10 cents per 100 words. Arrangements are being made with the Post Office Department by

which the Company will issue STAMPS SIMILAR TO POSTAGE-STAMPS. business-man can then inclose a letter o fifty words in an envelope, put on a twenty-five cent stamp, and drop it into any lamp-post box. half hour, and will at once deliver such letter to the telegraph company. The latter will bind itself to deliver them in Chicago within two hours of posting. It the latter city the copy wil be sent to the Post-Office, and delivered by letter-carriers there. The Company will pay to the Post-Office authorities 1½ cents per letter for collecting, 1½ cents for delivering, the same

NIGHT MESSAGES of the same length, deliverable before 9 o'clock next morning, will cost but 15 cents. Each five additional words will cost one cent extra. The years, to telegraph ordinary business letters to and from all points of the country for 10 cents." Press bureaus are to be established in the principal cities. Here "the fullest and most reliable details of all news of public interest" are to be received "hourly from all parts of this country and Europe," and "the special reporters of the press of the country" are to have free access to it, and "will be permitted to compile for the journals they

represent such portions of THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE WORLD as they may desire, and the same will be teleas they may desire, and the same will be tele-graphed direct to the editors concerned at a speed of at least 1,000 words per minute." The cost to the Company of sending 1,000 words is estimated at 20 cents. No one re-porter will be allowed to hold a wire to the exclusion of other reporters. Poles are now being cut for the Company in Canada. They will be of cedar, extra strong, and will set five feet in the certh, Building and will set five feet in the earth. Building

AS SOON AS THE PROST GETS OUT OF THE The post-roads and highways will be followed, The post-roads and highways will be followed, and the railroad routes avoided. It is claimed that a United States law, passed in 1866, gives right-of-way over highways and post-roads free. The first line will be built from Boston to Washington via this city and Philadelphia, the second from this city to Chicago via Buffalo. Three wires only will be strung. It is claimed that one will be canable of all the present business between capable of all the present business between these several points. The Company expect to have both lines completed and working

will be begun

BY JAN. 1, 1880.

The system will thereafter be extended in all directions, The capital of the Company is \$3,000,000. The cost of the line, fully equip is estimated at \$500 per mile. The officers de-clined to make public the names of the stockholders at present. The only New-Yorker mentioned as owning stock was James B.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A corporation known as the American Rapid Telegraph Company was organized in this city Feb. 28, with a capital of \$3,000,000, and an office at No. 41 Wall street. Lines are to be constructed immediately from this city to Chicago, and from Boston to Wash-ington. Machine telegraphing is to be the pecu-liar feature of the Company's work. It is claimed that the transmitting capacity of its single wires, in circuits of from 500 to 1,000 miles, will be 60,000 words per hour. This is about sixty times the average speed of the Morse or hand-key telegraphing in 300-mile circuits. The Company claims to have sent 600 words per minute over an iron wire 1,000 miles long, and delivered the an iron wire 1,000 mines long, and delivered the same in clear and legible telegraphic characters. Messages will be sent over cast-steel wires, electro-plated with copper, of which invention the new Company holds the patent. Edwin Reed, of Maine, is President, and Thomas Wallace Vice-President of the new corporation.

THE PROSPECTUS. NEW YORK, March 26.—The prospectus of the new American Rapid Telegraph Company is published to-day. It is claimed that the Company is owner of the American and European pany is owner of the American and European patents for machine telegraphing, which, over its own patent wires, will transmit 1,000 words a minute, and over wires now in ordinary use 500 words a minute. It is claimed that the new system has been thoroughly tested, having been in practical operation for four months over circuits of 500 to 1,000 miles, and it is claimed that with three wires it can perform that whole telegraph business of the country. Accuracy, rapidity, and cheapness are the three principal features claimed for the new system.

claimed for the new system.

The Company publishes a schedule for messages amazingly cheap. Twenty-five cents for thirty words to any point east of the Rocky

CRIME. MORTON.

New York, March 27.—In Angust last Richard Morton, then Cashier of the Atlantic insurance Company, left this city for his usual summer vacation. There was nothing suspicious about his going, except that he went two days before the time he had announced, and evaded an appointed meeting with the President of the Company. When Morton did not return at the expiration of his vacation, it was thought for the expiration of his vacation, it was thought for the first that something must be wrong, and an ex-amination of the books was ordered. This resulted in the discovery that there were resulted in the discovery that there were deficits aggregating between \$15,000 and \$17,000, extending over the seven years of the Company's existence. Morton had, it was found, been in the habit of pocketing premium moneys, and making no entry of their receipt in the books. As the amounts taken were small, and the books were entirely in his care, the thefts remained undiscovered. Morton had been in the service of the officers of the Atlantic for thirteen years, beginning when a Actiantic for thirteen years, beginning when a boy as a messenger. He was faithful, and came to be thoroughly trusted, and, when the Atlantic Company was organized, in 1872, he was made Cashier. Last summer the attention of the President was called to the fact that Morton lived was restaurable for man or the selection.

President was called to the fact that Morton lived very extravagantly for a man on his salary. The President intended to talk this over with the Cashier, put, wholly unsusoidous, invited Morton to meet him at his home in the evening. Instead of so doing, Morton left town, thinking, no doubt, his accounts had been examined and his defaication discovered. He fied to Canada, and the Company Jost sight of him. A few days ago, hower, he was recognized in Chicago by an agent of the Atlantic Company, who telegraphed to the main office for instructions. The arrest of Morton followed, he being under indictment here. A requisition for his extradition was made, on the Governor of Illmois by Gov. Robinson to-day, and to-night Detective O'Connor left for Chicago to bring Morton to this city.

Morton spent the days as comfortable as he could under the circumstances in a witness-room at the Armory. He appears to have no friends in this city, and consequently no one troubled him with ealls. He still maintained his reticence, and refused to say ought concerning his crime. That story, he said, was reserved for the ears who were alone entitled to hear it. Dispatches from New York were received during the day at police headquarters announcing that Officer O'Connor had left with the necessary papers, and would probably be in this city by to-day.

WHY THE NEGRO HOWARD WAS

LYNCHED.

Spretal to St. Louis Republican.

LEAVENWORTH, March 26.—From a corre spondent at Fort Scott the following particulars are learned of a horrible deed committed about six miles from that place on Tuesday night by a negro by the name of Howard on the person of a little 12-year-old girl, the daughter of George Pond. She had been left at home by her parents, and about 8 o'clock in the evening went to the gate to look for them, when she was seized by the burly negro and dragged into the brush and outraged. Then carrying the child in his arms further into the timber the brute gratified his lust until the child fainted brute gratified his lust until the child fainted. He then carried her to the yard of a farmer by the name of Parsons, who was aroused by the barking of a dog. Parsons, going out, found the child in a condition that can only be imagined, not described. When found she was insensible, and it was a number of hours before it was learned whose child she was. The finger-marks of the brute were still plainly visible on her neck, where he had choked her, and her limbs were swollen so badly that her garters were buried deep in the flesh and had to be cut before they could be removed. Howard is described as very black, with thick, projecting hys, and is about 30 years of age. A reward of \$500 is offered for his capture. The father of the child is a brother of Col. J. W. Pond, agent for Henry Ward Beecher.

TERRE HAUTE, IND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Turns Hauts, Ind., March 27.—Ex-Police Officer Overpeck last night was awakened to discover three burglars in his bedroom. He sprang on them, and, after a desperate fight, capture one of them and conveyed him to jail. He gives the name of Miller, and is a powerful, desper-ate-appearing willain. The city has been ex-tensively "worked" by housebreakers lately.

THE KANSAS LYNCHING. atch to The Tribune. FORT SCOTT, Kas., March 27.—The hanging of Bill Howard, the negro, who committed a rape on Clara Pond, a girl 12 years old, was participated in by 2,000 to 3,000 people, most of them among the most respectable men of the county and city. Howard made a full confession of the crime. Everything was quiet, and people were all at home in an hour after the culprit was dead.

BARRYMORE DYING. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 27.—E. E. Zimmerman, agent for the Warde & Barrymore Diplomacy" Company, received a telegran shot by Currie, in Texas, could not live. Mr. Zimmerman canceled their engagement here, and left for Texas this evening.

A LIGHT SENTENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 27.—Judge Zane to day passed sentence on Jerry Coffey, charged with attempting to murder Dubois by abooting him in the side. The sentence was considered very light, as only a fine of \$100 was imposed which looks as if a premium was offered for

MANSLAUGHTER. RACINE, Wis., March 27.-William Summer for killing Thomas Olla, was found guilty of manslanghter in the fourth degree, and sen-tenced to pay a fine of \$250. Steps were taken for an appeal to the Supreme Court.

CHURCH ROBBERY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LASALLE, Ill., March 27.—The fact was discovered yesterday morning that the new German Catholic Church at Peru had been burgiariously entered and robbed of the gold and silver chal-ice of the communion service, worth about \$60.

DETERMINED TO DIE. St. Louis, March 27.—Knox Martin, the colored murderer of John Willenmeir and Wife, to be hanged to morrow, embraced the Catholic faith to-cay. He could have taken an appeal, and secured another year's lease of life, but is determined to die.

EX-SHERIFF INDICTED. CINCINNATI, March 27 .- The Grand Jury has found an indictment against William P. Wal-lace, ex-Sheriff of Hamilton County, for the embezziement of \$23,000 in January last.

DENTISTS. Ann Arbon, Mich., March 27.—The State
Dental Convention adjourned today, after
electing the following officers: President, Dr.
George L. Field, of Detroit; Vice-President,
Dr. J. G. Mosher, of Flint; Secretary, Dr. E. C. Moore, of Grand Rapids; Treasurer, Dr. J. Lathrop, of Detroit. The Association passed resolutions deprecating the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery by the Board of Regents. They wished no one receive such a degree who had not completed the prescribed course of study of a dental col-lege. This resolution was not directed at Dr. Firch, upon whom the Regents conferred the degree Tuesday, but simply as an expression of the sense of the Association against conferring any honorary degree on any person whatsoever. The Association took steps to raise a fund for the benefit of the widow of the late Dr. J. H. McQuillan, of Philadelphia, similar efforts having been taken in other States.

THREE-CARD MONTE. Thomas O'Brien, Peter Conlisk, and Edward Kelley are young men having homes in this city who live by "skinning suckers," as they term their occupation, and which translated, means defrauding the traveling public of their cash. They are exceedingly clever in their profession, and in-consequence have picuty of money and stand well with the powers that be. A detective of Toledo bearing the plebeian name of Tebbetts, who either has a laudable was beaten out of \$575 in cash and some valuables by the above trie, who adroity roped him into betting upon three-card monte. The allegation is doubtless true. Well, Tebbetts did not arrest his men. He made a laudable endeavor to do so yesterday when he found Conlisk and Kelley at Kantzler & Hargis' cigar atore, on Clark street. The monte men resisted, and Conlisk slipped out of his overcost, and both ran away. O'Brien received a timely warning, and was not to be found by the police. Tebbetts ought to have known better, but he did not, and will therefore co home empty handed. The overcost was taken in mock trumph to police headquarters. The Chief said "Mum," and the pretty little starvelings about the place did their best to keep the matter quiet.

CASUALTIES.

MISSING. MILWAUKES, Morch 27.—Richard Gilbert. boring-man 50 years of age, is missing from & Armour's packing house, under circumstances that lead to the belief that he fell into the river near his home, while intoxicated, and was drowned. He leaves a wife and family of grown-

UNLUCKY AND LUCKY.

Milwauken, March 27.—Late this after man whose name cannot be ascertained was puried in a well at the corner of Fourth street and Reservoir avenue at a considerable depth beneath the surface. After considerable effort a reactus was effected. The injuries sustained, aithough sovers, will not prove fatal unless in-ternal hurts should develop.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

Three-Quarters of a Century of Married Life -The Oldest Couple in Connecticut to Cel-ebrate Their "Diamond Wedding" Next

Year. Correspondence New York Herald. WESTFORT, Conn., March 20.—In the Town of Weston, Fairfield County, Conn., four miles north of Westport, in a house whose great stone gles indicate that it was built before the Revolution, reside in pleasant conjugality Mr. Zalmon Sturges, aged nearly 98 years, and Ann, his wife, in her 94th year,—unquestionably the oldest married couple in New England, and probably the oldest in the United States. Twelve months hence, should nothing nusual occur, they will reach the seventy-fifth anniversary of their marriage, and it is proposed by their friends that they celebrate it. The house in which Mr. and Mrs. Sturges reside stands on high ground, and is near what is known as the "Eleven O'Clock Highway," one of a number of similar roads in this part of Pairfield County running northward from the Sound, and laid out by early settlers, when clocks as well as houses were scarce, as a time-guide for men working in the fields, enabling them to note by the sun's shadow the approaof the dinner-honr. From it the eye traverses a vast expanse of country, extends across Long stances of weather, rests upon Eaton's Neck light, twenty miles away. Everything about the house indicates age and decay, wrought by Time's finger, even the fences, built of pales and field stones which surround it, showing upon their surfaces moss of half a cer

Entering the house by a low door at the north gable the foot presses ponderous oaken floor boards fastened in their places by nails of wrought iron made by hand long before machinery driven by steam had been thought of Like most old-fashioned houses, fully one-third of the space within is occupied by a chimney, the early house-builders' theory being that the early house-builders' theory being t stanch masonry is indispensable as a means prevent a house tumbing or blowing do Great hewn timbers, large enough to make frames for three houses such as are now c structed, support the bouse, the traditio structed, support the house, the traditional "summer seat" or so-called "great beam" on the second story, cut from solid oak two feet square, maintaining its place in the double capacity of shelf and chimney auxiliary. Passing from room to room, the visitor comes in contact with cold currents of air which enter the house through fissures in the walls and siding, forced there by decay and the lack of proper repairs during nearly two generations of time. An apartment on the first floor, south side of the house, serves the purpose of bed-room, parlor, and dining-room for the aged couple, who, except during the summer months, are seldom seen elsewhere. In it are a table, bed, sideboard, lounge, three chairs, and a stove of socient pattern for burning wood. A quaint clock, in diney case, which has ticked torough more years than fall to the lot of most men, rests upon the mantel, a Bible and Middlebrook's Alimanac, the only books in the room, keeping it company.

Mr. Sturges, a physically well-preserved gen-

dlebrook's Almanac, the only books in the room, keeping it company.

Mr. Sturges, a physically well-preserved gentleman, who, when crect, stands over six feet high in his stockings, was found seated near the stove, while opposite him sat Mrs. Sturges, who is in good health and the enjoyment of all her senses except that of sight, which she lost about one year ago. The two remain together constantly, their only attendant being a son of some 70 summers. The picture which these aged persons and their becaliar surroundings presented was suggestive, and was calculated to carry the thoughts of the visitor far back amount the years of another century. Second sight has overtaken Mr. Sturges, and he is able to discern objects about him and read his Bible unassisted by spectacles. His hearing, however, is impaired, and the visitor must speak in loud tones to be heard. At first the aged couple, after receiving their interviewer, were reticent, and held to be neard. At his the aged couple, after re-ceiving their interviewer, were reticent, and held themselves in restraint, fearing, as it would seem, he had come to create a disturbance in their household by asking impertinent ques-tions; but when told that his mission was simply to hear what they mission was simply

seem, he had come to create a disturbance in their bousehold by asking impertinent questions; but when told that his mission was simply to hear what they might please to impart as to their recollections of Washington, the period following the revolution and events occurring in that part of the eighteenth century during which they had lived, they were reasured, and conversed freely upon all subjects introduced. Mr. Sturges was born in Wilton, Feb. 2, 1782, and is consequently now in his 8th year. His father, Elias Sturges, also of Wilton, lived to see his 63d birthday, and his grandiather, Jabez Sturges, of Weston, reached the age of 84 years. Most of his ancestors on his mother's side also attained to great age. Mr. Sturges spoke at length of the family from which he was descended with a sort of oride as noted for their longevity, and playfully remarked, admitting at the same time the chances were against him, that "if any man could feel warranted in the belief that he should live to celebrate his centennial, it was bimself; and vet," said he, "how few—not one in a hundred thousand—live to be as old as I. None of my early associates are now in the land of the living. To that extent I am alone in the world." When asked if he had ever seen the "Father of his Country," he raplied:

"I was nearly 18 years old when Washington died, but I never saw him, for the reason that I did not leave my home until after the year 1800. There were then no steamboats or railroads to quickly take one to the metropolis, where Washington could sometimes be seen. To accomplish the journey one had to walk take a stage-coach, or embark on some one of the packet sloops plying between the harbors of Bridgeport, Norwalk, or Westport (then Sangatuck), and be a week making the round trio. The expense of travelling in those days was great, especially to a young man commencing life like myself, and these things deterred me from taking the step." He had heard his father speak of seeing Washington while on his way from New York to take commenced

by one man.

While at Stamford the War of 1812 broke out, and its effect was an immediate and scrious depression in all kinds of business, which continued for some time after the war ended. Mr. Sturges had much to say about the transportation of goods and all sorts of merchandies by city horse teams from New York to Boston and

other New England estica, and of the anxiety estibly loval people as to the future.

"Happily," he said, "the invaders were vanuished by American pluck, and the prosperous
interwhich followed for awhile in the wake of
the Revolution returned."

He spoke of his father as being the first man
in Wilton to build a four-wheeled wagon. Up
that time vehicles of more than two wheels
and never been heard of. Though but a rude
ind unsightly lumberbox, it excited the curios-

in Wilton to build a four-wheeled wagon. Up to that time vehicles of more than two wheels had sever bees heard of. Though but a rude and unsightly lumberbox, it excited the curiosity as well as envy of well-to-do people thereabout, who, when they wished to journey long distances, invariably borrowed it. From Stamford Mr Sturges went to Bridgeport, Coun, and for ten years took charge of what is known as the "Tellow Mill," run by tidewater, in East Bridgeport. Retiring from that place he found his way to his present abode, after an active business life of airt-cight years. Good care and quier since had protracted his years far beyond it. Most ardent hope.

When questioned as to his indulgence in stimulants and the "filthy weed" he said, "I never chewed, smoked, or used tobacco in any formmot even souff—in my life, and as for whisky and other liquors, I don't believe I ever drank a plot. As I grow older the need of something stronger than tea or coffee makes itself apparent, but I have indulged myself all through with nothing stronger than cider."

Mr. Sturges' wife, Mrs. Ann Sturges, was born in Greenfield Hill, Conn., near the ancient church, which has been superseded by the present elegant one, in May, 1785, and is, therefore, nearly by years of age. She comes from a stock also noted for longevity, her father, Gershom Thorpe, attaining to the age of 82 and her mother to 80 years. She is better preserved physically than her husbind, and her memory of events is more acute. Her nerrative of incidents in her own life, particularly of what happened while she was a member of the church choir at Lyon's Plains, more than eighty years ago, was inferesting as showing the marked contrast between the style of preaching and singing then and now. Then the lake of burning brimstone was londly proclaimed from the pulpit as the eternal fate of sinners after death. Now, the transgressor is led to hope for tender treatment in a place whose title is, to say the least, mildly questionable. Then the basa viol and flute were the only ceto the sentiments of her husband in the same indomitable spirit which enabled Americans to triumph over their enemies then, and which had been repeated in two or three wars since, with the incidents of which she seemed familiar,

the incidents of which she seemed familiar, would again make them conquerors.

Mr. and Mrs. Sturges were married in the early part of March, 1805, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, a Congregational minister, of North Fairfield (since divided into the towns of Easton and Weston), and have lived together nearly seventy-five years. Passing the "silver" and the "golden" periods of their married life without a celebration, they seem to have been biding the "golden" periods of their married life without a celebration, they seem to have been biding the time for the grandest consummation in the connubial journey,—a "diamond wedding," which will occur about a year hence, unless a wise Providence wills it otherwise. The aged couple, the friends and neighbors hope to see the wonderful anniversary, and are already taking steps looking to its proper commemoration.

BARON GRANT.

His Reply to Some Statements in an Amer-

No. 91 Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W., WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1879 .- To the Edit of the New York Times: A friend in your city has sent me your paper of the 17th ult., which contains a paragraph in reference to myself and my affairs, which calls for a few words from

An ardent admirer of Americans and American character, I am unwilling to allow criticisms to pass unchallenged which are evidently written in error, but which none the less are calculated to detract from my reputation with citizens of the United States, among whom I number many acquaintances. Having been a newspaper proprietor, I know

how difficult it is for editors at all times, in the high pressure of a crowded paper, to check Believing no animus to exist on your part, I do not he sitate to do what ordinarily I refrain from, viz., contradict the points I complain of so far as they relate to incorrect facts. These

now easily misstatements creep into articles, and

1. That I have failed for millions.

000.
2. That I have "purchased" boroughs to sit in Parliament.

I have never sat but for one borough,—Kidderminster,—for which place I have twice been elected, and have never bought my seat.

3. That I have spent "most of my time" on

3. That I have spent most of my time on the Contineat.

Except for two years at school to learn the French language, and occasional autumn pleasure trips of a few days. I have not spent six months on business in France during the whole of my life, and a more thorough John Bull in heart and sentiment does not exist than myself.

4. That I "contrived" to get the title of Baron. As President of the Milan Improvements Company, which built the Victor Emmanuel Gallerv at Milan idoubtless known to many of your readers), I was spontaneously, by the late King Victor Emmanuel, made an Hereditary Baron, as the patent states, "proprio motu" on the part of his Majesty, and further made a Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lagrance.

Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazare.

As to the adjectives you have placed on record in connection with my reputation, while recornizing your compliments on the score of ability, I cannot but think if you knew the subject of your article von would have hesitated to have disparaged one who lays not only claim to, but is recognized by those who know him to possess, the highest sense of honor, whether in reference to domestic, social, political, or business relations, and who, in a word, lays claim to being in the best sense of the word an English gentleman.

I have never yet had the happiness of visiting your great country, but if, as i trust, ere long the opportunity should present itself. I look forward to convince you personally that the writer is very different to the ideal personare you have imagined.

you have imagined.

I hope you will see by the pains I am here taking to remove an erroneous impression, not only on your mind, but on your large and influential number of readers, how much store is set on your and their good opinion by "ALBERT GRANT.

A RICH FIND.

A Kentuckian Finds Lead Enough to Supply the Whole State with Ammunition.

Sectial to Indianapolis Journal.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—A special to the Evening News from Lebanon Junction says: This place is excited to-day over the discovery of one of the richest fields of lead-ore in the West, which is located on the land of William Dawson, a farmer, about two miles east of Pitt's Point, in this (Bullitt) county. The discovery was made some days ago, but for reasons best known to parties interested, the fact was kept very quiet until yesterday, when a message came very quiet until yesterday, when a message came in requesting the presence of Denuty County County Clerk Thompson at the residence of Mr. Dawson, and it now appears that the object in securing the Clerk's services was to draw up and take the acknowledgment to a lease of eighty acres of land to Messrs. Cochrane & Masden, of this blace, for a term of twenty years, in consideration of Dawson receiving one-third the total income from the lead-mines, Messrs. Cochrane & Masden to furnish everything in the line of labor, tools, etc.

Samples of the ore have been thoroughly tested, and the lead produced was found to be the very best quality. The vein is reported to be eight feet thick. This discovery, it is thought by the business men, will prove a big bonanza or Bullitt County as well as for the owners of the enterprise. It is said that Messrs. Cochrane

the enterprise. It is said that Mesers. Cochrane & Masden will go to work at once toward erecting smelting-works.

THE PROPOSED WORLD'S FAIR. New York, March 27.—The Executive Comnittee of the proposed World's Fair have resolved to change the date and make it as early
probably as 1883. The site preferred is Central
Park, in which 130 acres could be appropriated without interfering with the publicwalks and drives. Action will be immediately
taken to secure the necessary permission. Judge
Hilton suggested that Gov. Robinson be requested to transmit to the Governor of each State a ed to transmit to the Governor of each State a letter announcing the proposed exhibition, and inviting at least two delegates to represent each State in general convention in this city in September next, at which a plan would be considered and

recommend to the whole United States also that application be made at the December session of Congress for confirmation of the settion of the Convention and of the Committee, and passing an act sanctioning the exhibition.

The construction of the buildings should be begun on April 30, 1830, the anniversary of the inauguration of Washington in New York as the first Presideat.

A resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare an act of incorporation, and confer with German authorities in regard to the time for the holding of the World's Fair at Berlin.

The Chairman appointed A. S. Hewitt, S. D. Babcock, Orestes Cleveland, Dantel F. Appleton, and Horace Porter as the Committee.

Benjamin B. Sherman was made permanent Treasurer.

JOHN MORGAN. The Story of the Killing of the Noted Con-

J. B. Downer in Philadelphia Weekly Times.

Ih reply to the question propounded by Mr.

H. V. Redfield in the Weekly Times, I desire to state that I served with Andrew Campbell, who was then First Lieutenant of Com-pany C, Nineteenth United States In-fantry, in the years 1868-'69; we were sta-tioned at the post of Madison, Ark., and

the great cavalry raider who spread such alarm whenever he started on one of his famous raid-

When Company G, Thirteenth Tennesse had surrounded the house in which Morgan was, they received orders—of course, verbal might attempt to escape therefrom,"—the offi-cers of the command, doubtless, if not the soldiers, expecting to find some one there who might be worthy their sttention. Campbell was posted in close proximity to and in full was posted in close proximity to and in this view of the rear of the building. While a portion of his command was effecting an entrance at the front of the building, a man whose most prominent article of dress was a common soldier's old and well-worn overcost hastily thrown on, emerged from the back door, and at once started to gain the shelter or protection of some vines and outand at once started to gain the shelter or protection of some vines and outhouses that were in the garden. Immediately upon his stepping into the yard, says Campbell: "I, in a loud tone, ordered him to hait, but instead of obeying he started into a run. I then repeated the order, and at the same time brought my gun to my shoulder so as to cover him, when, seeing that he still disregarded me, I deliberately aimed at and shot him. He dropped in his tracks and died in a few minutes. But I did not know at that time, nor even had the least idea of, who it was had shot." After the inmates of the house

few minutes. But I did not know at that time, nor even had the least idea of, who it was I had shot." After the inmates of the house who were wanted had been captured, the proprietor walked to the place in the garden, or yard, where he had fallen, and said: "Gentlemen, you have killed Gen. John H. Morgan." This was the first intimation that Campbell, as well as perhaps the most of his associates, had of the identity of the dead soldier.

In this place I will say that as the house was, according to Mr. R., owned and occupied at the time of this occurrence by the Widow Williams, Campbell was either mistaken as to the party that identified the fallen man, or else some one of those secured as prisoners assumed that position. Morgan's body was placed on a horse and taken to the Federal camp. If Morgan was murdered, then every soldier who is subject to surprise and capture and loss of life in attempted escape from capture, is also murdered; and yet there are, perhaps, thousands in a time of war who die that way. I remember to have closely questioned Campbell as to the minutest details of this affair, knowing the reputed character of Morgan as a bold and fearless man. I thought that perhaps there might have been desperate resistance or attempted strategy, to overcome which was additional virtue in his captor; but such was not the case, as Campbell says that, to my order "to halt," he made no reply whatever, and seemed only intent "on getting away." Considering the confusion that must have existed, the fact that a tired trooper had been suddenly waked from a sound sleep to the reality that he was on all sides environed by his enemy, I believe the statement of the only person who can decide to be correct. I do not doubt but that, like many brave men, the ordinary precautions of ordinary people for personal safety to him savored of timidity; yet, if

not doubt but that, like many brave men, the ordinary precantions of ordinary people for personal safety to him savored of timidity; yet, if through extraordinary indifference to the probabilities of war he met his fate, it cannot in any sense be called murder.

Campbell, occupying a position of danger in an expedition having for its avowed purpose the scattering of a force that had been a menace to our armies, very properly obeyed to the letter the orders which were designed for the death or capture of the Rebel raider. Andrew Campbell was a soldier who allowed no trifling with his duty when that duty was imperative; his physique was spiendid, and in

capture of the Rebel raider. Andrew Campbell was a soldier who allowed no trifling with his duty when that duty was imperative; his physique was splendid, and in strength he was very much more than a match for an ordinary individual. He was nearly six feet in hight; had a strongly-knit frame; a rather pleasing address; and was either Irisn by birth or of Irish descent. When the War broke out he was living in Arkansas, near Helens. Much against his inclination he was conscripted and placed in a Kebel regiment raised in his neighborhood. He embraced the first opportunity that offered to desert from his enforced service and joined the Union army, which he said "was more in accordance with his political sentiments."

In recognition of his services to the Government for having permanently relieved it of one of its most dangerous adversaries, Campbell, either at the close of the War or at least at no very late subsequent period, was commissioned a Lieutenant of the United States army, and was assigned to duty with the Ninetcenth United States Infantry. He served for a period in the Indian Territory and afterward in Arkansas, under Gen. Charles H. Smith.

Campbell's desertion from the Rebel ranks and his subsequent killing of Morgan were well known to the young men of the country—many of whom had belonged to his original regiment—round about Madison, where he was stationed; and he was disliked, not only because he had forsaken rebellion, but because he had been a principal actor in depriving them of the services of a noted leader. On one occasion he and some others were drinking together in a saloon of the town, when one who had formerly been an officer in the Confederate army, who was athletic and a taller man than Campbell, proposed wrestling with him. He accepted the challenge, and landed his antagonist on his back on the floor of the saloon before he was rightly aroused to the requirements of the situation. Maddened by his discomfiture, and while he was regaining his feet from where he had been thrown, he drew a D

Dr. Jacquier, of Nantes, recommends the employment of oxide of zinc in diarrhea. The formula which he has employed is the following: Oxide of zinc, 54 grains; bicarbonate of soda, 73/2 grains; in four packets, one to be taken every six hours. In all the cases which he observed, oxide of zinc produced rapid cure of diarrhea. In fourteen cases observed by Puygautier, the cure was even more rapid, since in only one case were three doses of the medicine required. The results are considered to have been more satisfactory insamuch as in several cases the malady had endured from one to many months, and other methods of treatment had not produced any improvement. Thus he concludes that, although by no means to be held as exclusive treatment, the employment of oxide of zinc deserves to be more generally known as useful in charrhea. Oxide of Zinc in Diarrhes.

Salt in Intermittent Fever.

Prency Medical Journal.

The directions are to take a handful of powdered white salt, such as is used in kitchens, and roast it in a clean stove (new, if possible) with moderate heat till it becomes of a brown color, like that of roasted coffee. The dose for an aciult is a soupspoonful dissolved in a glass of warm water, taken at once. It should be stated that when the fever makes its appearance at intervals of two, three, or four days, the remedy should be taken fasting, on the morning of the day following the fever. To overcome the thirst excited by the salt, but a small quantity of water should be taken through a straw. During the forty-eight hours which follow the taking of the salt, the appetite should be satisfied with chicken or beef broth only; it is especially necessary at the time to observe a severe diet, and

to swoid taking cold. The author asserts that during the eighteen years that he has used this method of treatment, he has never been unsue-cessful. The remedy is certainly harmless, and perhaps worthy of a triat.

NELLIE HUBBARD'S FLIGHT.

No News from the Bridal Party-The Mar ringe Certificate Sent Back-The Bride's Grit Relied on to Settle with the Fam. By Telegraph to New York Beraid.

Hanyrord, Conn., March 25.—The elopement of the daughter of ex-Gov. Hubbard with her father's toachman continues the sensition of the day. The reports in the New York paper.

of this morning furnished the from connected accounts of the affair had seen the light in Hartford, local papers affording their readers information whatever. An hour after arrival of the Herald the supply was exhaust information whatever. An hour after the arrival of the Hera'd the supply was erhausted, and copies commanded almost any price this afternoon. It is ascertained this evening that Gov. Hubbard has learned nothing of the whereabouts of his daughter, and that he is taking no steps in that direction. A few hours after her flight on Saturday was discovered her brother ceiled on the police authorities and requested that she be taken in custody if she attempted to leave by trains; but by this time she had joined her husband it. New Haven. With some discretion he gave no clew to the reasons which prompted this request, but inimated that he had apprehensions that she was suffering from temporary aberration of mind.

When she fled from her father's house she took none of her jewelry or valuables other than she usually wore, and was attired in a marous silk dreas, scalakin ascone, and dark hat. It is believed she had about \$50 in her purse, and this sum, together with some funds possessed by her husband, will enable the couple to support themselves while awaiting the termination of the affair, by a reconciliation or otherwise. The general impression here is that they are in New York City. Young Shepard was in New Haven on Thursday night awaiting her coming, but they would not be likely to remain there, as their chances of detection were too great. On Friday Shepard's father received a letter from his son, dated in that city, giving him the first information of the escapade, and inclosing the marriage certificate, with the suggestion that it might be handed over to Gov. Hubbard if requested. On Saturday, after the Governor's family had been apprised of Miss Neilie's marriage, two of her sisters called at the house of the city. They notes arrangements are made for the return of Neilie to her father's house, her new home will be at the dwelling of her busband's parenta, a plain two-story house situated but four or five blocks distant from Gov. Hubbard is spacious residence on Washington street, one of the aristocratic thoroug

tachment or his marriage until the receipt of the letter from him on Friday last. The Shepards may be classed as respectable people, in moderate circumstances, and the appearance of their house indicates thrift and comfort. They speak

whereabouts.

In conversation this evening the elder Mr. Shepard spoke of his son as somewhat deficient in nerve and expressed surprise that he dared to aspire to the affections of one so far his social superior. After intimating a possibility that he had been met fully half-way, he remarked that reliance must be placed less upon his son's firmness than upon the spirit of the bride in securing an amicable settlement of the affair. The impression appears to be gaining ground that ing an anical estiment of the annual free interpretation appears to be gaining ground that the elopement is the outgrowth of a mutual attachment, and the general condemnation with which it was at first regarded is being tempered by occasional words of sympathy.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28-1 a. m.-Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohjo Valley, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds veering to southerly, and rising followed by stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, warmer, partly

cloudy weather, with occasional light rain, variable winds, mostly southeasterly, and rising followed by falling barometer. followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain areas, warm southeasterly winds, and falling barometer, followed in the west portions by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, warm southeasterly shifting to colder north-

warm southeasterly shifting to west winds, and higher pressure.

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| | | 57 | 8. gentle. N.W. high S. E. brisk S. E. gen. W. fresh. N. fresh. N. w. gen. | | Cleur |
| New Orleans. North Platte. | 30.04 | 69 | S., gentle | ***** | Lieaz |
| North Platte. | 29,52 | 57 | N. W., high | | Cloud |
| Omaha Oswego | 29, 45 | 73 | S. E., brisk | | lear |
| Oswego | 30, 12 | 36 | 5. E., gen | .01 | LIDE |
| Pembina | 29.56 | 36 | W. fresh | | JUNE |
| Pioche, Nev., | | 41 | N. fresh. N. W. gen. N. W. tresh N. W. gen. N., gentie. | ***** | Chor |
| Pittaburg | 30.15 | 39 | N. W., gen | | V SOUR |
| Port Huron | 30. 13 | - 33 | St 30 | | Poge |
| Rochester | 30.13 | 35 | N. W., Iresh | ***** | VAB. |
| Sacramento | 30.21 | | N. W gen | **** | Total |
| Salt LakeCity | 30, 16 | 4.2 | | | Torre |
| Sandusky | 30, 18 | 39 | N., genue | ***** | les |
| San Francisco. | 20, 23 | | S Check | ****** | Clear |
| St Louis | 20 02 | 74 | Q P fresh | ***** | 10.00 |
| Shreveport St. Louis St. Paul Toledo | 20.60 | 83 | S. fresh S. E. fresh S. E. high. E. light | ****** | lear |
| Toledo. | 20.30 | 41 | F Hebt | 1000 | lowe |
| Vicksburg | 90.00 | 41 | & frosh | ***** | Lega |
| Vicksburg Virginia City. | 20.02 | 72 | B. Irean | ****** | 1000 |
| Winnemucce. | 20. 24 | 36 | F gentle | | Pair |
| Winnemucca Yankte | 10 44 | 53 | E. light S. fresh W., fresh K., gentle N. W., high | 17 | E P |
| | | | | | |

New York, March 27.-Arrived, Wieland, from Hamburg.

New York, March 27.—Arrived, Montage,
Lirerpool; State of Nevada, Glasgow.

San Francisco, March 27.—The Government purchased 75,000 ounces of fine silver here at \$1.07%.

The Music of Telegraph Wires.

Every boy living in the country near a telegraph line has listened to the hum which can be often heard near a telegraph-pole. It is a juvenile theory that the noise is caused by the passage of the messages. The more general notion has been that it was caused by the wind. A writer in an Australian journal, however, calls attention to the fact that one who will disclose observation to both the wire and the sounds will find that the latter make themselve obvious when there is a total absence of wind; and in a quiet morning in winter, when the wires appear to be covered with frost to the thickness of a finger, they nevertheless carry on lively vibrations while the air is totally quiet. According to this writer, therefore, the ribrations are not due to the wind, but to changes of atmospheric temperature, cold producing a shortening of the wires extending over the whole length of the conductor. A comsiderable amount of friction is produced on the supporting bells, thus inducing sounds both in the wires and the poles.

A Test for Diamonds An important discovery of a test for diamonds has been made by Prof. William Crooker of London, the full details of which have not yet been made known. He finds that rough diamonds emit an intense blue light when subjected to the action of electricity in a tube from which most of the air has been exhausted. Diamonds placed among other gems can thus be easily distinguished. THE KENTUCI

An Interview Murderer Ellic

He Avows that liberately Pre the Cr

Bellef that Buford to Kill Tw

The Brutal Career of the Bloody I

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Ma FRANKFORT, March Justice Pryor, called in

Hon. John M. Elliott, on Pryor was elected Pres On motion, it was D. Bush be appoints issue his proclam 7th, in view of the fallen upon the State of

The following gentler pall-bearers; Gov. A Pryor. Judge Cofeer, vall, Judge Lindsey, J man, Gen. Nuckols, Co dock, Judge Bush, Gran Other dispositions in rel PROCLAMATION BY The Governor has is

BOUNCEMENT for to-morro
STATE OF KENTUCKY, E.
FRANKPORT, Ky., March;
of the death of the Hon.
of the First Appellate Dia
Frankfort March 26. 1871
regret in every section of I
long career of usefulness
tions of public trust w
illed, won for him i
fidence of the people (As a citizen he was belove
triotism, and fidelity, as
gress he was energetic, pro
and as Judge he was able,
partial. In token of resp
recommend that all the pul
12 m., and remain closed t
and that all the State office
tend the funeral in a body.

JANKE E. nouncement for to-mor NO LTN

There are no attempts LOUISVILLE, Ky., MI FRANKFORT, Ky., Marc

after Buford was taken t ent called upon him and ent carled upon him and information: Correspondent—"Hav talking with me upon th of Judge Elliott?" Buford-"None in the Il about it."

Here he entered into lawsuit lately decided age of Appeals, entitled "Bi vs. Guthrie." He went o and said his sister, Mary robbed and murdered Court of Appeals. Correspondent-"
lars of the killing."

Mr. Buford-"Oh, the I MADE UP MY M I thought on Monday I w save Pryor on account of concluded to do so. March or April, I came to kill Judge Pryor. I shot in a flannel bag for l but I changed my mind. "Correspondent-" your mind?"
Buford—" Judge Pryo

lars of my case; he l been wronged, and could decision; but the case w I determined to wait."

Correspondent—"Welling of Judge Elliott! "Buford—I made up not because he was th against me, but becau GAVE ME A

> He came to me after 'Colonel, I did all I c

that was a lie. I knew t Here he went again in case, and, upon being as shooting of Judge Elliq "My gan was loaded each barrel. I thought snice-hunting. I met Johim: 'Judge, I believe won't you go along 1'-"I then asked him if drink, and raised my ge ger. It went off clears the pavement, and then down and placed my h wished to treat him with had shown in the robber

my sister by his decision
TRE MOST 10M
that my gun ever killed
and gave the Sheriff a l
O. Wallace. You can
gave her all my estate
asked to buried by u
tend to kill Judge Hin
killed Elliott to try my
could not rob and ass
Last week I was down
my sister's grave and s my sister's grave and a die with her. I know w up my mind, and I am quences. I had a pist tended to use it if the did not fail."

my sister by his de

OTHER
This morning Buford residence, and remaine quarters of an hour. up-stairs, and, when called to the Judge to to find his umbrella. Mobe present, not liking the control of the contro to find his umbrella. It to be present, not likin herself, and handed hi rack. It is believed he of killing Judge Cofer by the presence of his he met Judge Elliott his at the front entrang He stopped him and you anything affainst Pryor responded. "Whether he had somethin that moment Col. Weis Judge Pryor by the ar and get some cider. It this interference, he wife of Judge Pryor will a Talk with it.

A TALK WITH I

Louisville Course
The case which has
has been before the Country
ent times for some ye
this city, has been the
in the matter for a ye
reporter called upon the
causes that led up
bue was familiar with
case alone. "What is the hist

"What is the first buel" inquired the re" On the Slat of D Mr. Trabue, "George veyed to Mary F. Buf prising 400 acres, in leash and three notes and two of \$6,256 \$10,000 was afterw

D'S FLIGHT. al Party-The Mar

e with the Fam. w. Hubbard with her ues the sensation of he New York papers mished the first the affair that

the An hour after the ly was exhausted, any price this af-

ce authorities and rein custody if she atins; but by this time
and it. New Hayen,
gave no clew to the
this request, but intiensions that she was
aberration of mind.
or father's house she
or valuables other than
lattired in a maroon,
t, and dark hat. It is
50 in her purse, and
some funds possessed
ble the counts ely to remain there, as i were too great. On received a letter from ty, giving him the first ade, and inclosing the the suggestion that it Gov. Hubbard if reafter the Governor's of Miss Nellie's marcalled at the house of do obtained the docupeen returned.

The made for the return a house, her new home

table people, in mod-the appearance of their i comfort. They speak young fellow, with no or rough life, and al-ny honest employment adent on them. Since marriage certificate on heard nothing from the even an inquiry as to any knowledge of her

growth of a mutual at-eral condemnation with arded is being tempered sympathy. EATHER.

HIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, LARCH 28-1 a. m.—Indi-e and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer. onal light rain, variatheasterly, and rising

Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | Weather

SERVATIONS. 60. March 27-10:18 p.m. N. W., fresh S. E., gen...... Clear. S. E., light Fair.

27.—Arrived, Montana ada, Glasgow. VER. th 27.—The Government of fine silver here at

elegraph Wires.
he country near a teleto the hum which can be
tregraph-pole. It is a
noise is caused by the
res. The more general
was caused by the wind,
alian journal, however,
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oth the wire and the
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ered with frost to the
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the air is totally quiet.
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the cold producing of

Diamonds.

y of a test for diamonds

of william Crookes of
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y in a tube from which
exhausted. Diamonds
me can thus be easily

Hon. John M. Elliott, on motion, Chief-Justice Pryor was elected President and John Rodman

or motion, it was ordered that Gen. J. P. Nuckols, the Hon. Alvin Duvall, and Judge W. P. D. Bush be appointed to request the Mayor to issue his proclamation, ordering that all places of business be closed to-morrow, the 77th, in view of the great calamity that has fallen upon the State of Kentucky in the death of Judge Ellottt.

PALL-BEARERS. The following gentlemen were appointed as pall-bearers; Gov. McCreary, Chief-Justice Pryor. Judge Cofeer, Judge Hines, Judge Duvall, Judge Lindsey, Judge Peters, Gen. Rod-man, Gen. Nuckols, Col. South, Judge Crad-dock, Judge Bush, Grant Green, Richard Reed. Other dispositions in relation to the burial were made, and the meeting adjourned.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor has issued the following an-

The Governor has issued the following anmouncement for to-morrow:

State of Kentucky, Executive Department, Frankforet, Ky., March 27.—The announcement of the death of the Hon. John M. Elliott, Judge of the First Appellate District, which occurred at Frankfort March 26. 1879, will cause sorrow and regret in every section of the Commonwealth. His long deer of usefulness, and the many positions of public trust which he so honorably filled, won for him the respect and confidence of the people of the entire State. As a citizen he was beloved for his integrity, particular, and fidelity, as a Representative in Congress he was energetic, prompt, and distinguished; and as Judge he was able, incorruptible, and impartial. In token of respect for his memory, I recommend that all the public offices be closed at 12 m., and remain closed the residue of this day, and that all the State officers and their clerks attend the funeral in a body.

James B. McCreerry, Governor.

NO LYNCHING. re are no attempts whatever of lynching. and there will be none. The most bitter regret prevails throughout the Commonwealth. THE FUNERAL.

LOUISVILLE, Kv., March 27.-Judge Elliott's funeral was largely attended. Dispaica to Louisville Courier-Journal. FRANKFORT, Ky., March 26.—In ten minutes

after Buford was taken to fail your correspondent called upon him and obtained the following information: Correspondent—"Have you any objections to talking with me upon the subject of the killing of Judge Eliiott?"

Buford-"None in the least; I will tell you all about it."

Here he entered into the particulars of the

lawsuit lately decided against him in the Court of Appeals, entitled "Buford's Administrator vs. Guthric." He went over the whole ground, and said his sister, Mary F. Buford, had been robbed and murdered by the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Correspondent—"Please give me the particulars of the killing."

Mr. Buford—"Oh, that is easily toid.

I MADE UP MY MIND TO KILL HIM.

ight on Monday I would kill both him and Judge Pryor; but I thought of Judge Pryor's children, and took a walk to see if I could not save Pryor on account of his children. I finally March or April, I came to Frankfort determined to kill Judge Pryor. I had twenty-four buck shot in a flannel bag for him and somebody else, but I changed my mind." "Correspondent-," Well, why did you change

your mind?"
Buford—"Judge Pryor knew all the particulars of my case; he knew how my sister had been wronged, and could have controlled the decision; but the case was not yet decided, and Correspondent-"Well, tell me about the

killing of Judge Elliott?" "Buford—I made up my mind to kill him, not because he was the first to decide the case against me, but because he

GAVE ME A JUDAS KISS. He came to me after the decision and said 'Colonel, I did all I could for you.' I knew that was a lie. I knew the profession was agains

Here he went again into the particulars of the case, and, upon being asked to tell about the shooting of Judge Elliott, said: "My gun was loaded with twelve buckshot in

each barrel. I thought this morning I would go snipe-hunting. I met Judge Elliott and said to him: 'Judge, I believe I will go snipe-hunting won't you go along ?' He said, 'No.' "I then asked him if he would go and take

drink, and raised my gun and pulled the trig-ger. It went off clear as a bell. He fell upon the pavement, and then I was sorry. I leaned down and placed my hat under his head. I wished to treat him with as much courtesy as he had shown in the robbery and assassination of my sister by his decision. It was THE MOST IGNOMINIOUS GAME

that my gun ever killed. I was arrested then, and gave the Sheriff a letter to my niece, Annie O. Wallace. You can see the letter. I simply gave her all my estate in law and equity, and asked to be buried by my sister. I did not intend to kill Judge Hines or Judge Pryor. I filled Elitott to try my case, to show that they could not rob and assassinate with impunity. Last week I was down to Henry, and I kneit on my sister's grave and swore to gain this suit or my sister's grave and swore to gain this suit or die with her. I know what I have done. I made up my mind, and I am ready to take the conse-quences. I had a pistol in my pocket, and in-tended to use it if the shotgun falled; but it did not fail." BELIEF THAT BUFORD INTENDED TO KILL TWO

OTHER JUDGES.

This morning Buford called at Judge Cofer's residence, and remained with him about three-quarters of an hour. Judge Cofer's room was upstairs, and, when Buford went down, he called to the Judge to come down and help him to find his umbrella. Mrs. Cofer, who happened to be present, not liking the action, went down herself, and handed him the umbrella from the rack. It is believed he went there with an idea of killing Judge Cofer, and was only prevented by the presence of his wife. A short time before he met Judge Elliott he met Judge Pryor going in at the front entrance of the Capital Hotel. He stopped him and said. "Judge Pryor, have you anything affainst me?" To which Judge Pryor responded. "Why, certainly not, Tom," He then said something about Guthrie, but at that moment Col. Weissinger, of Louisville, took Judge Pryor by the arm and asked him to go and get some cider. The opinion is that, but for this interference, he would have attempted the life of Judge Pryor with his pistol.

A TALK WITH BUFORD'S LAWYER.

A TALK WITH BURORD'S LAWYER. A TALK WITH BUNDAD'S LAWYER.

Louiseille Courier Joannal, March 27.

The case which has developed so tragically has been before the Court of Appeals at different times for some years. Mr. E. F. Trabuel of this city, has been the attorney of Col. Buford in the matter for a year past. A Cgurier Journal reporter called upon him last night to ascertain the causes that led up to the murder. Mr. Trabue was familiar with the legal phases of the case alone.

bue was familiar with the legal phases of the case alone.

"What is the history of the case, Mr. Trabue!" inquired the reporter.

"On the Sist of December, 1867," answered Mr. Trabue, "George J. Rowland and wife convesed to Mary F. Buford a tract of land, compraing 400 acres, in Henry County, for \$10,000 cash and three notes of vendee,—one of \$10,50 and two of \$6,250 each. The note of \$10,000 was afterwards paid, and the two

THE KENTUCKY HORROR

An Interview with the Murderer of Judge

Elliott.

Be Avows that He Had Deliberately Premeditated the Crime.

Belief that Buford Had Intended to Kill Two Other Judges.

Belief that Buford Had Intended to Kill Two Other Judges.

Belief that Buford Had Intended to Kill Two Other Judges.

Belief that Buford Had Intended to Kill Two Other Judges.

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Belief that Buford Had Intended to Kill Two Other Judges.

Belief that Buford Had Intended to Kill Two Other Judges.

The special was reversed April 21. 1873. At the following September term the defendant (Miss Buford) file were tendered by polantifis, the pleasings completed after the filing of the conveyance. In March and April, 1873, deeds of confirmation of venue, was finally decided in Fay of venue, was finally residence on the conveyance on the teating of the file were tendered by polantifis, the pleasings completed after the filing of the amended answer Miss Buford the conveyance. In March and April, 1873, deeds of confirmation of venue, was finally decided in Fay of venue, was finally residence on the conveyance of the amended answer, and the case prepared on the conveyance. In March and April, 1873, deeds of confirmation of venue, was finally decided in Fay of venue, was finally decided in Fay of venue, was finally decided in Fay of venue, was finally residence on the country of venue, was finally represented that the title was perfect, and claimed that she had been innable to sell or mortiage the land by reason of the state of the title, which was known to the composition of the deferred payments (Miss Buford) the plantiff in the action for about \$12,000, the amount of the deferred payments (Miss Buford) the plantiff in the action for about \$12,000, the amount of the deferred payments (Miss Buford thereby losing the \$20,000 she had allread peak of the plantiff of the

That judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in an opinion delivered by Elliots about a year ago."

"You were then employed, Mr. Trabue!"

"Yes, sir; together with Höod and Trabue, of Frankfort. Welput in a petition forirehearing, which was granted during last May or June. The case was sixued on the rehearing last October by Judge L. Hord and inyself for Buford, and by Mr. Harwood, of Shelby Counky, for Guthrie, and submitted to the Court. The previous judgment of the Court was affirmed last Saturday, the opinion being delivered by Judge Cofer. Such is the outline of the case."

"Miss Mary Buford was the maiden sistor of Thomas Buford, was she not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Hew did he come into the case!"

"She died in November. 1873, and her brother was appointed administrator of her estate, with the will aunexed, by the Court."

"To whom did she leave her property!"

"To ann O. Wallace, the wife of her nephew, living in Woodford County."

"You say, Mr. Trabue, that the Rowland property was bought in 1867 by Marv Buford? Was Thomas Buford one of the vendees in a tacit way?"

"That I do not know."

"What, then, was the cause of his zeel in the case?"

"I am upable to say. He was very much de-

"I am unable to say. He was very much de-"He was not mentioned by her as a devisee?"
"No, sir."
"His only apparent interest in the case, then,

was simply that of a zealous administrator?
"That was all, so far as I know." THE ASSASSIN.

"That was all, so far as I know."

THE ASSASSIN.

Lonisville Commercial, March 27.

Buford's history shows him to be a man utterly regardless of law, of his own life, or that of others, when his vindictive passions were aroused. Somewhere in the fifties Buford was the hero of an affray on the Lexington Fair-Grounds, which had a great deal of notoriety at the time. He and a gentleman named Thomas, of Mount Sterling, had quarreled, and, meeting on the fair-grounds, immediately opened fire on each other. Buford displayed characteristic coolness and recklessness, changing his position once while Thomas was firing to avoid shooting in the direction of some ladies, and at another time deliberately taking a pin-from the lapel of his coat and picking the tybe of his pistol, which had failed to go off. He wounded Thomas and escaped unburt himself. A gentleman of Lexington, named Ferguson, a rather noted dandy of the period, who afterward went to Paris, married a French lady, and was known among his acquaintances as "Count" Ferguson, was keeping Thomas, who fired much more and more rapidly than Buford, supplied with pistols. A friend of Buford's, according to our recollection his brother, Gen. Abe Buford, enged at Ferguson's interference, made at him with a bowie-knife, and, making a slash at his throat, Ferguson ducked his head, and the knife shaved his beard, taking off a good-sized piece of his scalp, which fell into the possession of Mr. Mulligan, of Lexington, who exhibited it for some time in his store window as a curiosity.

Another characteristic incident of Buford's career happened at the time when the Three Colonels were editing the Times, in this city. Buford, for some reason, had sent a noted belle in this city, from his home near Versailles, a bucket of fresh sausage. Theodore O'Hara, author of the famous "Biyouac of the Dead," one of the Three Colonels, made the present a subject for ridicule in his paper. As soon as the paper reached Versailles, in the afternoon of the same day, Buford, the night had by dr

by driving rapidly, and taking fresh horses from time to time, reached Louisville early in the night. Reaching the Galt House, and going in, he found O'Hara at the bar taking a drink. Stepping up to him and induring as to the au-thorship, O'Hara acknowledged it, and Buford

stepping up to him and induring as to the authorship, O'Hara acknowledged it, and Buford at once struck him. They struggled, clinched, and felt, O'Hara underneath. O'Hara had a small pistol in his pocket, which he drew, and reaching around Buford triedlto shoot him, but, his sense of humor prevailing over his wrath, he got to laughing so that he could not discharge it. They were separated before any damage, beyond a good beating for O'Hara, was done, and Buford immediately got into his burgy and started homeward.

Another incident, attended with worse results, was his assault on Mr. Ulysses Turner, of Woodford, a brilliant young lawyer, and at one time a member of the banking firm of Taylor, Shelby & Co., of Lexington. Buford had some business controversy with him, attacked him, and beat him so brutally about the head that h's life was despaired of, his health wrecked, and his sight permanently destroyed. Mr. Turner died only a short time ago, after years of suffering and blindness.

blindness.

His last violent exploit before the murder at Frankfort was his defiance of the authority of the Sheriff of Henry in the earlier stages of the sult the final decision in which was the cause of his assassinating Judge Elliott.

his assassinating Judge Elliott.

THE MURDERED JUDGE.

Proma Cillins' Hatery of Renucky.

Elliott County, it is generally understood, was named in honor of the Hon. John M. Elliott, now (December, 1873) a resident of Owingsville, Bath County, and Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District. Judge E. is a native of Scott County, Virginia; was born May 16, 1820; was educated in the common schools of Kentucky; studied law and was admitted to the Barin 1843; practiced with fine success at Prestonburg, Floyd County; was a Representative from Floyd, Pike, and Johnson Counties in the Kentucky Legislature in 1847; a Representative in the Legislature from Floyd and Johnson Counties, 1861-3859; again elected Representative in the Legislature from Floyd and Johnson Counties, 1861-3859; again elected Representative for treason having been found against him, with thirty-one others (see Vol. 1, page 97), Nov. 6, 1861, in the United States District Court at Frankfort, and he (although present from Sept. 2 to Oct. 4) not having occupied his seat during the December adjourned session of the Legislatuae, the House, Dec. 1, 1881, expelled him for being "directly and indirectly connected with and giving aid and comfort to the Confederate army, repudiating and acting against the Government of the United States and the Commonwealth of Kentucky." He had thus actively united his fortunes with the cause of the South; was a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, which assembled at Richmond, Feb. 18, 1862, representing the Ninth Kentucky District; and a member of each successive regular Congress of the Confederacy—over three years in all. In 1868, several years after his return to Kentucky, he was elected, for six years, or until September, 1874, Circuit Judge of the district embracing Bath, Montgomery, Powell, Estill, Owsley, Lee, Wolfe, Morgan, Elliott, and Menifee Connties; was elected Associate Justice, Court of Appeals, in August. 1876. Just previous to his election, Judge Elliott moved to Catletsburg, B

Elliott moved to Catletsburg, Boyd County.

THE LOUISVILLE PRESS ON THE MURDER.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

Kentucky cannot afford to have such horrible tragedies as that enacted at Frankfort yesterday spread upon her records. The good name of the State demands that the spirit which wrought the murder of Judge Elliott shall be blotted out through the length and breadth of the Commonwealth. Its manifestation is too frequent; its work is too appalling. This last strocious deed of defiant lawlessness should awaken a public sentiment which will frown upon the free-handed use of the revolver and the shot-gun, and make the law unfinching and remorseless in meting out just punishment to those who become a law to themselves and make private injuries, real or imaginary, the subjects of personal and unlawful vengeance.

The crime committed by Maj. Buford is peculiarly terrible. His grievance was that Judge Elliott, of the Court of Appeals, had rendered a decision adverse to his expectations. Buford not only determined to kill Judge Elliott, but Judge Pryor also. This is the first time in this State that a party to a suit has resorted to such desperade means of self-revenge, and it is to be

hoped it is the last. The cowardly shooting which takes place from time to time is other parts of the State is the product of drunken rows or family feuds. In this case there was a cool determination to slay the grave exponents of the law, when a decision had barely been enunciated. The crime is of an exceedingly agravated nature. It was not committed in a moment of latence or sandlen passion, or provocation. The purpose was formed in cold blood. The deed was done in cold blood. Shall friends, or family, or influence, or position luterpose to shield the perpetrator of this fearful deed!

That has been far too mutch the case in Kentveky and through the South. That fact has but given nerve and sinew to the assassin's arm, and imperiled the peace of society. "The laws are bushed among arms," is a true saying with reference to a military necessity, but, when arms hush the laws in time of peace, people may well tremble for the future of the State. There is talk in Frankfort of mob law to avenge the desth of Judge Elliott. We say, Hands off! Let it not be said that one horribly defiant act against the law is to be followed by another lawless act,—an act which, above all others, says to the outside world that the law is shorn of its power, and that justice cannot be found for the searching in Kentucky. Let the perpetrator of the fearful deed at Frankfort be tried and judged according to the evidence.

Louiseille Commercial (feb.).

The shocking assassination which occurred in Frankfort vesterday will send a tirill of borror throughout the country, and bow with shame the head of every Kontuckian who has any true love for the old State. The deliberate assassination of a Judge of our highest Court, at midday, in the streets of our Capital City, on no other provocation than the simple, regular, and innartial discharge of official dity, is the culmination of the lawlessness-which is making the name of Kentucky a by-word and reproach among civilized people. This shameful and horrible crime is not only the culmination of per

tion of mining camps and rontiersmen; or olainsmen and the red savages they are strugling with.

If the foul murder of Judge Elliott arouses our people to a perception of the essential cowardliness of the bloody system to which he fell a victim; if the shock of it opens their eyes to see that we can only enjoy the blessings of a peaceful civilization by enforcing all laws, and thereby creating a respect for law and a habitual recognition of law, there will be compensation for the shame his death has brought upon us.

Mr. Buford has violated the law; the law must be put in force against him. The highest interests of the State demand that the operation of the law in his case shall not be interfered with from any motive, or in any way. He must have justice according to the law, regularly, serenely, impartially administered. The whole power of the State should be used to hold the prisoner of the law safe to answer to its judgment. Only in that way can we be saved further shame on his account.

CANADA.

Debate in Parliament on the New Tariff Act—Changes Proposed, and the Effect Thereof—Continued Protests—Premier Mc-Donald to Visit England—Lost Mail-Bags. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, March 27.—The House sat till nearly

o'clock this morning discussing the new tariff. Mr. Tilley gave a general denial to the charge that the tariff discriminated against Great Britain, but failed to support the denial by satisfactory statistics. He dealt with the various criticisms of the tariff made in the House and elsewhere, ad seriatim, but only in a general manner. The Hon. Mr. Cartright said the tariff was one of the anomalies, and contended that the Government had taken a long step towards causing England to seriously consider whether she should any longer contribute to the expense of Canada defenses, especially as Canada had deliberately closed her markets to the Mother Country, not withstanding that the latter threw her markets open to Canada. He deprecated the action of the Government in throwing down the gauntlet to 44,000,000 of people in the neighboring Republic, who, notwithstanding all that might be said to the contrary, were undoubtedly Canada's best and natural customers.

Mr. Tilley announced that the Government had decided upon making the following alterations in the new tariff: Farafine candles to be 5 cents per pound, instead of 4 cents; sperm and other candles not tallow to pay 25 per cent, instead of 20 per cent; Babbitt metal to pay 10 per cent; buttons of all kinds, 25 per cent ad valorem; hecked and striped shirtings, 2 cents per yard and15 per cent ad valorem; cotton duck or canvas and sail linen, 5 per cent ad valorem; dried apples to pay two cents per pound; all other dried fruit, 25 per cent; hats, caps, and bonnets, 25 per cent; hatter's plush, of silk or cotton, 10 per cent; Cauada plates and sheet iron, 121/2 per cent; iron and steel wire, reduced to 15 per cent; all iron castings to pay 25 per cent; gas, water, and sewer pipe of cast-iron. 25 per cent; rolled beams and channels, angle T iron, 15 per cent; iron bridge and structural ironwork, safes, and doors for safes and vaults, 25 per cent; wirework, skates, and locks of all kinds, 30 per cent; lead pipe and sheet to pay alike 25 per cent; gloves and mitts of leather same as boots shoes; oil-cloth to pay 30 per cent instead of 25 per cent; pipe organ and sets, or parts of sets,

of reeds for cabinet-organs, 25 per cent; paper pulp, 20 per cent instead of 10 per cent; prints and colors ground in oil or any other liquid, 25 per cent; white and red, dry and bismuth, 5 per cent; paper hangings and paper calendered, 22% per cent; lead-pencils, 25 per cent; rolled silver, 10 per cent; prunella and cotton netting for boots, shoes, and gloves, 10 per cent; soaps, perfumed, 30 per cent instead of 25 per cent; wines to pay three cents additional for each degree of strength over 26 per cent of proof spirits, instead of 6 cents for every five de-grees or less; Cologne-water, etc., to pay a specific duty of \$1.90 per gailon and 30 per cent ad valorem, instead of 20 per ent ad valorem; steel ingots, bars, coils, and sheets, railway bars, and fish plates to pay 10 cent on and after the 1st of January, 1881; glucose sirup to pay one-baif cent per pound in addition to 35 per cent ad valorem; felt for boots, shoes, and glove linings, 10 per cent; barvtes, brimstone, crude, chloride of line, cream of tartes in cruzille and several other, unimportant

shoes, and glove linings, 10 per cent; barvies, brimstone, crude, chloride of lime, cream of tartar in crystals, and several other unimportant items are added to the free list.

From the foregoing table it will be noticed that few changes have been made, as most of the items produced are additions to the schedule previously published, or are related to industries whose claims were previously overlooked.

The Government has been stubborn, and the grievances of the manufacturers who have within the past four days waited on the Finance Minister have in the majority of cases been entirely neglected.

The duties on books and knowledge, the discriminating duties against Canadian millers manufacturing from American wheat or oats, the duty on oats, on corn-meal, on coal, on the raw material of almost every manufacturer, are to be retained. Possibly the most important change of the whole is the new clause exempting steel ingots, bars, railway bars, and fish plates, etc. from the operation of the 10 per cent duty till on and after Jan. I, 1881. The effect of this will be to admit all the rails for the Valley-Railway and other roads under construction free. It will also give the contractors on the Canada Pacific Railway sections now under contract the opportunity to purchase the rails they require during the coming summer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

1NGERSOLL, March 27.—The first fruits of the National policy to the workingmen of this town has been very disastrous. Messrs. Nixon Bros., agricultural-implement manufacturing company, and Messrs. Thomas Brown & Co., foundrymen, in consequence of the heavy tax placed on pig-troot, coal, and raw materials used in the manufacture of their threshing ma-

chines, reapers, mowers, etc., have found it necessary to largely reduce the wages of their men, and those employed by Mesars. Brown have struck work. Nixon's men are greatly dissatisfied, and will soon follow suit. Dairymen, who are obliged to pay a heavy tar on salt and coarse cotton for covering cheese, are disgusted with the new tartif.

Decial Dispatch to The Pribusa.

OTTAWA, March 27.—The Government, it is understood, do not intend to repeal the Insolvency act, but will introduce an amended measure. It is intended that all official Assignees shall be recalled, and that Judges in Insolvency be appointed to deal with such matters. All compositions will be made illegal, and estates are to be administered by the Insolvency Court. A debtor will not be able to obtain his discharge unless by a seven-eighths vote of the creditors and three-fourths of the value, and if he cannot obtain that he must wait until the end of two years before he can make an application to the Insolvency Court. These are the principal amendments contemplated by the Government. D. Walker, President, and A. Dixon, Secre tary of the Brewer's Association, are here requesting that the customs duty on mait be not increased as proposed in the tariff, as no malt is imported, while it would afford the Americans a pretezt for demanding an increased duty on Canadian malt entering that country.

It has been rumored for some time that Sir John Macdonald contemplates visiting England this summer to consult the Home Government in reference to the future relations of the Dominion and the Mother Laind and to ascertain ff any help may be expected in the construction of the Cauada Pacific Railway. If Sir John

minion and the Mother Laild and to ascertain if any help may be expected in the construction of the Causada Pacific Railway. If Sir John should go to England it is quite possible he would point out the advantage the Canada Pacific Railway would be to Great Britain in a commercial as well as a military sense, although it is unlikely that the Home Government would make any money grant towards its construction. The other object—the discussion of the future relations of the Dominion to the Mother Land—is guesswork. Nobody has asked for any change in the relations. What is most probable, should Sir John go to England, is, that he will gratify an ambition, entertained for years, to be sworn in as one of her Majesty's Privy Councillors. After the Pacific scandal Sir John got a hint that he need not be in a hurry in presenting himself for the purpose of being sworn in. Now that he has been applicated by height probable, and the purpose of being sworn in. Now that he has been applied that the probable of the purpose of being sworn in. himself for the purpose of being aworn in. Now that he has been rehabilitated by being placed at the head of the Canadian Government again, there can be no objection to his being formally sworn in.

sworn in.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, March 27.—George R. Kingswell and Thomas Graham, of the Government Emigration Department, have arrived here from England. They report that a large emigration will take place from England to Manitoba this season. A number of gentlemen farmers with large capital have aircady arrived, en route to take up extensive tracts of land in the northwest. West.
The number of mutilated metal pieces passing

The number of mutilated metal pieces passing current here is a grievance, and calls for some remedy. Some parties make it a business to cut up old copper kettles into pieces the size of nalf-pence, and put them in circulation.

A short time ago a leading wholesale drughouse received a case of goods from the United States. Their Custom-House clerk was intrusted with the invoice wherewith to pass the entry, which was done. The Customs Inspector at Bonaventure freight-sheds ordered the removal of the cargo to the examining warehouse, where an inclosure not mentioned in the invoice, and on which no duty had been paid, was discovered. The Collector, being acquainted with the facts of the case, ordered the confiscation of the goods, and condemned the firm to play a heavy fine.

Boxclat Dispatch to The Tribuna.

goods, and condemned the firm to fly a heavy fine.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. John, N. B., March 27.—The Post-Office Inspectors of Nova Scotia and New Brudswick and the Intercolonial Railway authorities are trying to find out who are responsible for the loss of four mail bags containing a number of registered letters which have gone astray since January. Three of the bags were from St. John; one for Amberst, one for Truro and Picton, and one for Halifax. The fourth bag was from Mennramicook for the north. The smount of money in the registered letters is unknown.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Tobonto, March 27.—It is announced that the writs for the election of a new Ontario Parliament will be issued in June. After the terrible beating the Reform party got in the election of a new House of Commons last September, it can hardly be expected that Mr. Mowat and his colleagues will go to the country with the lightest hearts. Had Mr. McKenzie been sustained, Mr. Mowat's chances of success would have been materially improved. It is too soon yet to speculate on the result, although the prospects are that Mr. Mowat's party will be returned by a working majority.

Mowatwat March 27.—P. A. Murphy & Co. a working majority.

MONTHEAL, March 37.—P. A. Murphy & Co., leather importers, have suspended. Liabilities, \$150,000.

\$150,000.

R. Jellyman, paper-box manufacturer, has failed. Liabilities, \$240,000.

SEED TIME.

DAKOTA. pecial Dispatch to The Tribune. Special Dist ground is very dry, bard, and lumpy. It froze in that condition. Not having any snow or rain this winter, the soil does not pulverize as usual. Wheat has all gone to market, with few excep-tions. Frost not out of the ground yet. We

tions. Frost not out of the ground yet. We have our wheat half sown. There will be some increase this season in the area.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

VIRGINIA, Union Co., March 27.—Acreage of wheat will be largely increased. Some wheat sown. Frost not all out. MINNESOTA.

FILLMORE, Fillmore Co., March 27.—Hard freeze early part of this week. Acreage of wheat will be larger than last year. One-fourth

of the old wheat unsold.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Arron, Washington Co., March 27.—We put in a little wheat two weeks ago. Weather changed. Put a stop to all work. Ground very dry. Recent freezes with light snows will help a little. But very small amount of wheat left. We shall increase our area of wheat this IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WEBSTER, Polk Co., March 27.—Spring wheat is a scarce article. Seed is worth \$1. Very little to be had without sending off for it. Considerable wheat was sown two weeke ago. The sudden change in the weather prevented the farmers from covering it and it has been exposed. Ground still frozen. More wheat will be sown than last year. Flax acreage largest ever known. Ground in better couldion than for four years. Corn all marketed.

Gluttony Never at a Disco

Gluttony Never at a Discount.

London World.

The fact that the chef of the Duke de Noallles has been decoyed into the service of M. Gambetta shows once more the truth of that well-known dialogue by Hoffman: "Papa, I should like to have your opinion on the choice of a profession?" "My boy, I should advise you to be a cook." "A cook! But suppose there is a revolution, and no more great houses are kept?" "Revolutions! I have seen more than one. Kings have been beheaded; Princes, noblemen, and Bishops reduced to beggary. I have never heard of gluttony being at a discount. Believe me, my boy, be a cook."

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established franch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. in. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays. until 8 o cloce p. in. during the week, and until 9 p. in. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.,
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st. near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.,
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—A LIBERAL REWARD FOR THE papers taken from safe on South Water-st., Tribune office. Tribune office.

WILL LADY WHO SAW GENTLEMAN ON ADsmr-st., near State, about 1 o'clock Thursday, as
she was going to Wabash-av., please send address to X
72, Tribune office.

A BOUT GOING BACK IN THE SECOND-HAND clothing business, and being without stock, I am compelled to pay the highest cash price for cast-off clothing, carpets, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Geider. Notice by mail promptly attended to. J. GELDER, 398 State-st. CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I GELDER'S, 864 State-st. Orders by mail prompt ly attended to.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW AND SECOND HAND SINGERS AND OTHER first-class machines at one-third value. Loan of fice, 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 2. LOST AND FOUND. OST-IF THE PARTY WHO PICKED UP THE purse yesterday afternoon, corner of Clark and Randolpa-sic, does not return it immediately to 718 West Madison-sic, the case will be given to the police,

CITY REAL ESTATES column, three lines or tess, 25 cents.

POB SALE - GREAT BARGAINS - TWO-STORY And basement prick residence, swell-trond, on Stantomay, near Thirty-significat, 32,800; 892, 883, and 884 West Lake-st. two brick stores and one frame with brick front, all rested at a fair percentage, 39,000; two-story, basement, and manaard-root brick residence, stone-front, 13 rooms, bath and all modern improvements, on sangamon north of Van Baren-st. with brick barn; three-story frame building on West Lake hear Lincoin-st., paying 10 per cent set; ane business lot with brick building, corner Haisted and Thirty-first-siz, clegant brick residence on Beiden-ay. 14 rooms, 50 by 120 feet of ground; handsome cottage and lot on Warren-ay. 31, 500; brick residence on ferties, between Clark and Dearborn, octagon stone-front; two-story and basement brick residence, on Irving place near Polk-st., \$2,600; good business place—house and lot on Archer-ay. 33,00; cirar and to thoacce sture, doing a thriving business, for sale, with the place, at \$500; house and lot on Archer-ay. Based Archives, splendid locality for business: nice cottages and lots on Springer-ay. hear South Side Rolling-fills. \$1,000 each. Call and see my. ERNST PRUSSING, 343 Randolph-st.

cach. Call and see me. ERNST PRUSSING. 143 Randolph-8t.

TOR: SALE-BY J. C. MAGILL, SE WASHING-1 con-st. N. B. -See Times for a long list.

\$110-Adams and Lincoin six. s. w. cor.

\$115-Adams and Wood-six. s. w. cor.

\$115-Adams and Wood-six. s. w. cor.

\$150-Adams and Lincoin six. s. w. cor.

\$150-Adams and Lincoin six. s. w. cor.

\$150-Adams and Lincoin six. s. w. cor.

\$150-Ashiand-sv., e. f., deep lot, party walls.

\$150-Ashiand-sv., e. f., deep lot, near Van Buren.

\$150-Ashiand-sv., e. f., deep lot, near Van Buren.

\$150-D. R. on first floor, octagon marble-front, near Jefferson Park: furnace and gas fixtures.

\$200-D. R. on first floor, octagon marble-front, near Jefferson Park: furnace and gas fixtures.

\$200-Jackson six. nice cottage, with wire screena.

\$200-Jackson six. nice cottage, with wire screena.

\$11,00-571 Adams-st., near Ashiand-sv., an elegant residence on which over \$30,100 has been spent, exclusive of cest of a south front iot 25x18v; parlora and an elegant first-floor dinling-room finished in polished hard woods: brick range, large tee-house.

N. B.—See a long list in "Times" of to-day.

TOR SALK-AT HALF THAIR COST-ALL OR DOR SALE-AT HALF THERE COST ALL OR I ANY one of the three elegant stone residences at the head of the Grand Bouteverse to the commanding a full view of the most interesting and fashionable drive of the city. Most desirable locality for all times to come, most durable material of building. Lasty and aerytecable arrangement.

dolph-st.

COR SALE-OR RENT-SEVERAL HUNDRED
feet of dock property, fitted up complete with raffroad track, office, and pianking, for lumber business
For particulars inquire of GEO. P DERICKSON. Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st., or R. B. MASON,
40 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-CO PERT AT NORTHWEST CORNER Washington and Oakley-sis. With two Mark Corners washington and Oakley-sis.

L Washington and Oakley-sta, with two-ste house, containing all modern convenience easy terms. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st. easy terms. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

POR SALR—500 FERT OF SPLENDID DOCK
property, corner of south Robey-st.; will lease very
cheap or might exchange. GAKNETT & TROMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—THE KLEgant stone-front residence no. 429 West Washington-st., near Ada; three stories, basement, and subcellar; furnace, range, and gas fatures included; jot 28
1170 feet; house 25 by about 70 feet; thoroughly built,
with all modern improvements. WM. C. REYNOLDS,
94 Dearborn 48., Room 8.

POP SALE-SI, DO CASH-GREAT BARGAINT Neat story and a baif frame six-room cottage No.
50 Langley-av., just south of Thirty-eighth-st.; lot 34x
125 to aliey. is worth \$3,000; sewer, gas, water, and
pavement. D. W. POITER, 110 Dearborn-st. PORSALE-LOT 40X 169, ON WABASH-AV., NEAL Eighteenth-st., at a bargain, D. G. HAMILTON Room 1, 126 South Clark-st. POR SALE MONROE-ST., 100 FEET WEST OF Paulina, 25x130 feet, very cheap for cash. A. BLAKE, 635 Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE AT GLENCOF FOR-merly occused by Pres. S. C. Bartlett; has 12 rooms, bath-room, cemented cellar, furnace, well, cistern, barn, etc.; lot about 28 acres, with shade trees, large and small fruits in abundance conly three minutes' walk from decot, church, or lake. This property can be had at a bargain and on easy terms. MEAD & COE, 149 La-Salie-st.

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. POR SALE-I WILL SELL A GOOD GRAIN OR I stock farm of 160, 200, or 230 acres, half a mile from this village, and chaesedfactory. 20 cows, 150 sheep, 4 horses, all farming tools, good house, large barn: all stock fed in basement: living water in vard; farm well watered and fenced; possession given at any timet will sell any or all personal property with farm, at a low price on ten years time at 7 per cent by having a reasonable sum down. A good farmer can make the farm and stock pay balance. Reason for selling, I am 70 years old. SIDNEY ALLEN, Allen's Grove, Wis. OR SALE—380-AGRE FARM ON CEDAR RIVER,
Menominee County, Mich.; will exchange for small
arm within 100 miles of Chicago, or city property,
ladress W. S. Bakkil, 148 Randolph-st.

WANTED-TO BUT-WE HAVE CASH CUS-tomer for house and lot, worth from \$4,000 to \$5,000, or wacant lot po wabash, Michigan, or Frairleax. between I welty-second and Thirty-fith-sta-clail or address TURNER & BOND, 102 Wallington. BOARDING AND LODGING.

TRIBUNE BUILDING-RELIABLE PROPLE
O wanting first-class board, either in private families
or in the best boarding-houses, can get free laformation at the ROOM SENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM STRIBUNE BUILDING. 146 STATE-ST. FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD, 754 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, withor without board.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK ST.—FIRST CLASS board. Si to 30 per week, with use of plane and bath. Day board, 83.50. 217 ILLINOIS-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH room, \$4 to \$5 per week; five minutes' walk from State and Madison-sta. CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAR-rison-sts., five blocks south of the Palmer House-100 rooms; board and room per day, \$1,50 to \$2,00; per

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.— Single warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$6.00 per week. Twen-ty-one-meal tickets, \$3.50. Transients, \$1 per day.

DOARD—THE DEMAND FROM THE BEST CLASS board and rooms is increasing every day, and we cannot supply the terminal since and the second of the se

FOR SALE-TWO CARS GOOD DRIVERS AND faraft horses, just received from lows, some choice beavy. Call on H. C. HOPKINS, Stock-Yards, 4141 Halsied-St. Halsfed-st.

FOR SALE—UNE BAY TEAM, WEIGHT 2,700
pounds, sound and all right. Call at Waskegan,
House, 185 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF COACH HORSES
in rear of 87 South Jefferson-st. FOR SALE-HORSE, PHARTON, AND HARNESS. POR SALE—HORSE, LIGHT TOP BUGGY (NEAR-ly new), and harness. Horse an excellent traveler. I have no use for them; will sell low. Address Q 80, Tribune office. Tribune office.

OP PHAETONS, BUGGIES, EXPRESS, DELIVERY wagons, and harness for sale very cheap at J. F. EMERY & CO.'S, 196 Washington-at.

WANTED — A LIGHT WAGON OR BUGGY in exchange for cigars or liquors. Apply at liquor store, 178 West Randolph-st. WE HAVE A SPLENDID STOCK OF CARRIAGES,
bhattons and buggles, including landsus, coupes,
4 and 6 seat rocksways of desirable styles, at very low
prices. Also lot of scond-hand vehicles. P. L. SMITH,
395 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND GROCER'S DR-livery wagon, with canvas cover; must be in good order; platform spring preferred. State lowest cash price. Address R S, Tribune office. MUSICAL EXTRA BARGAINS-ELEGANT DECKER BROS.
Pianos! Brilliant Mathusheks! Popular Pease
Pianos! Sweet-toned Esiesy Organs! Pianos and organs at all prices, and on liberal terms, at STORY &
CAMPS, 188 and 190 State-st.

AMP'S, iss and iso State-st.

EW

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW SQUARE PIANOS.
NEW SQUARE PIANOS.
NEW SQUARE PIANOS.
NEW ORGANS.
Cash or monthly payments.
Largest stock in the city to select from.
Every new instrument warranted for five years.
Second-hand instrumenta taken in exchange for new.
American, French, Geriman, and Scandinavian salesmen to accommodate customers.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

STEINWAY & SONS' LATEST GREAT ACHIEVEment is the production of an artistically-designed
parlor grand pianos, smaller in size than a square, yet
possessing the power, touch, and beauty of tone of
their former largest-sized grand pianos. This new instrument occupies considerably less space than the
square form of plano, and, in addition to its unquestioned musical advantages over that style, possesses a
strikingly handsome and elegant exterior, which no
amount of ornamentation can impart to a square plano.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

A TTENTION HOUSEKENPERS—SPRING OF 1879
A The Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 281 and 38
West Madison-st., are selling furniture, carpets, stove, crockery, and all household goods, at prices lower that he lowest for cash, or on installments; largest stock latest styles; superior quality; lowest prices. House furnished throughout at a day's notice. Easy terms and square dealing. nd square dealing.

A THR UNION FURNITURE CO., see WEST Madison-st., complete outfits upon special-parent plan; household goods of every description.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALEPOR SALE-CHEAP-DISTILLERS-ONE COPPER still, 1,200 gallons, column, goose, 3 worms, and lot of pipes. J. WALKER & SUN, Detroit.

FOR SALE-VERY CHEAP, GBOCERY FIXTURES to, counters, cornice, shelving, drawers, and sins, all in good order. A. BLAKE, e85 Madison-st. STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR MERCHANDISE, BUGGIES, FUR. Sniture, etc.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at 10 b. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe BUOKS. OASH PAID FOR PRIVATE LIBRARIES OR SIN-gie volumes. Buy books of all kinds in any quanti-ly, CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sta.

MACHINERY. W B HAVE \$15,000 WORTH OF WOOD-WORKIN machinery, steam engines, and supplies that will sell at cost. C. L. RICE & CO., 217 Lake st. BUILDING MATERIAL

this column, three lines or less, 23 cents per in tion. Buch additional line, 10 cents.

To RENT-FURNISHED, A 10-ROOM BRICK house, with all modern improvements, together with barn located near Menroe and Wood-siz, price. 5:0. Apply to CHAS, A KERFUOT & CO., 05 East Washington-st. \$50. Apply to Chas. A RERFOOT & CO., of East Washington-st.

To RENT-401 WARREN-AV.: PARLORS, DINING-room, and Effichen on main floor: also 938 and 942 House et.; same stiple of house; possession May 1. H. POTWIN, 52 Washington-st.

TO RENT-451 PERL MONTH-THE ELEGANT marble-front house 501 West Jackson-st.; parlor, dining room, and Ritchen on first floor: all modern improvements. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT-THAT FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 367 WRST Jackson-st., near Cettre-av.; 15 rooms, modern improvements, not and cold water, basin, mantels, gas-fixtures, bath-room, aundry, attic, barn, large grounds. Inquire on send cold water, basin, mantels, gas-fixtures, bath-room, aundry, attic, barn, large grounds. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT-\$13 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORY brick floores, \$44 Irving-place and 40 Harvard-st., \$12.59; 2-story brick, 25 Grenshaw-st., \$12; fine brick store, \$35 Western-av., \$8; 6 large rooms over same. Inquire at 385 Western-av., \$8; 6 large rooms over same. Inquire at 385 Western-av. Brick store, \$500 and 1924 West Van Burd-st., or Room 63, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT_HOUSES.

FORENT-1179 PRAIRINAV., BETWEEN, TWEN-ty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sta. A first-class double brick weelling in good repair cere in first-class double brick weelling in good repair cere in first-class double brick weelling in good repair cere in first-class double cells and self-si fichipan-av., 2-story frame houses, be-tween Twenty-sixth and Twenty-sighth-sta. BNYAN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-600 WABASH-AV. WILL BE PUT IN good order. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., southwest corner Lake and Clark sts. TO REAT-FURNISHED ON MICHIGAN-AV., another than the Lake shore Park, a first class house with all the modern improvements. Address R 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT-225 PER MONTH-FINE 2-STORY AND besoment frame house, 182 Thirty-second-st., in frat-class order.

TO RENT-22 GROVELAND PARK, OPPOSITE University-Nice 2-story house; modern improvements; very convenient to steam and struct-cars. Owner, 127 Vincennes av. er, 127 Vincences av.

TO RENT—1039 MICHIGAN-AV. AND 878 WAbash av., with modern conveniences. D.G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark st., Room 1.

TO RENT—TO DESTRABLE PARTIES, HOUSE OF
Leighteen rooms on Prairie-av., near Twenty-second-st. Rent taken in board of three persons. Inquire
of N. GOOLD & SON, 248 State-at.

North Side.
TO RENT-DWELLING HOUSES 330 AND 336
Huron st, corner Rush-st, at 540 and 50 per month;
destrable location. OG DEN, SHELDON & CO., southwest corner Lake and Clark-st. west corner Lake and Clark at.

TO RENT A FIRST CLASS S-STORT AND BASE.
ment brick, 363 Ohlo-st., all modern improvements.
Inquire at 387 Ohlo-st. after 6 p. m., or at 26 Chamber
of Commerce. D. F. BAXTER.

TO RENT-THE S-STORY AND BASEMENT (25X
48) stone-frunt house 278 Ohlo-st., residence of
Bishop Foley, deceased, furnace and first-class in every
particular: east of State-st. and ten minutes walk
from Madison-st; choice heighborhood, and not for
boarding. Apply at 280 Ohlo-st.

boarding. Apply at 280 Ohlo-sf.

TO RENT-865-TWO-STORT AND BASEMENT
brick, modern improvements, on Dearborn-av,
near Schiller-st. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Raudolph. TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—BRICK HOUSE OF 11 both-room, in a fine location; has hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, speaking-tubes, gas, etc., with carriage-house. WM.BLANCHARD, 242 South Water, TO RENT-SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE—A VER desirable house and lot in Evanston, at low price Address Q 79, Tribune office.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MICHI ofeet front.

15-1 and 156 South Clark-st., a 5-storp and basement tone-front building, 302115 feet, between Madison and tonroe-sts.; large show-windows; to be returned entire relyided.

Bity An LATHICUT, 96 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, \$20 PER MONTH, DE-Tesirable stores in building northwest corner Var Buren and Sherman-sts. Inquire at 133 Dearbern-st., in bank.

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE, 25X70 FEET, IN
Thompson Block, on West Madison-st., opposite
Carson & Piric; business centre of the West Side; plate
glass fromt, and suitable for any first-class business;
from May 1. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 220 West
Madison-st.

Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 108
State-st.; possession at once. Apply to GEO.
NICHOLS, 146 Madison-st., Room 9. TO RENT-\$30 PER MONTH-FINE STORES, with rooms, in rear Nos. 516 West Madison-st. Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT-STORE, 233 AND 241 LARE-ST., 40x170, four stories, with steam engine. Inquire of C. H. CARPENTER, 190 Lake-st. TO RENT-STORE ON CLARK-ST., NEAR MON roe-al., 1rom 1st of May: rent. \$5,000. Address X 77, Tribune office. TO RENT-STORE 126 SOUTH CLARK-ST. D. 6
HAMILTON, Room 1, 126 Clark-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS SUITABLE FOR OFFICES OR light manufactures. D. G. HAMILTON, Room 1, 126 South Clark-st.

Miscellameous TO RENT-GRASS LAND, 190 ACRES, IN SRCS. 20 24, 13, GARNETT & THUMASSON, 176 Dearborn

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE WITH SIX OF eight rooms, with a barn for two horses and yard for one wagon: about 15 minutes' drive from Post-Office; will pay promptly in advance every month. Address O 2, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A FLOOR OF NOT LESS
than five rooms, east of State, between Sixteenth
and Thirty-first, suitable for housekeeping; possession
wanted at once; references exchanged. Address 3134

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES, CUTTAGES, stores, and lofts in all parts of the city. The demand is very great. PIEROK & OUTHER, it call Estate, Renting, and Collecting Agency, 162 Lessalie-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A GENTLEMAN, AN unfurnished room within ten minutes walk of Wabash-av, and Monroe-st. Would like a carpet on the floor. Address 76, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-WE HAVE SEVERAL tenants who desire to rent houses from \$25 to \$75 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, stc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 6354.

A NY SUM-850 TO \$500-TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, 134 Dearborn-st., Rooms 5.

WALKER, 134 Dearborn-st., Rooms 5. A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PI-A ang., etc., without removal, at lowest rates. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11. Ande, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. C. B. WILSON, 35 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1895.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., without removal: also on other good securities. 152 Dearbours-st., Room 18.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, BY MINISTER ST. ROSE MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES Jewelry, and other good collaterals. J. J NICKELS AND PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EX Tribuse.

OILVER 28 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

WANTED-TO BORROW \$300 FOR ONE YEAR on property worth \$2,000 (on lessed ground) outside the city: will pay 2 per cent per month. X 74, Tribune office.

\$1.000 TO \$20,000-MONEY TO LOAN AT 7 property. ERNST PRUSSING, 143 Randolph-st. property. ERNST PRUSSING, 143 Randolph-st.

\$2.000 \$2,500, AND OTHER AND LARGER

\$2.000 amounts to loan on improved Chicago
real estate at lowest rates. TURNER & BOND, 102

Washington-st,

\$5.000 DOWN TO \$1.000 TO LOAN ON FIRSTno commission. Address, with description, 2 \$8.

Tribune office.

\$25.000 and city improved at 8 per cent interest. W. P. DICKINSON, 66 and 101 Washington-st.

A PARTY WITH CAPITAL IN WHOLESALE provisions: brand well established and business fairly profitable. Address for a few days HAMS, care of Carrier No. 3, Chicago.

A RAILROAD PHOTOGRAPHIC COACH, 914250 feet, good condition, for sale, For particular, those meaning business, address, with stamp, Box 257, Davenport, Ia.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PHOTOGRAPH Gown, rest on time. HULL, 170 East Madison-st. Room 5. FAMILY DRUG STORE FOR SALE: LOCATED, fine residence section, expenses low, paying band-somely; about \$1,200 required. Rare chance. X 75, Tribune office. somely; about \$1,200 required. Rare chance. X 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—\$2,000 STOCK GENERAL MERCHAN-dise; good place for one or two men to start business. L. McCitAAY, Casey, 1s.

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FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT; A FOR SALE-SALOON AND RESTAURANT; A good location, opposite West Side Market. 134 West Randolph-st.

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TO EXCHANGE-HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS AND large let at South Englewood, clear, for city property: will assume. THONAS EANE, 248 Websah av.

WANTED-MALE HELP. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per sersion. Back additional line, 10 cents.

WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY GOOD alless must speak German North Side New York Store, 279-277 Larrabea-st.

WANTED-YOUTH: MUST BE A GOOD FEA man, quick at figures, and come well recommended. NICOLL the tailor, corner Clark and Adams mended. NICOLL the tailor, corner Clark and Australian Wanted—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, Repended to the control of the corner of t

WANTED—A BOY AROUT-16 YEARS OLD IN AN office, not afraid of work. State age and wages expected. Address, in own handwriting, QS. Tribune.

WANTED—A LAD 16 OR 18 YEARS OLD WHO desires to learn the wholesale men's furnishing business in the chief house of the city; very low pay until the business is learned. Address Q73. Tribune office, stating age, previous employment, residence, address, and compensation expected for first year. WANTED-THREE SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND INVO COPPETABLES AND AND SMEETH'S, COTTER RANGOIDS AND SHEETH'S, COTTER AND ALTO SHEET SHEET CLASS BOILER-MAKERS AT 897 and 600 South Haisted-st. WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS IRON-MOLDERS

WANTED-A GOOD WAGONMAKER FOR SLAT work. T. HEINIG, 20 East Chicago av. W ANTED-ONE GOLD-GILDER AND Intraces
South Clinton-st.

WANTED-FUR CABINETMAKERS OF MEAN
South Clinton-st.

WANTED-FUR CABINETMAKERS OF MEAN
ACCUSTOMED to hard wood. Good wages, pay
yery week to good men. Apply Immediately at 10
and 12 North Canal-st., up-stairs. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER SHERWOOD SCHOOL FURNITURE COMPANY. WANTED-2 GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKSMITHS and wood-workers at P. L. SMITH'S, 205 W. WANTED-6 GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMERS, on heavy work: good wages and steady employ-ment. Address Post-Oilice Box 1953, South Bend, ind. WANTED-A BRICKLAYER TO BUILD BAKER'S WANTED-ONE GOOD CARINETMAKER AND A good glazler. Bureka Show-Case Manufactory,

WANTED-TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY-A good harnessmaker to work on fine and coarse work; situation permanent; a single man preferred must bring good references. Inquire at ORTMAYER, LEWIG & CO. 2, 16 and 18 State-at. WANTED—A PRINTER TO DO OFFICE WORK.

WANTED—A PRINTER TO DO OFFICE WORK.

Must have good business capacity.—be competed to figure on work of all kinds. To the right man a good opening can be had in a first-class city house. Advess stating experience and references. Q So, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER WHO UNDERstands making gas-machine blowers. Address X
71, Tribune office. WANTED-AT MEMPHIS, TENN., NEW CUSTOM-House grounds, 50 good marble-cutters; wages \$2.50 per day. BURNS & BENNER, Memohis, Tenn.

Miscellameous.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, AT THE CLARENCE WHouse, corner State and Harrison-sta, a male waiter to take charge of the diplog-room; must have worked in that capacity in other hotels, and bring substantial references to that effect.

WANTED-BY IMPORTERS-TEA AGENTS, MEN and women, city and country, sed to families; small capital. Garden Tea Co., P. O. Box 395, Chicago.

WANTED-ONE SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE; salary 878 to \$100 per month and expenses. LA BELLE MFG. CO., 38 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW HOUSEHOLD articles, pass books, chromos, etc. Prices 41-ways the lowest. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 180 State-st. WANTED-A GOOD BOY FOR OFFICE AND chores; must be honest and trusty; a Swede proferred. Dr. HENDERSON, 171 East Madison-st. W ANTED-25 YOUNG MEN. APPLY AT STAGE door Haverly's Theatre, 10, 30 this a. m. STEVE RICHARDSON.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics,

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND Front, wages \$4; references required. Corner of Forty-fixth-st. and Woodlawn-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL Wisconsin-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Call at No. 2 East Twelfth-st. WANTED—A YOU'NG GIRL FOR GENERAL HOSS dichigan av.
WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE TO COOK and assist in issuadry work, the cher for second work. 164 Prairie-av. Work. 964 Prairie-av,

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS
kitchen-work thoroughly: keep a ceachman and
pay good wages. Call at once at 686 Wabasn-av. W ANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR COOKING and laundress work in private families on the avenue; German preferred; must bring good reference. Apply at 145 Twenty second-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS TO go into the country. Call at 98 West Madisonst., between 9 and 12.

Scamstresses. WANTED-COMPETENT DRESSMAKER FOR southern part of this state. Apply early. GAUSBROS. & CO., corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st. Miscellaneous. WANTED-A LADY OF GOOD BUSINESS QUAL-ity to receive or ders from costomers. Address, with references, Q 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN

S thoroughly competent in bookkeeping, or any kind

of office work; best of references; salary no objection.

Address O S, Tribune office. Address O S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKSkeeper and reliable business man wishes a position;
best of references. Address Q 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ANYTHING TO DO—BY
San able young man, good accountant and salesman;
knowledge of foreign languages: good worker; references. Address Q 77, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN IN AN Tribune office; 22; good references given. Address 0 74. Tribune office.

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Understands bookkeeping; a fair peaman; will work
cheap. Address E. BENNETT, 72 Van Buren-st. cheap. Address E. BENNETT, 72 Van Buren-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-EDUCATED
German, married, just arrived from New York acquainted with bookkeeping, speaking kinglish, French,
etc.: wants work of any Kind. Q do, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY CLEMK OR
assistant bookkeeper, or anthing required. Firstclass reference given. Salary no object. Address Q
53, Tribune office.

Trades.

CITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER: HAS THOR-

CITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER: HAS THORJongh knowledge of the whole trade; best references.
Address W. M. F., Merchant Tallor, Shockton, Me.

OITUATION WANTED—MASTER BUTCHER—BY A
Dyoung married man; a situation in the above line 3ly
years; good character; just from England. Address Q
75, Tribune office.

Conchiment, Tommstore, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF
Borses. Address N. S., Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED - INVOLVING RITHER of mental or physical abilities, as I am determined to give satisfaction in either or both. JOHN RANKIN, Chicago P. O., Ell. Chicago P. O., Ill.

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horses, driving, carpenter-work, farming, etc., wants
employment. Address CHARLES PREEMAN, 113
South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; good references if required. Apply at 118 East Erie-st., North Side. Side.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED person to do light housework; no washing or beavy work; private family or widower's. 152 kighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework. Please call at 110 Ontario-st.

Employment Agencies,
CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES AND HOTELS,
City or country, furnished with being fee, 50 cents,
girls boarded. Mrs. UNEILL, 193 West Adams-st. MISCELLANEOUS. A NTON WOULD, LIKE TO KNOW IF MATHIAS
Wahrie is living. If so, write to Z s0, Tribune office. He will receive a reward.

A LAWYEIS: ADVICE PREE; WILL GAIN YOU
aomething or charge nothing; private matters
confidential; money loaned on anything. C5, Tribune.

A. A. LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT HOUSE, for
S1. 25 to S2; best silk hat, \$3 and \$4; caps, 206, 50c, 75c.

GOODRICH, ATTOHNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEABpleace. QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-ment in a doctor's family. Private and confidential. Female compisints a specialty. Box 363, Chicago, Female compisities a specialty. Box 363, Chicago, CPLENDID CHANCE, SMALL CAPITAL FOR Daile, part down, private school, best location: reason, going to Europe. Address Q 61, Tribune office. WANTED-DRUG STORE-WILL PAY CASH FOR good stock in city or country. Address N Se, Tribune office.

WANTED-G. M. B. HARIS TO CALL AT 215

WANTED-BOOT AND SHOE STOCK \$4,000 FOR
Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED-SPECIAL OR GENERAL, with \$23,000 to \$50,000, in the stock commission business in New York, by a reliable party; references of the most satisfactory character. Address BROKER, P.-O. Box 204, Rew York Uty. DARTNER WANTED-WITH \$10,000 TO \$20,000, In an established, as to, legitimate business. Address, for one week. Not. Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED-A LIVE BUSINESS MAN with from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to extend a wholesale business already established. Address R \$2, Tribune office. office.

DARTIER WANTED-WITH ABOUT \$2,000 TO start a manufacturing business; articles manufactured can be patented, and will command a runity sale with large profits. Address A., care Mr. A. WATTS, 85 Deatborn-st. PARTNER WANTED—TO MANAGE THE MER-cantile branch of a lecrative medical businest; a first-class man only, with best references, and about \$2,000, need address, appointing interview, it for

Give Post-Office address in two.

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McCormick Hall.

North Clark street, dorner Kinzie. Dissolving Panramic Views. Ancient Palestine and Jerusalem.

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ASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Spe-convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock work on the Mark Master Degree. Visiting com-ions cordially invited. By order of the H. P.— CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Secretary. ORIENTAL LODGE, So. 33, A. F. sad A. M.—Hai 122 LaSalle-st. Special communication this (Fridan scening at 7:30 o'clock, for work. Visitors cordial invited to meet with us. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

WAUBANSIA LODGE NO. 180, A. F. & A. M.— Regular Communication this (Friday) evening at Ma-senic Hall, No. 76 Monroe-st., for business and work, Visitors condially invited J. C. HOWELL, Secretary.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1879.

The German Parliament, by a unanimous vote, has decided to confer upon the newlyeded Province of Alsace-Lorraine an autonomous form of government. While willing to grant this coveted boon to the Franco-Teutonic population, BISMARCK seems disposed to retain a goodly share of imperial authority in the Province until such time at least as the people thereof shall become more German and less French than they must now of necessity be.

It is getting to be a favorite theory with lawyers who have murderers for clients that, so far from delays being dangerous, therein lies an element of safety, as public sentiment is fickle and forgetful, and the longer triel can be put off the less likelihood there is that a man-killer or woman-killer will be hanged for his crime. PETE STEVENS is the gainer in this way by that tender statute which permits a criminal to take a change of venue without so much as an honest pretense of fear that he cannot obtain a fair trial. The privilege of playing tricks with justice might be safely abridged without in the least endangering the life and liberty of innocent persons charged

with crime.

Senator THURMAN is about to attempt reply to the strong speech of Mr. Hoar on the dangerous and revolutionary encroach-ments of the Democracy upon parliamentary precedent in attempting to bulldoze their measures through at the tail end of approon bills. The Senator from Ohio has the party, and his defense of the caucu will afford him the opportunity showing how serviceable a tool he would prove if he should be elected President. Mr. Bayann, on the contrary, can hardly be expected to make a very vigorous defense of the coercion plan, since he has fought it with all his power in the caucus. THURMAN seems to have the inside track as the champion of all that is hateful and unsafe in the mocratic policy.

The Army Appropriation bill so far as agreed upon by the House yesterday is identical with that passed at the closing session of the Forty-fifth Congress. It includes the clause authorizing the use of railway telegraph lines for commercial and news dis-patch, but excludes the reorganization plan and the reduction clause, the latter being rejected by a heavy majority, in which the Greenbackers sided with the Republicans. The only remaining clause to be considered by the House is that forbidding the stationing of Federal troops near the polls. This will of course be passed by both Houses being a necessary element in the general scheme of the Democracy to remove all ob-stacles to free frauds and successful bulldozing at Congressional and Presidential elec-

It is found impossible to resist the im mities of the famished horde of Demoerats who have rushed to Washington to fill the places of the Republicans now holding the subordinate Senate offices. In every point of view it is essential that these expersenced and competent officers should be retained without regard to political changes as has been the practice in the Senate for fifty years or more, but the crowd of applicants will take no denial, and give the Democrats no peace until they are provided for. So it would be in Chicago if by any misfortune a Democratic Mayor should be elected this spring; it would be found impossible to resist the importunities of the famished horde of place-seekers in Chicago, and the men of skill and experi would be crowded out to make room for them. A Democrat is the same in Wash ingto; or Chicago: when his crowd gets the apper hand he will never be satisfied till he gets a share of the sporis.

CAL TER H. HARRISON has written to Con ian James, of New York, his colleague House Committee on Reform in the ervice, asking that gentleman to vindicate him from the charge of ex-Doorkeeper Ports, that he (Hannson) used his position as Chairman of that Committee to sadit and secure the payment of frandulent and

some reason failed to make public the "vindication" therein contained. An explanation of Harrison's reticence in this regard is given in our Washington dis-patches this morning. The vindication furnished by Mr. James is not the vindication that the Democratic candidate for Mayor went a-fishing for; on the contrary, it is more than suspected that the letter which Hannson has not seen fit to publish is rather more in the nature of a corroboration of Polk's which the latter proposes to bring before the District of Columbia Grand Jury with a view to Har-RISON'S indictment, Evidently Harrison's vindication is too green to pluck as yet.

In the sense that when people are busy quarreling they are not engaged is any worse mischief, perhaps the time of the Illinois House yesterday was not so badly misspent as it might have been; but it will neverthe less occur to the taxpayers that there is little choice between bad legislation and a day wasted in a disgraceful personal squabble between two members whose hogwash or whose scroggswash is not of the slightest consequence. With the private grievances of members of the Legislature the public has no concern; they may even make night hideous with their bacchanalian orgies as they go to and from the bagnics and gambling-hells without attracting other notice than that of getting "pulled" by the Springfield police and "written up" by the Springfield newspapers; but when they use up an entire day of a session that ought already to be at an end in interchange of vulgarity and abuse, they add robbery to rowdy. ism, for then they draw pay for services no rendered, which is a swindle. The talen for genteel diplomacy displayed by the lead-ing disputants should recommend them both for foreign Consulates—among the Hottentots or the Zulus.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY Democrats are not usually embarrassed by any taunts of inconsistency, but their present

attitude in regard to the proposed repeal of the National Election law, as compared with the position they took in the last Congress, is so illogical and contradictory that it can hardly fail to make an impression upon think-ing people. When the Democrats in the last Congress insisted upon the repeal of the Election statutes, and upon attaching such repeal to the appropriation bills as a means for assuring its passage, they justified the pro-ceeding upon the allegation that the statutes in question were unconstitutional and hence should be expunged. With one House op-posed to them, they had not the courage to avow the purpose of repealing the Election statutes in order to facilitate and encourage frauds on the ballot-box, and unconstitution ality of the law was alleged as the excus for their action. But the Democrats of the present Congress, having a majority in both Houses, coolly abandon this flin sy pretext, and propose now to repea only such portions of the Election law as will render it practically inopers tive, and utterly impotent as a prevent ive against frauds or for the punishment thereof. But, in allowing a portion of the law to stand (even though that portion be a dead letter), they admit that the General Government has a constitutional right to supervise the Congressional elections, and thereby surrender the only legitimate reason that could have been urged for the repeal of laws for the protection of the ballot-box. It is rather strange that a man of LAMAR's ability did not recognize the absurdity of the situation when system is unconstitutional, but immediately added that "The Democracy would place itself in a good position by repealing parts proposed and retaining the sections as to the two Supervisors." It would not have been an easy matter for the Mississippi Senator to expose more clearly the glaring inconsistency of the present Democratic position than by indorsing it in those words.

The case may be plainly stated as follows:

If the laws which authorize the General Gov.

ernment to exercise a supervision over the

Congressional elections be unconstitutional then they ought to be repealed in toto; if they are not unconstitutional, then they ought not to be emasculated, as the Demo-crats now insist they shall be. No man who believes in the American system of elective government will deny that the ballot-boxes should be protected from fraud by every legitimate and proper means; if not, then the sooner we abandon the elective system the better it will be for the country, for no despotism can be so irksome and offensive as that which the triumph of corruption and violence at the polls would establish. The United States Election law was passed to protect the entire country in Natio from local frauds and violence which might be tolerated in certain States and districts, and from which the rest of the country, though suffering the injury, would have no appeal in the absence of a National law. The United States Courts were very properly selected as impartial agents for the protection of the National elections, and the law provides for the appointment of two Supervisors, one representing each of the leading political parties at every voting district, who may appeal to the officers of the United States Courts to protect them, to check frauds which they discover, and to arrest offenders against the law. So long as the Democrats professed an opposition to this law on the ground that it is unconstitutional, they had a basis of argument; they were wrong, but still they might have urged their convictions and retained the respect of all who believed in their sincerity. But in allowing any portion of this law to stand they acknowledge that it is not unconstitutional, and then proceed to disembowel it and leave it as their skeleton of dry bones. This is open and undisguised scoundrel-

We have already described how completely the proposed Democratic repeals and amendments deprive the Election law of its aim and purpose. The amended law will bear precisely the same relation to the nation at large as would our State law if there were no authority for constables and policemen to maintain order or make arrests for fraudulent voting. As there would be few volunteer challengers at State or local elections if such challengers could rely upon no assistance from the authorities in case of need, so there will be no Supervisors at the Congressional elec-tions when such Supervisors shall not be able to invoke the aid of the United States Courts and its Marshals to protect their lives or to arrest the repeaters, ballot-box stuffers, and bulldozers whom they may expose. It will not do to say all this can be left safely to the local authorities. Experience proves the contrary. There are certain cities and States where fraud and violence will be permitted to control the Congressional elections in the absence of National restraint, as they have been permitted to do in the past by the

the purpose of securing immunity for those who have been violating the law in the past, and in order to facilitate local corruption and violence at Congressional elections in the future, that the Democrats are eliminating from the United States statutes every line and every word which, if left on the statute book, would permit the interference of United States authority to prevent and pun-ish frauds in elections where the United States as a whole are concerned. And this is done, under the present programme without even a pretense that the law is un constitutional, but merely as a Democratic expedient. If the Democrats shall be able to carry out their programme and send the appropriation bills to the President loaded appropriation bills to the President loaded down with such a scheme of iniquity, he will be even more justified in vetoing those bills than he would have been if they had contained an entire repeal of the El statutes; for, instead of a pretense of unonstitutionality, they will contain a confess ion of corrupt purpose.

THE CANADIAN TARTER

Our Canadian neighbors have been grati-fied by a new tariff, for which the majority so earnestly clamored, but the possession does not seem to afford all the gratification that was expected. No class is satisfied. The Government followed the public demand and framed a law aimed at the exclusion of American products. This, theoretically, was very gratifying to the anti-Yankee sentiment of the country; but nevertheless, when the all classes at home, there is considerable discontent. The interests of the maritime States of the Dominion differ from those of the interior Provinces.

The Atlantic Provinces export several mill-

ions of dollars' worth of bituminous coal to the United States annually, and buy cheap flour and other goods in exchange. Ontario buys anthracite coal from the United States. In making up the new tariff a duty is placed on American coal taken into Canada, but a duty is also placed on the American goods which the Nova Scotians have been getting in exchange for their coal sent to Newfoundland. Exactly how protection protects in that case is yet to be found out. The Canadish manufacturers find as a result that they will have to pay more for their coal because of the protection, thereby adding to their cost of production, and the Canadian ailways find in the increased cost of coal a

natter of serious expense. In anticipation of the change in the tari the country had been pretty generally stock-ed with American goods, which, instead of being sold at previous low prices, are now selling to the Canadians at the advanced prices secured by the protection. Hardly and the new tariff been declared in operation before there was a general advance in price of every kind of goods that enters into domestic uses. This advance has fallen with special severity on two classes, who embrace three-fourths of the population. The agri-culturists, the prices of whose products are regulated by foreign markets, find that, without any advance in the price of what they have to sell, they have to pay ome 20 per cent more for everything they have to buy. Even in the matter of te and sugar, a heavy duty has been imposed to prevent the purchase of these things from the United States. The working or the wages class find themselves suddenly taxed 20 per cent additional on all they have to buy, that is, it now requires \$1.20 to pur-chase clothing, boots and shoes, coal, furniture, woolen and cotton cloth, which \$1 would have bought before the change in the tariff, and there is no corresponding increase in wages. The cost of producing everything in the way of manufactures has been in reased, thereby cutting off what foreign trade the Dominion has had, and the home consumption must decline in proportion to the advance in the cost of production.

The policy of the Canadian Governme has heretofore been explained in thes columns. It is to so increase the duties on American goods as to compel the United States to accept commercial non-intercours with Canada, or to so reduce the American tariff as to establish reciprocal or uniform rates between the two countries. The sentiment of the people of Canada is, perhaps, despite the anti-Yankee prejudices, in favor of reciprocal trade with the United States. specially as Canada sold to this country argely in excess of her purchases. The Government, therefore, has assumed that the Canadian tariff will have the effect, costly as it may be to the Canadian people, of coercing the United States into a treaty of reciprocal free trade or the reduction of the American tariff to uniform rates with

ne to be adopted in Canada. The policy of coercion is one of doubtful necess. The United States can get along very well without any trade with Canada. This country may so modify its tariff as to close so much of that trade as is not already closed by the action of the Canadian Gov. ernment. We think such a policy wholly nwarranted; we think the best interests of both countries can be promoted by a close and intimate commercial union, the obliter ation of all commercial boundaries, and the ncorporation of the British Provinces with the United States as one union for all com nercial purposes. We have looked forloped that out of this extraordinary action the Canadian Government some such union would be established. According to all appearances, parties in Canada will soon divide on this very question. The "Nation alists," by which title those who favor Canadian independence of the United States call themselves, have appealed to Great Britain for aid in breaking down this tariff, and the Toronto Globe thus speaks of the matter: "She [Great Britain] certainly has the right to

name the terms on which she is willing to retain any dependency, and no reasonable man could grumble if the result of Mr. Batearr's inquiry were the intimation to Canada that she was at liberty to go her own way alone. It is possible, of course, that her statesmen may trust to the operation of time to care Canadians of the folly of protection, and this course, we are convinced, will ultimately give her fair treatment in our markets. But it is evident the tendency of protection is to annexation to the United States, and English statesmen are able to calculate on the probability that after Canadian manufacturers have glutted the home market they will car out for a wile fold. adian manufacturers have glutted the home mar-ket they will cry out for a wider field, while at the same time they desire to manufacture under pro-tective duties. They can only get these by a Zoll-cereia with the United States, and the clamor for a Zollverein, while our connection with England lasts, means simply a clamor for annexation. En-gland may say that she will not be chargeable with our defense till the day arrives when we have forced ourselves to look for union with the States, and, if she does, the people of Canada will have to decide quickly on their course."

The Globe is unnecessarily alarmed. While we believe a Zollverein between the United States and Canada would be a blessing to both Governments, and result in a strong and enduring friendship between the two peoples, we confess that the difficulty of establishing it is even stronger on this side of the boundary than in Canada, and that the suggestion that it may lead to annexation will go but very little way in commending it

to the American people. The annexation support at this time in this country. anti-American sentiment has been too long and too industriously cultivated in Canada not to have produced a counter antagonism in the United States.

Nothing but a direct demand of selfish

nterest can bring about even such a meas ure as a commercial union or Zollverein How far the policy of retaliatory tariffs may have the effect of convincing American statesmen and American public opinion the freedom of exchanges, reciprocal trade, and cordial commercial intercourse between this country and Canada are for the pecuniary as well as the national benefit, is a matter likely to be tested by this new Canadian

The Canadian Government has, as we un derstand it, made an offer to the United States to establish uniform duties on both sides of the line. It has raised the Canadian duties to a point to which it expects the American duties will be reduced. It has done this at the cost of compelling the people of Canada to pay an exceedingly oppres sive tax, threatening the annihilation of all its foreign trade. If the experiment should be successful, as it is to be hoped it will be, and a Zollverein or commercial union should follow, the result will fully compensate the temporary sacrifice It will open a new country to American trade, and give to Canada a home market as extensive as the American Union. It may in time weaken the British connection and prepare the way for Canadian independence or political union with the United States, but in such case that result will be brought about by peaceful commerce, kind inter-course between the people, and such a com munity of interests as will be irresistible Such a commercial union will be a guarante of perpetual peace between the two cour tries, and an extinguisher upon all schen of violence or force to disturb the politica autonomy of the Canadian Domini

HARRISON AND THE IRISH. The Democratic Campaign Committee have issued an infamous circular, "To the voters of the City of Chicago." In this circular s charged that the Republicans have raised a large corruption fund from the City Treas ury, the County Treasury, and the Federa officials, with which to purchase Democratic votes. The circular proceeds to state that they (the Democrats) "have nothing to offer (to voters) but the purity of their principle and the certainty of a pure and economics Administration." Then follows this astound ing proposition in moral ethics:

"This money is your money, wrung from you by Republican officials. They openly proclaim that your votes are for sale, and the only way to repel this insult is to take the money and vote as you A curious illustration of the Democr

idea of "pure principles,"—a singular way to repel an insult,—that is to say, by the acceptance of a bribe coupled with a lie to the would-be briber! This extraordinary circular is signed "H. F. MERRITT, Secretary." But it emanates from Carrer H. Harrison. We showed yesterday that in a meeting on Tuesday evening Harsison gave utterance to precisely the same sentiment; and, in an interview which appeared in an issue of yesterday, Harsison says: "I told my Irish friends to take all the money they could get, call out 'Keno,' and vote the Democratic ticket, and they will do it."
Here is the admission on the part of the Democratic candidate for Mayor that he advises voters to accept bribes, and the declaration that the Irish will accept bribes. Note this: Mr. HABBISON singles out the Irish the fact to be that they (1) are base enough to sell their votes, and (2) mean enough to cheat the purchaser. Let us analyze Mr. Harrison's position. He says in effect: "I carry the Irish vote in my pocket, and I not only command it absolute ly for myself, but I can order it to be sold and prevent it from being delivered!" His language implies all this, and much more. It implies that the Irish vote is a commodity already sold to him as the representative of the Democratic party, and that at his beck Irish voters are ready to debase themselves to the condition of criminality and scounirelism. We repeat: Mr. HARRISON BAYS: "I told my Irish friends to take all the money they could get, call out 'Keno,' and vote the Democratic ticket, and they will do it." Will they do it? Will they vote for the man who declares that he owns them, body and soul? Will they universally, as a class, sell their votes to anybody? Will they sell their votes to the first comer, and then, with the price of their prostitution of the right of suffrage in their pockets, approach the polling places to vote at all? Are the Irish citizens of Chicago utterly abandoned liars nd cheats? Mr. HARRISON says, in effect, that they are worse than thieves; for there s an adage which teaches that "there i honor among thieves," and Mr. Harrison openly declares that at his dictation they rill first sell their votes to another and then east them for him. Many harsh things have been said of the Irish people by political opponents in the heat of bitter partisan conests, but it was reserved to CARTER HAR RISON, a professed friend, in the gushing guise of friendship to place upon them the blackest possible brand of infamy. They have been charged with blind adhesion to the Democratic party, right or wrong; CAR-TER HARRISON says that they will lie to the man who offers to buy their votes, sell their votes, and then refuse to deliver the pur-

chased property.

We commend Mr. Harrison's speeches of this subject to the careful consideration of Irish-American citizens. They will have no opportunity to accept his advice, for the Re ablican party will not offer to buy votes but the advice shows what the Der candidate for the Mayoralty thinks of Irish men : and the fact that the Democratic Com mittee offers the same advice shows that he has inspired them with the same senti-

Two years ago thousands of Irish-American citizens of Chicago voted for MONBOE HEATH for Mayor, and they know that his Administration has been eminently efficient and economical. They know that under his Administration the city has been rescued from debt, disgrace, and bankruptey. They know that taxation has been reduc that they have received the benefits of good government. The present Republican can-didate for Mayor indorses Mayor Hzara's Administration, and promises to continue the work of reform so happily inaugurated. Mr. WRIGHT is a highly reputable man, a business man of large experience, and a citizen above reproach. There is every reason to believe that he will keep his word. He does not go about advising voters to sell their votes to Harrison and then cast

cheating. We respectfully suggest to Irish voters and all other voters that there is far more probability of reform at the hands of a man of this character than there is at the hands of a man who advises Irishmen to make manaballic and the second of the make merchandise of themselves, sell the merchandise, and then refuse to deliver it. placed himself is simply infamous, and if the people of Chicago care for good government they will not fail to rebuke him as a dangerous demagogue.

Disgrace and shame to the country closely in the footsteps of the Des party as it mounts to the seat of power. During eighteen years of Republican control of the United States Senate no taint of scandal has attached to its corps of servants. A time-honored rule of the Senate, dating back to the days of Democratic ascendency, pr tected their tenure of office during good b havior; and this rule was observed by the Republicans throughout all their long term, so that on the assembling of the present term thirty Democrats were found on the Senate official list. This rule the Democrats made haste to trample upon, and it is places, from highest to lowest, according the representation of the States. have not only done this, but they have in the very outset disgrace the Senate and reflected humiliatio upon the country by choosing, to fill the highest places in their gift, two men not of doubtful reputation but of well-established ill-repute. It is publicly stated that Buscu, the newly-elected Secretary of the Senate, as late as 1873 bought and paid money for

the office of Comptroller of the State of Tennessee; that he bought it for the purpose of administering it corruptly, and that he did administer it corruptly. An investigation developed the fact that one Gen. MARRY, of Knoxville, paid Buscu \$2,000 for the "manipulation" of the market on Ten-nessee bonds. This "manipulation" was accomplished through the publication, in the Nashville American, of such dispatches and editorials as would affect the bonds in the interest of Maney and his ring of specu

Of Sergeant-at-Arms BRIGHT it is said that several years ago he was indicted in Indiana for fraudulently obtaining large sums on certain printing contracts with the State, and that he escaped conviction only on technicalities.

The presumption that Democratic Senato did not know the character of these me when they voted for them will not be in their favor. The country will conclude, no that they are fools, but rather that a major ity of them are knaves. This theory is born out by the high-handed manner in which they evidently design to override the rule and etiquette of the Senate by allusions to caucus action and the practical introdu of the previous question as a rule of de bate. It is a violation of Senatoria courtesy to cut off debate in any way, but the Democrats, on Tuesday, forced an early adjournment to prevent debate on Hoan's resolution declaring the action of the Democrats on the appropriation bills "revolutionary." The Dem side of the Senate is no match for the Republican side in debate, but the Democrate have the votes, and it is plain that they pro pose to use them without regard to etiquett rules, or courtesy. We shall not be surprise soon to witness the introduction on the floo of the Senate of the plantation manners of ante-bellum times. The average Southerner ther arguments fail him, and that all other arguments will often fail the Democratic nators as against the Republican minority s very evident. Said ZACH CHANDLER Did you see the wolves run when we pointed our guns at them?" Take care, ZACH. If you point your guns of unanswerable argument at them too frequently, they will run, but return with clubs to beat you down, as they smote CHARLES SUMNER.

DISREPUTABLE ELECTIONEERING METH-We shall not undertake to determine the

extent of Carter H. Harrison's personal responsibility for the disreputable tactics adopted by the Democrats in the present local campaign, but certain it is that the local Democratic managers are resorting to the vilest methods to gain him votes. The result is likely to be just the reverse of what was intended. The Democratic lies are too numerous and too preposterous, and the independent voter is beginning to resent them. As the best possible method for indicating the lack of honesty and scruple among Mr. HARRISON'S political managers, we desire to give prominence to two or three of their

dirty tricks. dirty tricks.

1. There has been a persistent effort to malign Mr. WRIGHT personally. The Demo-cratic managers could find nothing in his personal character and long business career to attack, and so they set about inventing policy for him in case he shall be elected Mayor. They have circulated the report that Mr. WRIGHT will change pretty much the entire personnel of the city service, and that one of his first appointments will be that of Hiddern as Fire-Marshal in place of BENNER. There is no doubt that such a rumor, if credited, would injure Mr. WEIGHT, and the man who concocted it is entitled to the credit of ingenuity. But intelligent people need only think a mo-ment to satisfy themselves that the statement is a lie. Mr. WRIGHT, before the Republican Convention nominated him, as well as in the Convention and since he was ominated, has declared over and over again that he approves heartily of Mayor HEATH's Administration, that his claim to election is based largely upon his promise to continue the same policy, and that, if elected, he will construe his success as an intimation that the people expect him to follow in the course of his predecessor. While it would be improper for Mr. WRIGHT to make pledges to those now in office or those seeking place, it is in the highest degree improbable that he will make sweeping changes in the city service, and most improbable of all that he will remove the present Chief of the Fire Department, who has earned the confidence of the community, to make room for HILDBETH or anybody else.

2. An unblushing lie, for which HARRI son's headquarters (over the signature of the Campaign Secretary) accepts the responsibility, was issued in circular form, stating that the City Treasurer, County Treasurer, and Federal officials are distributing their wealth to assist in Wassur's election. The untruthfulness of this assertion is manifest enough The City Treasurer is not, and cannot be under the law, a candidate for re-election; them for him. He does not use the slang of the gambling hells to illustrate his position on the issues to be tried next Monday. He does not advise voters to lie and cheat, and County Treasurer can have no reasonable

promiscuously. Neither of these gentler is likely to involve himself for the ben of somebody else by any use of the pub-lic funds under his charge. The Federal officials are still less likely to do so, and, if Collector Sarra would not permit any assessment to be made upon the employes of the Custom-House for a national election, he will certainly not do so for a local election. The lies are palpable, and yet they come in the shape of a circular from the Democratic headquarters, with the characteristic advice to everybody to take all the money offered, and then vote the Democratic ticket. Mr. HARRISON is re-

ported as re-echolng this sentiment. 8. Another weak invention is a long address "to the temperance and religious voters of Chicago," which purports to come from some unknown organization of temperance men, but is really an emanation from Harrison's followers. We regard this as the weakest of all the mean expedients which Harrison's friends have adopted, for it is preposterous to suppose that the "tem-perance and religious voters of Chicago" will support Mr. Harrson, who began his local campaign immediately upon his return from Washington by setting up the whisky for the "b'yes," who gave him a reception.

These instances are sufficient to denote the kind of campaign which is being made in HARRISON'S behalf. They certainly do not augur well for Hannson's election, nor for his Administration in case he should be elect-ed. They show that the men who are managing his campaign, and who would be conpicuous figures in his Administration if they should succeed in electing him, are utterly unscrupulous, and belong to the most degraded and dangerous class of ward-bum-

THE PRANKPORT MURDER.

Col. Tom Burond, a fine old Kent

entleman, has had a case pending for some ime past in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, the Capital of the State. Eighte nonths ago the case was decided in the ower courts against him, and the Sheriff at tempted to levy on his preperty to satisfy the judgment. Col. Tox Burosp thereupon barricaded his place, and defied the officer of the law to do their duty. The Sheriff be eged him, but the fine old Kentucky gentlean came out ahead of the Sheriff, and the w officers failed to do their duty. Col. Tom Buroan then appealed his case, though it is somewhat singular that he should have apcealed, since he was able to defy the proces of the Courts and the authority of the State. He had a hearing in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Justices ELLIOTT and PRYOR sitting upon the bench, and the decision of the Lower Court was affirmed. Then Col. Tom Burono, the fine old Kentucky gentleman, took his double-barreled shotgun and went hunting for Judges. He stationed himself at the front door of the principal hotel of the city and waited for the Judges, who had dared to re-flect upon the "honor" of a Kentucky gentleman by deciding a case against him, to come to dinner. It is probable that if a person should post himself at the front door of a hotel in Chicago with a shot-gun in his hands, waiting for some one, it would cause some sensation, and the hotel proprietors would request him to leave, failing to do which he would either be kicked out by the servants or escorted away by the police. In Frankfort, however, it attracted notice than it did when Cox went hunting for Alston. It is probably a way they have in Kentucky, and no one cared to interfere amusement of this sort. He had not to wait long before Judge ELLIOTT made his appear ance in company with his bench asso Col. Tom Burond invited him to take a drink which he declined, and then proceeded on his way. Then Col. Tom Burond turned round drews bead on him, and shot him dead on the spot, coolly remarked that he was sorry, and put his hat under his head. Having disposed of Judge Elliott, Col. Tom Burond proceeded to dispose of Judge Paron in the same satisfactory manner, but there were some children in the way, and, having sufficient consideration for them not to risl slaughtering some of them, he hesitated long enough to give the Judge an opportunity to make his escape. Then Col. Ton Burond quietly gave himself up and went to jail, and can hug the certainty to his heart that nothing will be done to him. If the murder had been committed in some rural section of the State, up in Breathitt County, for instance, the relations of the deceased would have clubbed together and taken revenge by killing Col. Tom Burono, and then Col. Tom Burono's relatives would have revenged him, and so on. Mr. HENRY WATTERSON, in his recent article

in the North American Review, laid it down as a universal weakness of the people of his section that in their public speeches and writings they were too rhetoric and bom-bastic, and did not give sufficient attention to solid facts and mathematics. In view of the long and bloody catalogues of murders that are sent over the wires every day from the South, it would appear that the Southern hetoric and bombast are displayed in their public actions quite as much as in their pubic speeches. It would seem to be in order now for Mr. Warrenson to give us an article on Southern savagery, and especially upon this infamous and cowardly assassination. From all accounts the deceased was a jurist of high attainments and a kindly-disposed gentleman who was respected by all who knew him. His decision was undonbtedly just and correct, since it was sustained by his associate on the bench, and affirmed the decision that was made in the lower Court. There was nothing pelitical in the issue, for the deceased was a Democrat, and had fought in the Confederate armies, and it is only Republicans that are usually selected in the South for killing. In the same article to which we have referred, Mr. Watterson sighed because the South did not have the mathematical and practical bent of the North. Perhaps we can help him, therefore, in the solution of the problem of South. ern savagery. The mathematics of such a ease in the North would be that the infamou scoundrel would be speedily hanged, and that is where the Southern people are at fault. They hang plenty of people, but they hang the wrong ones, as they only hang Republicans who are rash enough to want to vote or are audacious enough to express opinions hostile to the sentiments of Democracy. They must commence hanging these sneak-ing, cowardly murderers. Hanging is a cold, hard, mathematical fact

that can be easily appreciated, and if the Southern people want to commence the study of Northern mathematics, there is no etter place to begin than at hanging murerers. If they will persist in hang instead of letting them go scot free, they

pear, and how few Southern gentlamen will ie with their boots on.

The Senate Democrats are likely to have as much trouble about their new Se at-Arms as the House Democrats have had with a succession of unfortunate Door ers. BRIGHT was formerly State Printer in Indiana. In that capacity he developed a remarkable faculty for making up huge bills. The enormous expenses he put upon the State were exposed by the Indianapolis Journal, and BRIGHT was asked to explain. His answer was literally : When you get a good thing save it, save it When you catch a black cat, akin it to the

He said he proposed to make as much money as he could legally out of his office and sought to condone the infamy by promising to devote a part of his gains to the Democratic party. Subsequently Businers was indicted for perjury on the charge of swearing to a fraudulent bill. His chief defense was that no oath was legally required. and hence he could not be held criminally.

The result was that the jury, which had a fair The result was that the jury, which had a fair proportion of Democrats, could not agree upon a verdict, and he compromised a civil suit that had been brought against him. This is not a savory record, but, a it did not prevent the Democratic Senste from electing him Sergeant-at-Arms, it will probably not induce them to dismiss him; ne if old Fizzecon was "a biger man th GRANT," it looks as though BRIGHT & biger " fraud than FITZHUOH ever was The last issue of THE TRIBUNE cont.

the details of the assassination of J. ELLIOTT, of Frankfort, Ky, who was bille by a Kentucky Colonel for delivering a decision adverse to him. Southern justice is still further exemplified by the cruel treatment of the negro PENDEBGEASS, who had testified for the Government in the Kings tree election disturbances The unfort negro told the truth about the Demo outrages in that State, which have since been made matters of national record For thus testifying to the truth he was arrested for libel, dragged before one of Hampron's Judges, was refused the right of having counsel, and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. In Louisiana they carry this thing still further by running witnesses for the Government off into the woods and hanging them, or driving them out of the State altogether. Probably the Louisville Courier-Journal would call the treatment of the poor wretch in South Carolina the result of the rhetoric, ideality, and impulse of the Sunny South; but the more practical North regards it as an act of infamy that ought to consign every one concerned in it to Penitentiary for life.

in Washington and an ex-member of Congress, testified in the OLIVER-CAMERON trial the other could have nothing to do with any matter in which a Senator was connected, for he had his hands tull of that kind of business now." He said he had just disposed of one affair between a young lady and a Senator, and he now had on haud another case between a married lady and a Senator. He further stated that he incidentally suggested to Mrs. OLIVER the question "Why some of the women did not try some of the members of the House of Representatives, as that would be a change and a relief." This was certainly a very suggestive question on the part of Mr. Riddles, and the fact that Mrs. Oli-ver did not or could not answer it puzzles one all the more, and several conundrums arise. For example, did Mr. Riddle mean to imply that Senators are more easily seduced from the House, or are they more easily blackmailed, or what? Did he mean to convey the idea that they are more in the habit of doing what Sixon when he declared that "he had his hands mill of that kind of business already "? Let Ripping come forward and explain this social riddle.

Another aspect of the case troubles us: .if

Brodle has his hands full of such business Brodle has his hands full of such business already,—and he is only one lawyer in Washington out of several hundred.—how many similar cases are there probably in the legal stew between Senators and their "lady" friends! These are a few of the questions without answers that are suggested by Mr. Riddle's testimony. Really, high life in Washington, especially Senatorial life, must be a very unique and intensely fascinating affair (to a man like Don Juan).

The International Exhibition of 1880 at Melbourne. Australia, is to be on a somewhat extensive scale, and it behooves American manu facturers to see that they are properly represented at it. The building alone is to cost \$475,000, and the Exhibition is to continue for six months, beginning Oct. 1. A circular re-lating to this subject states that Australia now ranks third among the export markets of the United Kingdom. Exclusive of Canada, it holds almost as high a position among the ex-port markets of the United States. The sale for our agricultural implements in Australia is particularly large, and if anything like the usual American enterprise is exhibited during the next few years, we can easily surpass Great Britain in nearly every line of trade. All the space in the Exhibition is free, and 90,000 square feet have been reserved for the use of

Father HYACINTHE'S church in Paris is eros ed every Sunday, and many priests attend in citizens' dress. In an interview with a newscitizens' dress. In an interview with a newspaper correspondent recently, the Father said;
It was not a bad idea, that of your scellent Archbishop of New York, Mr. McClosser, at the Vatican Council, when he declared that there should be a law passed that no Pope could be elected who had not resided in the United States of America is least four years. If we could have had Mgr. McClosser, of New York, or the venerable and saintly Archbishop of St. Louis, Mr. Kendrica, elected Pope, I believe we should have already entered upon a new era of Catholic progress. These mea, with other American Bishops whom I could mane, as the great Croat, Stroosnaren, held out as long as possible, foreseeing the evil result of the new dogma of infallibility; but at last the pressure from Rome became too great: they saw before them only the dismemberment of their dioceses and the ship-wreck of many souls, and they, alsat yielded. And we who know the inner working of the Roman system know what the world does not know,—how these Bishops suffer.

At Springfield, the other day, one of the corn-fed members of the Illinois Legislature was complishing of his room at the hotel, and how barred it was of the ordinary conventendes. and necessaries of life. "Why," said he with commendable indignation, "there isn't even a

THURMAN may as well keep a sharp eye on Saw Randall. He is undoubtedly figuring in the interest of Tilden and against Thurway He will bear watching. It is Pennsylvania and New York both against Ohio, with Handsides and Indiana on the other side to keep Mr. THUS-

The sweet-scented POMBROY is credited with neing the inspiration of the charges of corrup-tion against Senator INGALLS, of Kansas. Next to ex-Senator Caldwall, Pomenor probably represents the most rottenness in politics of man west of the Mississippi River.

JOHN LOGAN didn't seem to take a hand in with Blains. Anthony, and Conklino is the rough-and-tumble on Monday with the Confederates in the Senate. John's friends promised that he would always be found at the front. In the dark days of 1863, nobody thought the

the people of these States would hear the yell in the United States Senate in 1879. Buncu, the new Confederate Secretary of the Senate, had to take the modified oath. After all, that sort of an oath is just as good. All previously taken a solem Constitution of the Unit TILDEN'S foreclosure he holds on the Democr

not carry with it the en PERSO

Chewing gum will Mary Anderson. The colored troops get out of the South.

The despairing Nor Speaker Randall is a for campaign purposes, Chief Moses is in The Widow Oliver is

Mr. Tennyson is w barmless amusement, a played. One of the mistakes that she didn't take the than Eli Perkins. If Mr. Talmage is o m as a pedestrian.

Clara Morris now must go, and it looks as if than Denny Kearney. Hay is \$200 a ton in has to give a mine which dripk with a straw in it. The Princess Beats girl I left behind me" slayer, Prince Napoleon.

The Scotch laugh v "jokes"; which is further The negroes being ou hoped that the Southerner der and bullets on each of Mr. Tilden may ret well-known language of The Duke of Newco

and left his heirs \$1,000. Senator Don Came good deal disgusted with Chan Pan Kwai, a M in this country. Forbears this race, will soon cease to If Mr. Childs goes look for an exciting stru Dana as to which will wr

Little Buttercup, i fore" company in Indian night that she forgot eve Capital punishment a d murderers might be s one year.

A correspondent asks
est inhabitant'?" Dear e
get into a fuss with Clara

Why doesn't somebo derbilt's tannel will be a gr troit Free Press. It will such "jokes."

offered him to be a Confe therefore, go pretty hard be living to-day. Gen. Lee surrender it was a good while ago,

as if Gen. Grant might rendered to Gen. Lee. An exchange says tha stilts would be a novelty. besides, there would be an the contestants breaking the If the fool-killer lo

him go to New Jersey down there bet his house, on O'Leary in the recent Mr. Tilden has just and the "bar'l" is far not think Mr. Tilden is to Mrs. Oliver is proved knows all about it, to before she ever met Mr. ardent Simon supposed he

According to a relia tion has already arisen bett naught and his lovely bride Joaquin Miller's form saying that their daughted necessity, upon the balles to know "the dangers to

a place."

Clara Morris is an should "go for" the heat Morris too many irons in t editor of the Dramatic I to as yet.

In the opinion of t

man who would have an woman as Mrs. Oliver, ex lift her out of the window est charity. Mr. Tilden, it is President, but Mr. Tilded people often have error capabilities.

Texas papers declar catch murderers in Texas trying them, because the loose by the jurors. They the spot, however. The President is sa to backbone. His last me was a dozen lines long himself, must have been his spinal column.

Miss Dickie Lingard ouit which she brought (Conn.) Standard, which formances. She couldn's actress, we suppose. Chelmsford, accor blundered terribly in h

better man in his place; boats in South Africa. The New York Hero Gabriel's farewell engage ing it rather early, perha necessarily, for, as ever bound to be a success any Ex-Senator Christia to Peru his son, a boy of vate secretary. Mrs. Chr on the 10th of June. Min \$10,000 a year, with \$400

Simon 'Cameron is Widow Oliver's story is may be decided against b he loses the reputation. To of being the hero of am which usually forbids suc Clara Morris, who i

coast, and thinks she kn advises Donn Piatt to Donn, however, doesn't into anybody since his I han, and Clara had better BLOOMINGTON, III., I

excitement in society daughter of David Wi Biolomington, wedged Bover, a prominest you Campbell, of Hoopestor Attorney Jones, of Ve the most able young a not. TENNESSEE NASHVILLE, Tenn., 1

rn gentlemen will

are likely to have acir new Sergeant mocrate have had rtunate Doorkeep. State Printer in y he developed a king up huge bills. he put upon the the Indianapolis asked to explain.

save it, save it; skin it to the tail. ' to make as much out of his office a infamy by prote f his gains to the asequently Briefr on the charge of bill. His chief pe-as legally required as legally required, be held criminally. y, which had a fair could not agree romised a civil t against him. d, but, as it did not enate from electing will probably not a biger man than ough Brionr is a

TRIBUNE contained sination of Judge r delivering a decis-thern justice is still e cruel treatment ss, who had testiat in the Kings-

The unfortunate out the Democrationich have since been onal record. For th he was arrested one of HAMPTON'S e right of having puisiana they carry running witnesses into the woods and g them out of the ably the Louisville all the treatment of Carolina the result and impulse of the

ore practical North famy that ought to erned in it to the a well-known lawyer nember of Congress, OLIVER that "be with any matter in cted, for he had his business now." He r, and he now had on a married lady and a the question "Why not try some of the of Representative, as and a relief." This stive question of the the fact that Mrs. Dir-nswer it puzzles one al conuntrums blise. DDLE mean to imply a easily seduced from than members of than members of of doing what Simon nbers of the House, the had his hands rull ready "! Let RIDDLE in this social riddle, case troubles us: If ull of such business ne lawyer in Washingd,—how many similar the legal stew between 'friends? These are a

's testimony. Really, especially Senatorial ne and intensely fas-ke Don Juan). offton of 1980 at Maloe on a somewhat ex-oves American manu-y are properly repreing alone is to cost on is to continue for ct. 1. A circular re-s that Australia now sport markets of the usive of Canada, it osition among the exnts in Australia is anything like the easily surpass Great e of trade. All the is free, and 90,000 ved for the use of

out answers that are

irch in Paris is crowdiny priests attend in erview with a newstly, the Father said; nat of your excellent gr. McCloskey, at the lared that there should e could be elected who i States of America at id have had Mgr. More venerable and saintly ir. Kenduck, elected have already entered rougress. These men, a whom I could name, a long of the Roman eyedoes not know, how

er day, one of the Illinois Legislature in at the hotel, and dinary conveniences Why," said he with " there isn't evel a

to, with Handricks de to keep Mr. Thun-

or is credited with e charges of corrup-POMEROY probably

nd CONKLING in the lay with the Confed-s's friends promised od at the front.

nobody thought that enate in 1879.

excitement in society. Miss Mercie White, an old resident of Bounington, wedged Dr. Godfrev, of Belle-flower, a prominent young physician; and Miss Campbell, of Hopeston, was married to State's-Attorney Jones, of Vermilion County, one of the most able young attorneys in Eastern Illinois. Nasaville, Tenn., March 27.—The House to-day amended the Senate bill to adjust the debt at 40 cents, striking out 40 and inserting 50, at which rate, it is believed, the Legislature will agree to settle it if the bondholders will concur. rate Secretary of the odified oath. After just as good. All

the Southern Senators who seceded in 1861 had previously taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which they

violated, and will again if opportunity offers.

PERSONALS.

Chewing gum will preserve the teeth .-

The colored troops are fighting nobly to

The despairing North to the Solid South :

Speaker Randall is a great coin-collector-

Chief Moses is in Washington. This is

The Widow Oliver is almost as wicked as

Mr. Tennyson is writing a new play, a harmless amusement, as his plays are never played. if she had associated with Ben Butler all her life.

One of the mistakes of Ere doubtless was

that she didn't take the serpent for a bigger liar than Eli Perkins.

If Mr. Talmage is compelled to leave the

pulpit, we predict an exceedingly bright future for

Clara Morris now says that the Chinese

must go, and it looks as if Clara were a bigger man than Denny Kearney.

Hay is \$200 a ton in Leadville, and a man has to give a mine which assays \$300 a ton for a drink with a straw in it.

The Princess Beatrice is said to be "the

girl I left behind me" in the case of the Zulu-

The Scotch laugh vociferously at Gough's

"jokes"; which is further proof that the Scotch have no sense of humor.

The negroes being out of the way, it is to be

Mr. Tilden may retort to Tammany in the

well-known language of its late Boss: "What are you going to do about it?"

The Duke of Newcastle died a bankrupt,

and left his heirs \$1,000,000 a year. He must have

been the President of a savings bank.

Senator Don Cameron is building himself

s new house at Washington. Don is said to be a

Chan Pan Kwai, a Mongolian, is lecturing

in this country. Forbearance, in connection with this race, will soon cease to be a virtue.

If Mr. Childs goes to New York we may

look for an exciting struggle between him and Mr. Dana as to which will write the other's obituary.

Little Buttercup, in a strolling "Pina-

fore" company in Indiana, got so drunk the other night that she forgot everything else buttercups.

Capital punishment might be abolished in the North, and, instead of hanging them, convicted marderers might be sent to Texas for a term of

A correspondent asks, "Who is 'the old-

est inhabitant'?" Dear sir, we do not intend to get into a fuss with Clara Louise Kellogg or any

Why doesn't somebody say that W. H. Van-

Mr. Prentice never accepted the \$25,000

offered him to be a Confederate, and it would, therefore, go pretty hard with Mr. Prentice were be living to-day.

Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant, but

An exchange says that a walking match or

stilts would be a novelty. It would indeed, and, besides, there would be an encouraging chance of

If the fool-killer loves a shining mark, let

him go to New Jersey immediately. A man down there bet his house, lot, and all he possessed

Mrs. Oliver is proved by Mr. Oliver, who knows all about it, to have been a bad woman long before she ever met Mr. Cameron; whereas the ardent Simon supposed he was making a conquest.

According to a reliable exchange, the ques tion has already arisen between the Duke of Connaught and his lovely bride, "Which is the biggest gun, the young man's mother or the young lady's uncle?"

Joaquin Miller's former wife writes to him saying that their daughter Maud has gone, from necessity, upon the ballet stage, and that he ought to knew "the dangers to girlish innocence in such

a place."

Clara Morris is anxious that Donn Piatt should "go for" the heathen Chines. Hasn't Miss Morris too many irons in the fire, so to speak? The editor of the Dramatic News has not been attended

In the opinion of the Buffalo Express the man who would have anything to do with such a woman as Mrs. Oliver, except to take a shovel and

lift her out of the window, deserves not the slight-

Mr. Tilden, it is said, is too old to be

President, but Mr. Tilden, in reply, triumphantly cites the case of Simon Cameron as proving that

people often have erroneous ideas of an old man's

Texas papers declare that it is folly to catch murderers in Texas and go to the expense of trying them, because they are invariably turned

The President is said to be very feeble as to backbone. His last message to Congress, which was a dozen lines long and written entirely by himself, mast have been a very severe strain on

Miss Dickie Lingard has dropped the libel suit which she brought against the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, which criticised her stage performances. She couldn't prove that she was an

Chelmsford, according to all accounts, has

blundered terribly in his campaign against the Zulus. Gen. McClellan, even, would have been a

better man in his place; that is, if there are gun-boats in South Africa. The New York Herald speaks of the Angel Gabriel's arewell engagement. This is advertising it rather early, perhaps, and by the way, un-

necessarily, for, as everybody will be there, it is bound to be a success anyway.

Simon Cameron is in a bad fix. If the Widow Oliver's story is not discredited, the suit may be decided against him. If it is discredited, be loses the reputation, which he greatly relishes, of being the hero of amatory exploits at an age

Clara Morris, who has been on the Pacific

coast and thinks she knows a little about them, advises Donn Piatt to pitch into the Chinese. Donn, however, doesn't feel much like pitching into anybody since his little affair with McGarra-

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 27.—Two weddings occurred here to-day which created pleasurable

han, and Clara had better get Freddie to do it.

Ex-Senator Christiancy has taken with him to Peru his son, a boy of 15, who will the his private secretary. Mrs. Christiancy will follow him on the 10th of June. Minister Christiancy receives \$10,000 a year, with \$400 for office rent.

capabilities.

the spot, however.

the contestants breaking their necks.

down there bet his house, lot, and all he on O'Leary in the recent walking match.

it was a good while ago, and besides it looks now as if Gen. Grant might just as well have sur-

derbilt's tannel will be a great bore, anyhow?—De-troit Free Press. It will be as great a bore as

such " jokes."

good deal disgusted with the old man.

hoped that the Southerners will expend their pow-

layer, Prince Napoleon.

r and bullets on each other.

Mary Anderson.

get out of the South.

Ail we want is to be let alone.

for campaign purposes, we suppose.

one of the mistakes of Moses, we fear.

Chambers and Clark, 128-Pound-THER's foreclosure of the mortgage which ers, Meet in the Pugilisbe holds on the Democratic party in 1880 will not carry with it the equities of redemption.
The closing out sale will be final. tic Ring.

PRIZE-FIGHT.

The Feather-Weight Battle Contested in Canada, Near Buffalo.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Rounds, Principally Dodges.

Some Pummeling Done by Chambers Who Is Declared Winner.

Complete Prostration of the Spectators from Lack of Patience.

Burralo, N. Y., March 27.—Arthur Chambers, of New York, and John Clark, of Philadelphia, fought to-day in Canada, directly opposite this city, about four miles down the Niagara River, for the light-weight championship of America and \$1,000 a side. The arrange-America and \$1,000 a side. The arrangements which brought about this meeting were induced by a challenge issued some six months ago by Clark, in Philadelphia, to fight any one in the world at 128 pounds for \$1,000 a side and the light-weight championship belt. Chambers accepted the offer, and sent for Bat Mullen, of England, to come over

and take the conceit out of the new aspirant for pugilistic honors, but BAT DECLINED THE KIND INVITATION. Then Chambers fixed upon Jack King, of Troy, and a fight was arranged to take place on Jan. 21, last. But the hand of the law came in and collared Messrs. Chambers, King, and Clark, and the Justice before whom their case came was so entirely inappreciative of the ex-cellence and elegance of the manly art as to "jug" them until Jan. 21 was among the days that were gone. Then they were bound over to keep the peace with the good people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. As soon as they were out, new arrangements were talked of, but, as we are informed, Mr. King was so thoughtless as to get drunk, and his engage ment was canceled. As a last and best resort

MR. CRAMBERS NAMED HIMSELF AS A CAN-

for the honor of polishing off the new aspirant

for fistic glory. This he was under the necessity of doing to save the stake-money, for Ald. William McMullin, of Philadelphia, who was stakeholder, believed the mill ought to be ground, and declared that if it were not, instead of surrendering the money, he would devote it to some charitable purpose The parties were wonderfully successful in keeping secret the place of meeting and the day. The fight was attended by probably THE SMALLEST CONGREGATION EVER GATHERED at a pugilistic contest of anywhere near the importance of this on the American turt. It is also noteworthy that the rowdy element, meaning the very worst, of course, was not there. There was very little profanity, less obscenity, and, on the whole, the company was almost as decorous as if in attendance at an intertainment ranking infinitely higher in the scale of respectability. The contest was brutal in the extreme, but not much bad blood was shown by the lookers on. The parties were weighed in Eric on Wednesday,

morning, were driven to a dock, where they and proceeded to Wind-Mill Point, but could not land on account of ice. The tug then pro-ceeded down the river, and, at a place about four miles down, the party landed and proceeded at once to prepare for business. The ground was prepared, a ring pitched, and, at 10 e'clock in the forencon, everything

Chambers balancing the beam at 127 and Clark at 124. They arrived in this city at 4:15 this

Mr. Filden has just sold some shares of elevated railroad stock at an immense profit, and the "bar'l" is fairly running over. We do not think Mr. Tilden is too old to be President.

Mrs. Oliver is proved by Mrs. Oliver. delphia, as umpire. Clark was attended by Harry Hicken, of Philadelphia, and Tommy McDermott, of Buffalo, as seconds, and Frank Gomerly, of the Quaker City, as umpire

Then ensued the usual wrangling as to who should be referee. Several well-known citizens of Buffalo were honored with the nomination, but the native modesty of the average Buffalonian compelled them to decline. The hitch began to look serious, when Mr. Dan Munce, of this city, consented, to save further loss of time. Chambers won the toss, and chose a corner facing the river. Clark, toss, and chose a corner facing the river. Clark, of course, taking that diagonally opposite. They were soon stripped bare to the waist, and left attired only in light drawers, high shoes with spikes to prevent their slipping, and their colors. At ten minutes past 10 o'clock they stepped to the centre of the ring, shook hands affectionately, and then proceeded briskly to the business of mashing each other. Almost from the first it was the ach other. Almost from the first it was the belief that the fight would be to Cham-bers, and, doubtless, few present suspected the gameness of the Philadelphia man, or that the contest would be prolonged to

THE EXTRAORDINARY, ALTHOUGH NOT UNPRECE-DENTED, LENGTH OF 135 ROUNDS. It was evident that Clark had been over-trained. To reduce from 168 pounds to 124 was quite too much, as the contest proved. Stripped, he appeared little more than a living skeleton. The great characteristic of the fight was the shortness of the rounds, the average lasting not over a dozen seconds. Chambers bit the dust but once, and then he and Clark fell to-gether. On the other hand, Arthur continually felled John, who also had the happy faculty of falling when he desired to escape punishment.

From the beginning Clark acted on the defense, and only once showed a desire to push his adversary to the wall. He was, however, badly

used up, his face, head, and body being BADLY PUMMELED. His eyes wore a funeral garb, and his breast had an appearance likened unto pounded beetsteak. The sparring was fine, but Arthur proved the better in every instance. He bore but little indication of the encounter, barring a sight blueness in the face. His body was greatly blushed.

Clark gained

FIRST BLOOD

in the fourth round. Along toward the last it became apparent that Chambers was doing with Clark as he wished, and the crowd began to dry for a let-up. Clark began to show weaker as he came to the scratch, and, in the 136th, Arthur said. "Quit, and 1 will give you \$100, and spar at your benefit." This offer was accepted, and Chambers was declared winner, making his fifteenth victory. They then quickly jumped in their clothes, and all returned to

fought. Clark was pretty badly used up, more, however, from the work of

however, from the work of

DODOING CHAMBURS,
and throwing himself down to avoid punishment, than from blows received, although his face showed signs of the fight, while Chambers left the field comparatively unhurt.

After having fought 126 rounds the spectators began to call for a draw or finish of some kind, and flicken, Clark's second, again threw up the sponge (having done so on the 122d round, to which Clark objected). Clark protested, but finally Chambers said he would rather give him \$100 than punish him any more, and, this offer being accepted, the fight was closed, after having lasted two hours and twentry minutes.

The parties separated at Black Rock. The fight caused considerable excitement in this city among a certain class.

Special Dispuses to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, March 27.—Mayor Langdon telegraphed to Vandderbilt: "A meeting will probably be called at once; if you have any desire for a bridge here, please indicate it in some manner. What would Detroit be called upon to do! What shall I say to our people!" To this appeal Vanderbilt sent the following non-committal reply: "If the citizens desire to build a bridge, it would meet my hearty concurrence, as it will benefit the trade of that city." Little consolation can be extracted from this dispatch, as it indicates no inclination upon Vanderbilt's part to relinquish the Grosse Isle tunnel project. No meeting has been called. The tunnel at Grosse Isle may be regarded as a certainty in any event.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S. "To give a description of the play itself," says Hazlitt, speaking of "King Lear," "or of its effect upon the mind is mere impertinence," but "the poor distressed 'Lear' is i' the town," and something must be said. It is admitted to be the masterpiece of Shakspeare's man-hood, the play wherein his ripe poetic faculty hown, and the work is which the velocity of shown, and the work in which the velocity of his imagination has fullest force. In it the very depths of our nature are sounded,—the elements of our being are laid bare. King Lear stands out a distinct and living figure illuminated with an intense light from the moment he first appears before his audience. His thews and sinews are rusty with age, but, like the oak, he is venerable, massive, and mainstie. In the heatening we are him.

and majestic. In the beginning we see him a man about to break, but who is not yet broken. His countenance still wears the impress of doninion, yet his heart is filled with paternal tenderness and magnanimity. His faculties, mental and physical, are beginning to totter, but he is oblivious to his own decay. Choleric senility is the point reached, and he become capricious, flery, irrational, and exacting in carying out his ideas of simplicity and goodness. In his younger years he must have been a wis and a courageous King, and when he has grown gray there remains the colossal spirit which invests his person, his sufferings, his insanity, with a grandeur and impressiveness that makes the character tower like a mountain on a plain. He is every inch a King amidst all his troubles. Not by lineave or by human law does he hold his royalty, but by divine endowment, and this spirit of imperialism is seen even in his rash haste, his violent impetuosity, his blindness to everything but the promptings of his passion or affections which produce all these misfortunes. To infuse into the role this immaculate and charming excellence requires in an artist little less than genius. The lack of this is prominent in the Lear of both Barrett and Booth. Forrest filled the role as no other actor on the American stage, and John McCullough's Lear, that of last night, is unquestionably the nearest approach to Forrest's greatness since that artist died. His tragic mantle may not sit as gracefully upon John as it will a few years hence, but its copious folds hiang even now gracefully from his shoulders. Mr. McCullough's conception of the character is original, not in the sense that he has placed a strikingly new interpretation in any scene or passage, but because he has manifestly devoted himself with earnestness to the study of the part, has thought out the meaning of every line, and gives a natural, spontaneous delineation to each phase of the role. He presented the picture of shattered Royalty, distracted reason, and lamentable suffering with such tragic force, and also with such artistic execution, as to arouse frequently the heartistic execution as to arouse frequently the heartistic execu and a courageous King, and when he has grown gray there remains the colossal spirit

performance could not be wished. He is outwardly and inwardly the weak old man who has
failen from greatness. In the third act the
portrayal of the Monarch's fluctuating moods
was truthul, telling, and -animated, and he
reached a point of positive greatness in his delirium and in the mad scene. Not a trace of
rant, not an inclination to overact, was visible.
The motion of his hands, the play of his features,
the expression of his eye, the weariness of his
gait, all combined to picture forth a man whose
heart, naturally deep, had been torn from its
moorings and driven out upon the ocean wastes
of misery.

We have little space left to speak of the
beauties of Mr. Charles Barron's Edgar. He
carried the difficult part easily, and with great
power. His assumed madness was artistically
done. A great deal of credit should be given
Miss Emma Stockman, who was cast for Cordelia. Although suffering from hoarseness,
which prevented her voice being heard over the
footlights, rather than have the play proceed
without the character which she assumed, the
ladv went on the stage and did her best. Mr.
McCullough asked the indulgence of the
audience for her. Miss Mittens Willett, as the
Fool, spoke her lines nicely, but, like most of
those who play the Shakspearean clowns to-day,
she scarcely understands the humor of this
ancient gadfly who is commissioned to prick
the King with tart truisms. Miss Augusta
Foster infused into Goneril the necessary
acidity, and Regan (Miss Virginia Thorne) had
too l'ttle of this quality. Mr. John S. Sutton
zave us a lusty Kent, John A. Lane was the
Gloster, and H. A. Langdon the Famund.

This evening Mr. McCullough will take a
benefit, when will be played "Brutus" and
"Katherine and Petrucio."

THE ABT SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

THE ABT SOCIETY'S CONCERT. The Abt Society will give its second concer

The Abt Society will give its second concert this evening at the First Methodist Church, with the following programme:

1. The "Capstan Chorus" ... Smart 2. Serenade—" In Stilly Night" ... Lachner 3. "Marcio in Finale, "from "Grand Concertstuck" ... Weber Miss Nealty Stevens.

4. The "Equinor" ... Kreutzer 5. Aria—" Capa Fatal Mestria" ... Centemeri Mrs. J. A. Faricell.

6. "The Village Blacksmith" ... Hatton (By request).

7. "A Freeh Song in the Forest" ... Abt 8. "Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 15. Liszt Miss Nealty Stevens.

9. "The Desert Fountain" ... Gade 10. Romanco—" Margaerite's Three Bonquets" ... Brega (Cello accompaniment by M. Eichheim.)

11. "Absence" ... A. Farwell.

(Cello accompaniment by M. Eichheim.)

12. \[\text{Absence} \] Witter" ... Abt \[\text{Gade} \] Witter" ... Hatton \[\text{Gade} \]

M. R. DEUTSCH REPLIES.

St. Louis, March 26, 1879.—70 the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial. In your article headed "Some Interviewing, in which a Manager Bests a Star," the worst feature of the heating, lies in the fact that said. "Quit, and I will give you \$100, and spar at your benefit." This offer was accepted, and Chambers was declared winner, making his fifteenth victory. They then quickly jumped in their clothes, and all returned to the city. Clark looked bad about the face, but exhibited wonderful gameness, and all returned to the city. Clark looked bad about the face, but exhibited wonderful gameness, and all said be would do well to leave it so. The principals are yet in this city.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

To the Wastern Associated Press.

BUTYALO, March 27.—The prize-fight which took place to-day near Black Creek, Can, about ten miles from this city, between Arthur Chambers and John Clark, of Philadelphis, for \$1,000 a side and the light-weight championship of America, was, on the whole, a tame affair. The parties with their seconds (Joe Goss and Billy Edwards for Chambers, Harry Hicken and, Thomas W McDermott for Clark, with Daniel Munce, of this city, as referee), accompanied by a number of puglistically-inclined roughs, blacklegs, and gambiers from Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and this city, and a large deputation of reporters, boarded a tug in the harbor at 6 o'clock this morning, arriving at the point named about 10.

One hundred and thirty-five rounds were beating lies in the fact that there is no truth whatever in the tale told by my friend Steele,

The single member of the company I agreed to furnish (Boucicault) gave satisfaction to the press and public, and, had Mr. Steele done the same, I would not have sold out,—he would not have been sold,—and everything would have been lovely. Sincerely yours.

W. R. DEUTSCH, Manager Dion Boucicault,

W. R. DEUTSCH, Manager Dion Boucleault, at Agreement made and entered into by and between Mr. R. E. J. Mies and Mr. W. R. Deutsch, whereby Mr. Miles agrees to play Mr. Dion Boucleault at his theatre in Cincinnati, Ohio, one week, eight performances, commencing March 17, 1878, Mr. Miles agreeing to furnish theatre, all attaches, orchestra, entire company, scenery, costumes, and properties. Mr. Deutsch agrees to furnish Mr. Dion Boucleault his play and lithographs, and in consideration of the above Mr. Miles agrees to pay Mr. Deutsch one-half the gross receipts up to \$5,000, and 65 per cent of all sums over \$5,000 on the week, settlement to be made nightly.

R. E. J. Milles, for Miles & Steele.

Boston, April 13, 1879. W. R. Deutsch.

"PINAFORE" ITEMS.
The boatswain in "H. M. S. Pinafore" is the best bass-bawler of the season. The Rice "Evangeline" Company will give "Pinafore" in Milwaukee during the third week

in April. Ford's company in Washington is making an immense hit in Washington with "Pinafore." The Buttercup, Miss Mayer, is said to have an elegant contralto voice.

Another new troupe, the Glover English Opera Troupe, is giving "Pinafore" in Philadelphia, but not with any great degree of success. The Buttercup is Miss Madeline Bremond. The Chicago amateur "Pinafore" troupe, with Ettie Butler at its head, will sing in Des Moines to-day and to-morrow, and they will be followed by still another troupe called Dickson's Fifth Avenue "Pinafore" Company, in which W. H. Stanley, formerly of this city, is Raiph.

W. H. Stanley, formerly of this city, is Raiph.

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan have poached upon several literary manors in seeking game for their libretto and music of "Pinsfore," but they would scarcely be suspected of poaching upon Blackstone for a comic chorus. Yet that famous jurist—upon whom the Tribune poached for a misapplication of the word "consrcener"—in the twelfth chapter of his second book says:

"An estate is held in coparcenary at common law where a person seized in fee-simple dies and his next heirs are two or more females—his daughters, sisters, aunts, and cousins—in which case all shall inherit." The authors of "Pinsfore" can claim nothing as original in the most notable phrase of their work, therefore, excepting their "nice derangement" of Sir William's affectionate "epitaphs."—New York World.

PAULINE IN TROUBLE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—The personal baggage of the Pauline Markham troupe was seized to-day by the Bates House proprietors for non-payment of board. The manager of the troupe reicased the trumpery by payment of the amount claimed, with costs.

DRAMATIC NOTES. "Puss in Boots" will occupy the Boston Museum stage on April 4. The Rev. Robert Collyer occupied one oxes last evening at Haverly's.

"Modjeska" played last evening for the first time in this city "Frou-Frou." An excellent house attended the effort.

The Porter benefit at Marshall Hall, Texas, netted \$415. Mr. Barrymore is much better and his physicians are confident of his recovery The following droll sequence of plays recenty appeared in the bill of the London Strand Theotre: "Sweethearts," "Engaged," "Married," "Baby."

ried," "Baby."

The rumor is again started that the Vokes family, including the sprightly Rosina, who was thought to have retired from the stage, will return to New York in the fail. A correspondent writing from San francisco, and defending the Passion play, says that several people in the cast will compare favorably with the originals, and instances Lewis Morrison as Judas Iscariot.—Dramatic News.

It is announced by cable from Jondon that Mr. Mapleson has purchased from the Earl of Dudley Her Majesty's Theatre, the negotiation having been concluded yesterday.—New York

having Times. Blondin, the hero of Niagara, as he styles him self, is still pursuing his perilous course after making and losing half-a-dozen fortunes. He is now performing with great success at the Lon-don Aquarium.

don Aquarium.

Salvini, we are told by the Dramatic Weekly, under contract to Mr. Max Strakosch, will begin an engagement at Booth's Theatre in October. He is to get 40 per cent of the receipts.

To-day Mrs. Anna Cowell Hobkirk will leave this city for California, which she intends mak-ing her future home. This lady is well and favorably known in the city. For years she played leading parts at McVicker's, and has al-ways been associated with the most prominent ilterary associations of Chicago.

The other day William Norman, who brought suit for \$5,000 damages against John W. Edwards, John W. Norton, and Miss Mary Anderson, because he was ejected from the Opera-House at Nashville Chrtsmas Day, gained judgment for 75 cents and costs. Six lawyers were employed and many witnesses were examined.

employed and many witnesses were examined.

James M. Sutherland, known on the minstrel stage as Bob Hart, whose recent signing of the temperance pledge has been noted, was baptized and joined the Bureau Baptist Church, New York, last Sunday. He will, says the Boston Herald, study for the ministry. Frederick Sutherland, his brother, is a clergyman at Gilbert-ville, N. Y.

A first night in Paris is a grand affair; on it depends much of the success of a piece, and authors give themselves a great deal of trouble about the bouse. Dumas never wishes society women present on his first night. They come in late, they criticise the dresses of the actresses, and scarcely listen to the play. "Ten society women," said he, "on a first night are like 500 pounds on a race-horse; he might win the race, but if he falls he will never rise again."

Olive Logan, in her London letter, says that race, but if he falls he will never rise again."

Olive Logan, in her London letter, says that the failure of "The Crimson Cross" at the Adelphi—where it was given an exceedingly strong cast and extravagant scenery and costumes—was because the lover-hero of the plece was killed in the second act. "The idea," she writes, "of Adelaide Neilson going through life with no one to love her, none to caress, and rolling the gloating eyes at nobody but the toothless old decrepit for the rest of the performance was more than the audience could bear, and every time the dotard King showed himself thereafter he was greeted with yells of laughter."

Richts for "Engaged" have been granted to

laughter."

Rights for "Eugaged" have been granted to the following: Henry E. Abbey, New York State and New England, including Boston; W. D. Geinmill, State of Pennsylvania, except Pittsburg; John T. Ford, Baltimore and Washington; George Fawcett Rowe, Dominion of Canada; J. H. McVicker, States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri (except St. Louis), Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa; R. E. J. Miles, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Toledo, Dayton, Evansville, Terre Haute, Lafayette; Owen Fawcett, small towns in Michigan for summer tour.

Ail educated clergymen read Shakspeare.

Summer tour.

All educated clergymen read Shakspeare. Several clergymen have written tragedies and comedies. John Home (born in Edinburg, 1704; died 1808), author of "Douglass" and four other tragedies, and Charles Robert Maturin (born in Dublin, 1782; died 1834), author of "Bertram" and other plays, were both clergymen of the Established Church, from which they retired to pursue authorship. James Sheridan Knowles (born in Cork, Ireland, in 1784), was the author of "The Hunchback," "William Tell," "The Wife," "Virginius," and other successful plays. He was a Baptist preacher, and, like Home, pensioned by the Government for his genius. Many eminent clergymen attend the play. "Forney's Progress.

The new play entitled "Whims," which is to

the Government for his genius. Many eminent siergymen attend the play.—Forney's Progress.

The new play entitled "Whims," which is to be brought out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to morrow night, has got into court before reaching the Metropolitan stage. On the motion of ex-Judge Distenhoefer, counsel for Mr. Stanley McKenna, the author of the play, Judge Donahue yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining Frank F. Mackay and Jacob Gosche, the managers of the "Criterion Comedy Company," from performing the play. Mr. McKenna sileges that he gave the manuscript of the play, which is an adaptation of one known on the German stage as "De Wespe," to the defendants, Maokay and Gosche, with the understanding that they were to have it performed once outside of New York by their company, for the purpose of rehearsal, and were in time to return with it to this city and perform it in the building now known as Fifth Avenue Hall, the name of which was to be changed to "The Criterion Theatre." He also alleges that it was agreed by the defendants that he should have 25 per cent of the profits of the projected Criterion Theatre during the representation of "Wiims." He comptains that Mackay and Gosche violated their agreement; that after performing the

play once—in Chicago, Feb. 7—in accordance with the contract, they continued to play it against his protests, and without remunerating him from its profits. Finally, he charges that the value of his property in the play is impaired by its continuous performance in "the provinces," notwithstanding the fact that it everywhere meets with success, and he prays that the defendants may be compelled to return his manuscript, to account to him for the profits of the representation of the play, and to make good to him the damages he has suffered through their failure to bring it to New York to have its merits passed upon by a metropolitan audience. The injunction is made returnable March 31, when an argument on the motion for relief of the plaintiff will take place before Judge Donohue. The Criterion Comedy Company were billed to play "Whims" in Troy Wednesday, but it is not likely they will play it, as Mr. McKenna started for Troy on Tuesday night to serve the injunction on Messra. Mackey and Gosche,—New York Times.

THE ART OF MAKING SILVER. An Alleged Discovery by Dr. Farries—Can Can Silver Be Made of Cheap Mate-

rials? Burlington (Ia.) Harokeye. Dr. Thomas Farriss is a native of Mt. Pleasant, and about 35 years of age. He was educated at the Iowa Wesleyan University. He was a college chum of Prof. Hopkirk, of the Bur-lington High School. The Rev. Dr. John Wheeler was at that time the President of the Wheeler was at that time the President of the University, and Prof. Mansfield had charge of the department of chemistry and laboratory practice. Both speak in high terms of their former pupil's studiousness and natural ability. While employed in the University laboratory in 1878, as under teacher, and treating of chemical analysis before the class one day, his attention

was directed to the condition of the waste mate-rial or "washings" in the earthen vessel where they remained during the night. Various metals emptying the vessel he noticed that a metal had been formed from the waste materials, and which he concluded was platina. This led him carefully to note the ingredients and propor-tions that had been used, hoping to be able to

tions that had been used, hoping to be able to reproduce the same substance.

He afterward ascertained that the metal was not platina but silver, and, without letting his discovery be known, he questioned Prof. Mansfield as to what the effect would be of the union of the various materials he had thus accidentally mixed. The Professor, as a careful scientist, stated what would be the result according to the known laws of chemistry as laid down in all the standard works. The young expert, however, found a result quite different, and resolved to keep the information to himself, and follow up his investigations without publicity. In continuing his experiments he would sometimes succeed in reproducing the first result, and at other times he would fail. These experiments continued over a period of

would sometimes succeed in reproducing the first result, and at other times he would fail. These experiments continued over a period of several years, during which time, noping to obtain better laboratory facilities for pursuing his researches, he went to St. Louis.

Aftor struggling along for some time and exhausting his own resources, Dr. Farriss began to look about for help. He applied to several citizens of Mount Pleasant for help, partially revealing his object, but it looked so chimerical that none of them were willing to venture anything on such an enterprise. He finally completed an arrangement in the latter part of 1878 with Mesars. W. G. Saunders and the latter's nephew, J. A. Grant, both of Mount Pleasant. The next step after making the business arrangement was to have a more extensive analysis of the metals, so as to be certain beyond doubt as to its real nature. Four assays were made by different experts: One by Howard & Mohle, No. 1 John street, New York, which was torwarded through H. P. Hildretch of that city,—assay 995 per cent, 1,000 the standard; one button forwarded to Wheeler, Parsons & Hayes, No. 2 Maiden lane, New York, which was for warded through H. P. Hildretch of that city,—assay 997 per cent, standard 1,000, and the market value \$1.07% per ounce. Report received through Senator Saunders, of Nebraska, and analyzed by Rohrbeck, late of J. Y. Lume & Co., No. 14 Bond street, New York, is, silver, 99.80 per cent; iron traces of sluge, 10,395, and that of perfectly pure silver ranging from 10.40 to 10.60, and the melting point was found to be the same as that of silver—1,573 degrees Fahrenheit's scale; hardness, melleability, and the commercial value will be the same as those of silver in its nearly pure state." This last assay was made by an expert. The analysis made by Jeurgens and Anderson, of Chicago, report market value \$1.10 per ounce.

Messrs. Saunders and Grant have furnished and are furnishing money to conduct the tests

Messrs. Saunders and Grant have furnished Mesers. Supnders and Grant have furnished and are furnishing money to conduct the tests and manufacture the product, and are also personally conducting the business. They put themselves under \$10,000 bonds not to divulge the secret before Dr. Farriss gave them the formula for making silver. He then taught them

action of other metals, as from and steel, under those conditions, incline me to that belief; but we don't know a thing until we know it.

A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT. Robert B. Roosevelt's "Pot-Luck Pienie"

Robert B. Roosevelt's "Fot-Luck Picnic" a
Complete Success.

New Fort Tribus, Nerel 28.

It was a unique and thoroughly successful entertainment which was given by Robert B.
Roosevelt last evening at the rooms of the Free-Trade Club, No. 21 West Twenty-fourth street.
He called it a "pot-luck picnic," and its peculiarity consisted in the fact that all the viands were supposed to have been prepared by ladies and gentlemen present. The cards of invitation stated that "any guest feeling within herself or himself the divine confidence of cookery is requested to supply the dish in which he or she excels," and several of the more important ones were specifically appropriated.

stated that "any gnest feeling within herself or himself the divine confidence of cookery is requested to supply the dish in which he or she excels," and several of the more important ones were specifically appropriated.

At 4 p. m. the guests began to assemble and to havade the kitchen. Gentlemen and ladies were soon enveloped in comprehensive aprons, and then the opening of oysters, the mixing of materials for puddings and salads, the carrying of plates and knives and forks from the basement to the parlors, and the arrangement of the long tables, occupied the time for an hour and a half. Some of the food was prepared outside, and the question of the cook was one of faith rather than of sight; but much hoose twork was done in the sight of all who chose to visit the kitchen, and about the olumpudding of Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June), the flah-chowder of Mr. Roosevelt, the maccaroni masterplece by Mrs. Falke, the coffee of Joaquin Miller, the sauce piquante of Mrs. Fortescue, and the peach-pudding of Clara Morris, there can be no question.

At half-past 5 the tables were set, and the guests, to the number of about 100, were seated. Then for an hour the highest possible compliment was paid to the skill of the cooks. When the more substantial dishes had wellingly vanished, Mrs. Croly's ponderous plumpudding and Mrs. Mary Kyle Dallas' tutti-frutti made their appearance at the same moment, and were greeted with applanae. After ashort time Clara Morris' peach-custard was introduced, and Joanuin Miller's coffee—"strong enough to float on egg"—completed the feast.

Then David G. Croly, in a brief speech, thanked the giver of the least on behalf of the company, and proposed the health of Robert B. Roosevelt and that the idea of the entertainment originated at a small social gathering where John Savage was present. Mr. Savage was speaking of the liability of writers to write on subjects of which they knew little or nothing. Mrs. Croly said, "Well, I can cook, anyhow." Others of the company and that he pad made no explan

DE LA MATYR.

The Bargain by Which He Secured the Sup-

port of the Democracy.

Indianapolis Special to Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

The course of the member of Congress from his district, Dr. De La Matyr, in voting against the seating of Mr. Hull (Democrat), of Florida, is severely criticised by the Democrats here. and manufacture the product, and ear also vertices and manufacture the product, and ear also vertices and the production of the positive part of the part of the part of the part of the positive part of the part of th They positively assert that Dr. De La Matfr made unqualified pledges to the Democrats that he would vote with them, if elected, on all party questions. It has been rumored for a week that there was a letter of De La Matyr's in existence, and upon the contents of the same he was enabled to secure the indorsement of the Democrats of this district through the induence of Mr. Hendricks and Senators McDonaid and Voorhees. I obtained possession of this letter to-night. It was written by De La Matyr in answer to a letter written him by William Hendersoo, an influential and prominent Democrat of this city. The following are true copies of the letters. The letter of Dr. De La Matyr places him in an exceedingly ugly position:

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24, 1878.—To the Rev. Gilbert De La Matyr, City: You are now before the people of this Congressional District for a seat in the next House of Representatives in the United States Congress, and, in my opinion, your election depends upon the future action of the Democracy of your district. The Democratic Congressional Convention is to meet next Friday at Martinaville, to see who the Democracy of this district will support for that distinguished position. I am a delegate to that Convention from the Third Ward in this city, and my action in the Convention will mainly depend on your answer to this letter. I therefore wish to ask your answer to this letter. I therefore wish to ask your answer to this for publication, but for the guidance of myself and possibly of other friends at the Convention. Very truly,

HOME, Saturday, Ang. 24, 1878.—To William Henderson, Esq., Otty—Drar Sin: I have no hesitancy in answering your questions. I shall not vote for the candidate of the party whose financial policy has ruined the country. I shall not trove are given to the strends of the party to get control of the House. I do not write these frankly to influence your vote, but you have a right to know so much. Even this, if it is should go out, we old be branded as a bargain, and I write in perfect confidence. Yours respectfully, made unqualified pledges to the Democrats that he would vote with them, if elected, on all party

would hear strange calls from an unknown voice.

Accordingly a large delegation hurried out to the toush. The old har preceded them. As they approached they saw two figures moving stealthily. They took them to be the ghosts of the departed murderers, and fied back to the ball-room and resorted the fact. A dozen of the women fainted. The figures turned out to be resurrectionists who had been sent by physicians to steal the carcasses. Many of the dancers became frightened and went home, but upward of a hundred samined and danced to 5 o'clock this morning. At that hour a doxology was sung, and the wallows ball ended; but as the party emerged from the building the Voudoo stood outside and yaffed: "The Devil has marked you all!"

WORTH AND RELIABILITY.

Wholesale denunciation is invariably unjust. Certain unworthy comprations have failed, and their memory has been properly anathematized, but nothing is more absurd than to censure all corporations similarly. A striking example of this principle is found in the insurance interests of the country, which were never stronger than at the present time. In Massachusetts, especially, the laws are such as to render its company's policies non-forfeitable, even after an extended lapse of payments, thus rendering the ny's policies non-forfeitable, even after an extended lapse of payments, thus rendering the insured absolutely certain of equitable treatment under the protection of the laws of the State, even though they may be careless. The old and reliable Massachusetts Mutual, which is located at Springfield, and which the writer has recently had the privilege of visiting, is the leading example of this law in America. Not only is it ably and conservatively managed, but its special features, together with a local Board of Directors, render it superior in strong essentials to any company in the United States. The practical workings of the Company may be seen from the following facts: Daniel O'Hara, Cook County Treasurer, had a policy in this Company at the time of his death, upon which payment was neafly two years past due, but the policy was paid his heirs in full, deducting only the unpaid premium and interest. John A. Nelson, also of this city, was over five years in arrears in his payments at the time of his leath, but it was also paid in full, less unpaid premium and interest. Similar instances could be repeated indefinitely, but this fact has been established: that under the Massachusetts law there are advantages in life-insurance which are possessed by the companies of no other State, and which are of the greatest value to all policy-holders, and the Massachusetts Mutual is the leading exponent of this principle. The Company's business in Illinois is in charge of Mesars. Davis & Walker, 149 Dearborn street, while the Hon. William Bross and Charles P. Kimball, of Chicago, are members of the Board of Directors. After a visit to its home office and an inspection of its affairs, we do not hesitate to pronounce it a most reliable lastitution and worthy of its success.

The lily is as white as snow,
The rose is as the crimson red;
But neither can surpass in glow
The color or the brightness shed
By the sweet lips and teeth allied
That SOZODONT has purified. BUSINESS NOTICES.

A coarse skin can be made smooth and soft by the use of Caswell's Camphor Ice Lotion. For sale in Chicago by Buck & Rayner.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap" for children while teething. It cares dysentery and di-arrhora, wind cohe, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

(uticura

BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS Speedily, Permanently, and Economical Cured by the Cuttours Remedies whan all other known medicines and methods of treatment fail.

Scrofnlons Ulcers and Sores, Abscasses, Milk Leg. Fever Sores, Erysipelas Sores, Old Sores and Discharging Wounds, Boils, Carbuncles and Blood Impurities, which manifest themselves by barsting through the skin and eating deep into the flesh, when treated internally by the Curricuta Russolvens and externally with the Curricuta Russolvens Soar, rapidly heal and disappear. Sait Rheumor Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Leprosy, Barber's Itch, and all Scaly and Itching Eruptions of the Skin; Scald Head, Dandroff, and all Irritating and Itching Humors of the Skalp, which cause the Hair to become dry, thin, and lifeless, and result in Premature Esidness, are permanently cured by the Curricuta Russons.

SKIN DISEASE.

A Remarkable Letter from J. A. Tucker,
Esq., Manufacturer of the Bay
State Superphosphate.

MESSIN. WERKS & POTES—Gentlemen: I think
I have paid for medicines and medical treatment
during the last twenty years all of Tanks TrausSAND DOLLARS, without receiving any permanent relief.

during the last twenty years at of Tasas Taoutanan Dollars, without receiving any permanent relief.

Last May while taking a Turkish bath at 17 Beacon-st., a young man employed there by the name of Wm. Corbett induced me to allow him to apply a preparation that he had upon me, assuring me that it was perfectly harmless, and for a certain consideration he would cure me within thirty days from the time he commenced. In case he failed to do so I was to pay him nothing. I consented, and he applied it nearly every day for five weeks, when the disease entirely disappeared. I very cheerfully paid him the amount agreed upon, and then asked him what this remedy was, and he replied that it was no other than Curicuna.

Since that time I have had no trouble from this disease, and have not had such good heatth in twenty years as I have had during the last six months.

I have since my recovery bought Curicuna and given it to friends suffering with skin diseases, and in every instance it has cured them. I believe it to be the greatest discovery of the present century.

13 DOAND-ST., BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1878.

NOTS-Mr. Tucker is a well-known citizes and has served the city in many important capacities. He is also well known to agriculturists and farmers as the manufacturer of the ceiebrated Bay State Superphosphate.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Have done for me, what hundreds of dollars spend on other remedies have failed to do, and I do not hesitate to recommend them as first-class articles. Yours truly,

CARBONDALE, Pa., Dec. 20, 1878.

CARBONDAIR, Pa., Dec. 20, 1878.

Skin and Scalp Diseases should be treated externally with Curicura, assisted by the Curicura. Soar, and Resolvany takes internally until cared, and for some time afterward. Where the Humors are confined to the Biood and do not show themselves on the surface, the Resolvany alone will speedily drive them from the system. The Curicura Remedius infalibly cure the most loathoume cases of Scrofulous and Skin and Scalp Humors, as is attested by hundreds of ansolicited testimonials in our possession.

Prepared by Where & Poyran, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Wasnington-st., Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of Curicura, small boxes, 50 conts; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resolvany, \$1 per bottle. Curicura, Soar, 25c per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

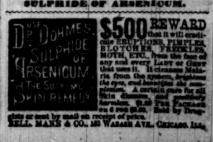
COLLINS

Weary sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralpia, Weak Weak Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Pemale Weakness, Shooting Pains, through the Loine and Back, try these Plasters. Placed over the pit of the Stomach, they prevent and cure Ague Pains, Bihous Colic, Liver Complaints, and protect the system from a thousandille.

WHEN YOU NEED A BARREL OF

FLOUR

C. JEVNE'S. 110 & 112 Madison-st.



SULPRIDE OF ARSENTOUM.



A Specimen of the Article of Fun" Relished by the House.

Reading of Mr. Frew's Hogwash on the Subject of Scroggwash.

Self-Poise" to Be Found Only in Country Editor and One Other Animal,

Desire of Frew to Be "Pecnniarily Responsible for Hissing "Liar!" at Scroggs.

The Interest Bill Passed by the House in Spite of Great Pressure.

Other Legislative Business of a Day Mostly Given to Ineffable Silliness.

FROM PICKWICK. CHE BEAR GARDEN WELL UNDER WAY-SCULLY

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—Mr. Bo hland, this morning arose and presented the lowing resolution, which resulted in a ridiculous and most extraordinary scene in the House lication will give the people an idea of how their Representatives spend their time:
WHEKEAS, The Illinois State Resister, of March
2, 1879, contains the following editorial statement in reference to this General Assembly, to-

wit:

"At night the gambling bells and bagnios are
filled with legislators, and the streets are noisy
with their wild whoops as they ride or walk from
one place of resort to snother. Many years has
the Legislature assembled in this city, but the
didest inhabitant has never seen so worthless, dis-WHEREAS. It is due to the dignity of this House to the truth or falsity of this statement be more

known; therefore.

Resolved, That the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption made by the Chicago Tribunk be also instructed to investigate the above charges of the State Register, and hat such investigation be public.

MR. GRANGER stated that he thought the object sought to be or polished by the resolution could not be ived at in this way. He believed it beneath egislative body to pause and pay attention

o such charges, anyway. Mr. Gross, of Sangamon, demanded that th tee call upon the editor of the Register and demand of him the source of his authority for the statement published, and, failing to do that, he should be branded as the author of an ous lie. [Sensation.]

tion was a more serious reflection upon the House than anything that had been printed in newspaper. He aid not believe in organizing committees of investigation simply upon some rumor that had been floating about, and had been caught up and published. The Chicago Tribune had intimated that one member one member wielded so much influence that he would be sought out from among them all and be paid that amount, while the balance of them got not a nickel. In the adoption of such a resolution as this they were inconsistent. During the Senatorial contest, a few weeks ago every supporter of Logan swore he did not be THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE The Oglesby men did not believe a word printed in the Inter-Ocean, and all thought,

that whatever was published in the Times should be received with allowance. [Laughter.] fle did not see how it was that the members now were so sensitive. He believed in let-ting the papers say what they pleased. They believed in a free country and a free press, and he believed in letting them fire away with their rumors. He would not recommend the organization of a Committee of Investiga-tion unless some definite and specific charges were made. He did not believe that a bollow

were made. He did not believe that a bollow log and a feather made a duck's nest. He did not think that every rumor made a fact.

THE JABBERWOCK.

Mr. Frew, the author of the Cockle-Bur bill, between whom and the last speaker there have been exchanged some "editorial amenities," said he was very glad to concur with the gentleman (Scrogzs) who had just taken his seat. [Laughter.] He was thinking what a terrible thing it would be to undertake to investigate all the charges the gentlemen had made against certain members of the House. Worse charges had been made against him (Frew) in the Champaigu Gazette than all that had been the Champaign Gazette than all that had been made in all the other newspapers since the begentleman from Champaign (Scroggs) was the worthy author thereof. [Laughter.] Yet he had never asked for investigation. He held in his band a little strip of paper printed in an his hand a little strip of paper printed in an adjoining county, which, if it would not take too much time, he would like to have read. Mr. Frew held up a newspaper, and the members of the House claunored, "Read! Read!" The newspaper-slip was conveyed to the Clerk's desk, and was read by Mr. Taylor amidst uproarious laughter.

George Scrongs, editor of the Champaign Gazette, and a present member of the State House of Representatives, is evidently jealous of the fair fame and popular reputation of the Hon. Calvin H. Frew, a member of the state House of Representatives, is evidently jealous of the fair fame and popular reputation of the Hon. Calvin H. Frew, a member of the same legislative body, from Ford County, who is one of its most honest, industrious, and useful members. Scrongs recently published in his paper a Springfield letter, from his dwn hand, in which he lowers himself to the ignosing his conceived spleen against Mr. Frew, criticising Mr. Frew for the active part he has taken in the discussion and making of laws, and closes his unmany diatribe against Mr. Frewwhich is not his first—as follows: "The fellow who is continually sounding the trombone of his eloquence is generally good for little else, while the man who takes off his cost and kamekles down to hard work in the Committee-room is a jewel." Scroggs is on two or three committees, and so is Mr. Frew, but why he should consider himself a jewel for that alone any more than Frew is not so plain to see. Judging from the frequency and proliticy of his letters to his paper, we some time ago came to the conclusion that he spent the most of his time in his private room, where alone he "tukes off his coat and knuckles down to hard work," writing for his paper with one hand and with the other drawing his pay from the State. Mr. Hopkins interrupted the Clerk by suggesting that the paper

SHOULD READ COCKUE-DOWN TO HARD WORK. This made loud laughter.] At any rate Scroggs should have modesty enough to let somebody cise call him "a jewel," and he for once forego his delight in exercising his disgusting egotism for his own benefit, and the disreputable running-down of another who is far his superior in all the qualities of a legislator, a man, and a true gentleman. [Langhter.] Scroggs Frew-letters are an open disgrace to the writer of them, and show him to be entirely unfit for any position but a scrub-editor. He is the only man in the Representative House of this State who has shampfully ignored parliamentary courteousness and decency by sneakingly traducing and inferepresenting a fellow-member [deristve laughter],—an evil and a nuisance that is never tolerated by any respectable legislative body,—and if he were herved right he would be expelled forthwith, or required to explain and apologize, just as Congress has sometimes demanaed from its more graceless nembers in like cases. And yet this man Scroggs appres to the proud position of Consul to Hamburg, the nomination to which has been secured for him by Logan.

BUT HIS CONFIRMATION

zens, which the Scroggsonian Jewel so strongly dished up for the delectation of his partisan readers. Mr. Frew is too self-poised, highminded, and gentlemanly to return like for like. In fact, he is simply incapable of degrading himself to the level, and the Record should take pride in resenting a gross insult to one of its best and most worthy citizens, instead of heaping insult on insult.

On the conclusion of the reading of this extraordinary document, the members were standing in their places, shouting, laughing, applauding with their hands and

STAMPING AND DANCING with their feet. Mr. Frew said that that was the kind of stuff Seroggs had written about him. [Lauchter.] He commended the newscapers for their boldness, and thought the resolution should be voted down. By this time there was a great deal of excitement in the Chamber, during which Mr. Murray, of Cook, got the floor and moved to adjourn. The motion was lost.

tion was lost.

Mr. Crooker, who is very large, also arose to a privileged question, and said one paper had charged that he looked

"LIKE A WATER-TANK ON A NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD." [Great laughter.] Another paragraph had said that he looked "like a stove in a corner grocery." (Renewed laughter.] Another had said, in reference to his manner of locomotion, that he "skipped out like a jack-rabbit in a cornerate." (More laughter.] He wished to present an amendment to the resolution providing that the Rev. De Witt Talmage be employed as an expert, and George Scroges be banished to Hamburg. [Laughter.] Mr. Bowen said these statements had the responsibility of editorials, and were copied in the local papers all over the State. They were believed by a large part of the people of the State to be true. He thought a large portion of the people of the State. They were believed by a large part of the people of the State to be true. He thought a large portion of the people of the State believed that a large majority of this General Assembly was a corrupt and dissatisfied body of men. He had introduced this resolution for the purpose of allowing the House to set itself right before the people.

set itself right before the people.

SCROGOST, OLD BOY.

Mr. Scroggs said he was willing to admit that, in an unguarded moment, he had addressed a few lines to a paper, in which he had paid his respects to the gentleman from Ford (Frew). He had said he thought the galleries had some control over his eloquence, and that the less he knew about a subject the more he talked about it [laughter]; that many who heard him talk thought his county raised nothing but beans, and that he devoured the whole crop. [Great laughter, and cries of "Frew! Frew!"] He never would do so any more. His attention had been called to the statute prohibiting cruelty to animals. so any more. His attention had been called to the statute prohibiting cruelty to animals. [Laughter.] It was not in his power to inflict bunishment after death. He said he had a biography of the gentleman from Ford which he wished to have read. [Cries of "Read! read!"] He said if this biography cost \$125, this article read by the Clerk must have cost nim \$25. Mr. Scroggs exhibited a lengthy document which, it is claimed, Mr. Frew wrote for himself at an expense of \$125, in which the gentleman from Ford is characterized as "the rising young statesman of the West."

GETTING FRUMIOUS. Mr. Frew began to get excited, and shouted Inc. rrew began to get excited, and should, lask the gentleman as a man to stand up and be responsible for his words. [Derisive applause.] I knew mothing of the article from the Kankakee Times until it was laid upon my desk. [Applause and laughter.]

The Speaker—As this has gone about far

At this point the House became VERY UPROARIOUS AND NOISY.

Nearly every member was on his feet. The Speaker pounded his desk with the gavel, and a general uproar followed, during which Mr. Frew shouted, "It is an infamous, outrageous, malicious lie, and I stand here to back my words. I stand here and hold myself financially responsible for what I say." [Cries of "Give it to him," and loud laughter and cheers.] The gentleman from Ford became very white, and swung his arms about like a wind-wheel on a vacant lot. He shouted louder than ever, but amid the confusion the House adjourned.

After adjournment, Mr. Frew was surrounded by a large number of members, who congratulated him upon his pluck and spirit.

LEGISLATIVE. SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, March 27.—At the opening of the Senate this morning Senator Fuller moved that the vote by which Senate bill 272 was sent to the Judiciary Committee be reconsidered This is an act to tax express companies, corpo

rations, or persons doing express business.

Senator Dearborn thought the bill should remain with that Committee, as he and many others desired their opinion on the question of the constitutionality of the attempt to levy tax on the gross earnings of such companies. discussed in the Senate, and saw no reason for allowing the lobbyists who were here in the inter est of express companies any further hearing before Committees.

The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was then placed in its original order on the calendar. MILITIA.

Senator Munn moved that the rule be sus-pended and Bill 366, appropriating \$83,000 to pay the State militia, be taken up and read a

second time. On a viva voce vote the "noes" were so loud on the Democratic side that the Chair was in doubt, and a call of the roll was demanded. The motion prevailed, and the bill was read a second

time. made several reports on bills referred to them. The changes in the Revenue law made by most of these bills have been incorporated in the Joint Revenue Committee bills that have been

noticed.

DRAINAGE. On motion of Senator Dearborn, the House Drainage Committee's bill, No. 378, which has passed the House, was taken up and read a second first time, and ordered to a second reading. A motion to advance the Senate bill No. 316 to a third reading caused some discussion. bill. It was finally made a special order for Thursday a week at 10:30 a. m.

On motion of Senator Joslyn, all the appropriation bills that are in the order of second reading were made the special order for Friday, April 4.

Under the head of unfinished business, the onsideration of the Fee and Salary bill was re-

Senator Shutt moved that Sec. 20 of the bill in Senator Shutt moved that Sec. 20 of the bill in regard to fees of Masters in Chancery be stricken out, which was done.

Senator Mayborne—I think the Senator from Johnson must see that this bill cannot bass, and, as it is consuming a great deal of time, I move to lay the bill on the table. The roll was called—yeas, 13; nays, 26. Motion lost.

Senator Marshall moved to strike out the section concerning the fees of Clerks of the Appellate and Supreme Courts.

Senator Kuykendali opposed this, and so it was lost.

senator Munn offered an amendment to Sec. 30, which leaves the fees of Commissioners appointed to make partition of land the same as they now are. Adopted. The bill was then ordered engrossed and savanced to a third reading.

Senator Neece here sent to the Secretary's desk a minority report on the bills introduced by Senators Neece and Riddle, and on the resolution of Senator White in regard to Union Stock-Yards at Chicago. The principal points made in the report are that grain and hay can be bought at retail outside of the yards at prices one-half less than those charged by the Stock-Yards Company; also that the Company refuses to make known who their stockholders are, thereby cutting the Committee off from all information as to the profitableness of the forty-five miles of railroad which the Company operate, together with many objections to the management of this much-inquired-after Company. It is signed by Senator Neece. Five hundred copies were ordered orinted.

EXPRESS COMPANIES AGAIN.

EXPRESS COMPANIES AGAIN. The bill to tax the gross earnings of express companies then appeared again, only to be laid on the table. Senator Whiting offered a substitute for it which be desired to go on the calendar in place of the other, but this was not allowed. It was read a first time and sent to the Revenue Committee.

Adjourned.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption in the House was increased this morning by adding the names of Messrs. Halliday and Mason, thus increasing the number of members from five to seven. There will be a meeting daily while the Legislature is in session, until the end is reached, whatever that may be. As yet the payment of the money has not been fixed upon any member.

The State Register of this city this morning makes a further charge that a member moved to table his own bill for the sum of \$500. The Register will be called upon to explain.

JUSTICES. A large number of gentlemen interested in tment of Justices of the Peace arthe appointment of Justices of the Peace arrived in this city this morning, and have interviewed the Governor during the day. These viewed the Governor during the day the Governor during the day. are friends of the gentlemen named to the Gov ernor as well as those who are not. Among these are Messrs. Brayton, David Walsh, E. M. Haines, John Forsythe, L. V. Wallace, and Calvin De Wolf.

TICKET-SELLING. Mulford, the Chicago sicket-scalper, is her with a voluminous petition, signed by several citizens of Chicago, giving the street and number of the petitioners, asking for the repeal of the so-called Scalper's act.

House bill 311, introduced by the Judiciary Committee on Feb. 2, for an act to revise the law in relation to the rate of interest, and to repeal certain acts therein named, was passed this morning. This bill allows creditors to receive morning. In soil allows creations to receive 6 per cent per annum on moneys due ou bonds, bills, or notes after they become due, and fixes the contract price of money at a limit of 8 per cent. This bill will doubtless become a law, unless it happens to be run through the legislative mill backwards, as very frequently happens. The habit seems to be to pass bills both ways.

THE REGULAR ORDER of bills on second reading was then taken up and read at large for amendment.

This morning the bill introduced by the Hon. John B. Jones, of Christian, for an act to amend Secs. I and 2 of "An act to exempt certain personal property from attachment and sale on execution, and from distress for rent," in the order of second reading, created a great deal of talk. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

deal of talk. The old was defined reading.

Mr. Sherman asserted that it was a pity if a person should be stripped of his property because he was going to leave the State, and that the Assembly was legislating for the people generally on a broad basis, whereupon Mr. Milham, of Adams, asked the gentleman from Cook if it was not virtually a robbery for persons to purchase property without naying for it and remove it from the State, and he asked further if it would not encourage thleves and paupers residing in adjoining States thieves and paupers residing in adjoining States to come to Illinois, purchase property in good faith under the laws of Illinois, and then re-move it. This pertinent inquiry appeared to be

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ecommended the passage of the following bills: Senate bill 67, to extend the limit for the col-ection by installments of special assessments or park purposes.

Mr. Hall's bill to disconnect territory from dities and villages.
A substitute for the bill authorizing County
Boards to organize territory as towns.
House Bill 789, to prevent recovery on gam-

ing debts, and to provide for the recovery of money or property taken on such debts. Senate Bill 135, to better regulate the business insurance. House Bill 794, to amend the law in relation guardians and wards. House Bill 476, to amend Sec. 19 of the Medical Practice act.

Mr. Thomas' bill, to define the powers and du-ties of County Boards, Boards of Supervisors, and County Commissioners.

THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE eported favorably on Mr. Gross' bill in relation

REVENUE. The Revenue Committee introduced the three ills prepared by the Joint Sub-Committee on On motion of Mr. Burk, Mr. Buck's bill to make barbed-wire fences lawful was taken from the table and ordered printed.

LAROR. The bills of Sexton and Taylor, of Cook, in regard to convict labor, were reported back and rdered printed.

The bill to regulate the hours of labor in

SALARIES.

The Committee on Retrenchment reported back Mr. Byers' bill reducing the Governor's salary to \$5,000, and the other State officers, except the Treasurer, to \$3,000, with an amendment increasing the Attorney-General's salary to \$3,500, the present rate, and recommended its "TREATING."

mittee on License reported a substitute for the bill to probibit treating, which was read and ordered to a second reading. The sub-stitute prohibits any person from inviting an-other, under the penalty of a fine of from \$5 to 10. Candidates for office who violate the pro-isions of the bill are made liable to a penalty of 50, and imprisonment for twenty days, or both, a the discretion of the Court.

On the recommendation of the Committee on State Institutions, Mr. Reaburn's bill to reneal the acts of 1857 and 1869 under which the Nor-mal Universities were established was tabled.

mal Universities were established was tabled.

DE LUNATICO.

One of the important bills pending in the General Assembly is H. B. 741, for an act revising the law as to the commitment of lunatics. This bill is a substitute for the present Chap. So of the Revised Statutes. Dr. Lyon, who has the measure in charge, is now receiving letters from County Judges all over the State, expressing their opinion as to the necessity for a change of the present law, and suggesting amendments to his bill. Most of the Judges heartily favor it. Among those who urge its passage are the Judges of the County Courts in Jo Daviess, Carroll, Bureau, Winnebago, Peoria, Vermilion, Champaign, Clinton, Pike, and Johnson Counties; also Judge Wallace, ex-County Judge of Cook County. Dr. Rogers, who introduced the original resolution instructing the Committee on Public Charities to consider and report on this subject, is also receiving letters from physicians to the same effect. The bill is also favored by experts on insanity generally. Dr. J. S. Jewell says: "Upon the whole, I am pleased with the bill." Dr. McRailand writes: "I have read it very carefully several times. It strikes me as most admirable. I have never seen any code that seems to compass so fully all the needs of the subject. The fault with most codes is that they are the work of men far more familiar with law-books than with the high aims to be subserved." Dr. D. R. Brower says: "I have very carefully read the bill, and favor its passage, and have no amendments to propose. Indeed, I consider the bill admirably complete in all its "details, and warmly indorse it. Three vears' experience with the present law fully satisfies me that it is barbarous to subject insane persons to uninecessary excitement, that has in several cases resulted disastrously; and it is so obnoxious to people of refinement that it is almost impossible to induce them to take their friends before the County Court until the remedial stage is past."

MR. NEAL, OF COLES, this more than a complete the miles and re DE LUNATICO.

MR. NEAL, OF COLES, this morning occupied the chair, and ruled the House for an hour or more with a rod of iron. Several members who raised untenable points of order sat down quicker than they got up.

WAGES.

The Committee on Corporations this morning reported a substitute for Barry's bill to facilitate the collection of wages, which was advanced to a second reading. The substitute provides that in suits for the collection of wages where an affidavit is flied setting up that the suit is for said purpose, the Court shall give such suits the preference, and bring them promptly to trial. romptly to trial.

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 27.—The Fee and Salary bill finally passed both Houses of the Assembly to-day as it came from the Conference Committee. County Clerks are cut about 25 per cent. The salary of Auditors is reduced 25 per cent. The salary of Auditors is reduced \$300. Sheriffs are not reduced much except in the price of boarding prisoners, which is reduced from 60 to 40 cents a day. The salary of Treasurers is reduced to \$300, but the fees for delinquent collection are raised to 6 per cent. Recorders are not touched. Jurors are paid \$1.60 a day. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is given \$2,500, and the Adjutant-General \$1.200. The act has no emergency clause. \$1,200. The act has no emergency clause.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS BILL, also passed as it came from the Conference Committee. The salary of the Chief is placed at \$1,200.

All important matters are now passed except the codification of the School laws and homestead exemption.

The latter is in conference.

BUSKIRK.

Ex. Attorney Research Promittee Conference.

Ex-Attorney-General Buskirk sent a long communication to the House to-day in answer to the report of the Special Investigating Committee recently made. He says he has returned to Princeton, Gibson County, 34,000 soorer than when he left four years ago to come here and take his office, but he is willing to submit the disputed matters to the Court, and if it is decided that he owee the State anything he will work so long as may be necessary to nay hack

every cent. He does not believe he has retained a cent not legally his under the laws. ON A LARK.

A company of about twenty members of the Legislature last night visited Crone's City Garden, one of the lowest variety resorts in this city. They conducted themselves most disgrace-ruily, and the police were on the point of arresting them several times, but refrained because they were members of the Legislature. Finally the conduct of one member, a Representative from a northern county, subjected him to arrest, and he was balled out of custody for \$15\$ by his associates. Afterwards a Senator went for him and recovered the money on the ground that a member's privilege prevented his arrest. The exposure of the affair caused a good deal of interest in the Legislature, but it is impossible to obtain a full list. They were leading members, however, of both parties.

A DEATH-STRICKEN FAMILY. Strange Progress and Fatality of Scarlet Fever-Adam Schmidt Loses Three Chil

dren in One Day, and a Fourth on the Day ously Inoculated. One of the most sudden and terrible afflic ions that have ever befallen a family occurred this week to Adam Schmidt, a barber, residing

at No. 203 East Thirty-sixth street, and doin business on the first floor of his residence. Four of his children were carried off with a most malignant type of scarlet-fever without the usual premonitory symptoms accompanying such cases. On last Sunday they were all apparently in the enjoyment of perfect health On Monday little Maggie, 5 years old, was taken with a languor. She soon fell into comatose condition, accompanied by raging fever. Dr. Wettengel, the family physician, was sent for, and pronounced it nost malignant case of scarlet fever. Frank, the only son, who attended the public school i Thirty-seventh street, was kept away from Thirty-seventn street, was kept away from school that day, and toward night be also suddenly became stricken with a raging fever, and soon fell into a comatose state also. Three hours afterward little Lizzie, 3 years old. while playing, apparently in a perfect state of health, was prostrated as if by a bolt, and soon she lay unconscious, but burning in a raging fever, upon her bed. One bour later the next younger child, Kate, 2 years of age, succumbed just as suddenly, and became unconscious while burning up with disease.

Dr. Wettengel toid a Mercury reporter yesterday what occurred then. He said: "In all my experience, which has been extensive, and from all I can learn from authorities, there have never occurred cases similar to these except when a all I can learn from authorities, there have never occurred cases similar to these except when a plague was raging. It is part of the diagnosis of scarlet fever, no matter how malignast it may prove to be, to find premonitory symptoms which extend from four to seven days before the disease becomes pronounced and reaches the crisis or dangerous point. In the cases of all these children the crisis came at once. As soon as they were affected I found them to be deadly poisoned and in a condition beyond human help. From whatever cause the germs of disease were communicated to them. germs of disease were communicated to them whether from others or from a favorable condiwhether from others or from a favorable condition of atmosphere, it is certain that they were poisoned thoroughly, beyond the hope of medical assistance. There is a mystery about the case which I cannot unravel. The contagion could not have been communicated from school-children through the boy Frank, as inquiry has established the fact that, of 2,600 scholars in the school he attended, no scholar has or has had the disease. Besides, the boy was not first taken down, but caught the disease from his sister. Scarlet fever is not raging in the neghborhood. There are no cases in the vicinity that I have heard of, and I have made inquiry in every direction. I called in a well-known physician to consult with me, and he was as physician to consult with me, and he was as much nonplussed as L. Mr. Schmidt lives in a house by himself, and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the house is cleanly and free from unpleasant odors. How the children were poisoned is beyond my ability to tell, yet the seeds of the disease were thoroughly inequality in the disease were thoroughly inequality. poisoned is beyond my ability to tell, yet the seeds of the disease were thoroughly inoculated in their system. It has been heretofore established that the contagion is communicated from certain impure conditions of the atmosphere, or from persons in whom the seeds have germinated. Both these conditions seem wanting in their cases. The inoculation is made plain by the fact that three of the children died in one day, and the fourth on the following day. I am anxious to learn the report of the Health Inspectors, as that may throw some light on the subject. It is a case which should be brought to the attention of the whole medical profession, as its sudden and mysterious violence seems to have no

den and mysterious violence seems to have no precedent, as well as no intelligent explana-tion."

Mr. Schmidt, when called upon, seemed to be Mr. Schmidt, when called upon, seemed to be completely unmanned by his misfortune, and was unable to throw any light upon the cause of the fatality. He said he took his children out for a walk, as usual, last Sunday, when they all appeared to be in perfect health. He went to no place where any sickness prevailed, and they all enjoyed themselves. He corroborated the story of the family physician as to the sudden prostration of the little ones, showed the reporter through his house, which is a two-story brick edifice, clean in every part, and devoid of any unwholesome odors, and declared he was at a loss to understand how they caught the disease. He never bermitted his children to play with others in the street, and to his knowledge not a case of scarlet fever existed in the vicinity. He said the officers of the Health Board had visited the place and failed to discover anything wone, although, as a matter of precaution, they thoroughly disinfected the

precaution, they thoroughly disinfected the premises:

He said the calamity and reports had affected his business, and no one would visit his place to get shaved. He usually did a good business on Saturday, but now his shop was desented. He thought it was bad enough to lose his four children on whom he had doted, without gaining the unpleasant reputation of having a pesthouse. There had never been a cleaner house than his own, and he and his wife prided themselves upon their tender care of their children, and efforts to keep everything nice and tidy. The appearance of things within and around the place certainly verified Mr. Schmidt's statement, and to the eye no fault could be found with the sanitary regulations.

The reporter also visited the public school where the little boy had attended as a scholar in the primary department. The junitress stated that no one of the little fellow's associates had been sick, and she verified strongly the physician's statement as to the health of all the scholars in all the departments. The mother has thus far escaped the contagion, and an infant a few months old has not yet been prostrated. It is seldom that a child less than 1 year of age contracts the disease, no matter how much it is subjected to the germs of the contagion. precaution, they thoroughly disinfected the

A NOTORIOUS SCOUNDREL.

A swindler who has been notorious for year turned up in his old role yesterday, with evidence enough against him to send him back to the Penitentiary from which he has only recently emerged. At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning he called at the tailor-shop of J. P. Neill, No. 604 State street, selected a pair of pants. and offered in payment a worthless check upon the International Bank. Mr. Neill reads the newspapers, and was thoroughly aware of the young man's intentions. He made an effort to detain him until the police could be brought, but the fellow was sharp enough to see the game, and ran hastily out of the store. Policeman A. Goodbrand happened to be in the vicinity, and, after chasing the calprit some little distance, brought him to a stand by threatening to shoot him down in his tracks. When searched at the station, a lot of blank and fetitions checks upon various banks were found in his possession. He gave the name of George H. Arnold, but Capt. O'Donnell recognized him as the man he once sent to Joliet for playing exactly the same game, His real name is Stewart, and he is the son of a highly respectable and wealthy old Seotchman who used to keep a large wood yard in the West Division, and who, if living, is still residing in that section of the city. The young man commenced by obtaining goods upon checks bearing the forced signature of his own father, and from this he took to signing other people's names. The old gentleman did all in his power to save his son, and many a time has begged him off in the Criminal Court. The present complaints against Stewart are the following: Tuesday he selected shirts at Schlesinger & Mayer's, on West Madison street, and requested them sent to O. D. He met the boy who had been sent upon the errand, knocked him down and robbed him. Wednesday he did the same to a young son of John Croak, a Milwaukee avenue tailor. He did the same with a boy sent from the store of A. J. Unna, corner of Randolph and Canal streets. morning he called at the tailor-shop of J. P. Neill, No. 604 State street, selected a pair of John Croak, a Milwaukee arenuetallor. He did the same with a boy sent from the store of A. J. Unna, corner of Randolph and Canal streets, where he selected shirts valued at \$9.65. Charles List, of No. 352 North Carpenter street, identifies him as the person who got a half dozen shirts from him, giving in payment a worthless check. J. K. Abrahams, of No. 54 West Madison street, is out a pair of boots by a similar process. H. L. Lake also has his check for \$10 upon the Bank of Montreal. The Putnam clothing house have another check for a pair of pants. Only a few of the above lodged their complaints with the police. Should there be any other victims the police request them to call at the Armory and if possible identify the prisoner.

B. F. ALLEN.

Solicitor Raynor Tells the Reason of the Postponement.

Bangs Wanted Some One to Order Him to Not. Pros. the Indictment.

Mr. Bungs Does Not Express Himself with Buch Clearness on the Subject.

RAYNOR'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—Kenneth Rayor, Solicitor of the Treasury, Who has been was able to see THE TRIBUNE represe this morning in reference to the continuance of the B. F. Allen suit. He has no desire to conceal the reasons which have controlled his action, and permits the following statement to be

matter, and I freely give you my views in regard to it. I have never, since I have been in the office I now hold, seen such a deep and sar nest interest enlisted in favor of any one seek ing relief in said office. The late Senator Wright, of lows, went to my office several times in person, and wrote me several earnest letters, both from the Senate Chamber of Allen. The present Senators from that State have also taken the same interest in the case, too, I think, of the members in the House of Representatives from that State. The Secretary cient interest in it to see me on the subject, and to interpose in Allen's behalf. Many other prominent men of high character have exhibited the same deep concern for nim. They all placed their kind efforts in his behalf on the following grounds, viz.: Allen was formerly a man of great wealth; that he was remarkable in the community where he lived for great liberality, enterprise, and public spirit in promoting and siding movements and enterprises for the general good, and he was equally noted for his benevolence and charity towards the poor for the general good, and he was equally noted for his benevolence and charity towards the pool and needy; that he is now poor, in advanced age, broken down in health, disconsolate in spir its, and he shows dread symptoms of aberration of mind, the result of his misfortune and distress. The application to me was to order a noi, pros. to be entered in his case, and let the indictment against him be terminated. I SAW THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY, MR. BANGS

here more than a year ago. I mentioned Allen's case to him; he said he thought it would be right to enter a nol. pros. in the case. I insisted that he ought of his own accord and on his own responsibility to ente nol. pros. in the case. He said he would be if I would direct him to do it, but he did feel willing to take the responsibility of d so. Mr. Bobinson, my assistant, recollects to. Mr. Bootsool, my assistant, recollects the conversation, and corroborates what I say about it. I thought then, and I still think, the Solicitor of the Treasury has the authority to order a nol. pros. on an indictment under the Currency and Banking law, but the Attorney-General differs with me in regard to that. Personal interviews and written communications between the Attorney-General and myself followed. Finally the Attorney-General said to me, both verbally and in writing, that, whits he did not feel inclined to order a not. pros. in the case, yet if I and District-Attorney Bangs concurred in the original results in the case, vet if I and District-Attorney Bangs concurred in the opinion that it ought to be done, he would not interpose any objection to its being done. This was communicated to Mr. Bangs with the suggestion that I was in favor of its being done, and that if he concurred with me in opinion he would proceed to nol. pros. the case. He wrote back in reply declining to assume any responsibility in the matter. That was some mouths ago, and until within a few days past I had heard nothing further about it. Within the last ten days. I think, application has been made to me through Senater Allison asking for a postponement to the next term of the court. I directed the District-Attorney to postpone it accordingly. Having taken the position that a nol. pros. should be entered and the case dismissed indefinitely, of course I could not refuse a temporary continuance. I know nothing of Allen of my own knowledge, and it is impossible that I can have any personal feeling in the matter. I have taken the statements of those who know all about the facts better than I do."

BANG'S AMBIGUITIES As a matter of course, an emissary for THE TRIBUNE waited upon Judge Bangs during the day and solicited an audience with him. The drew forth from the capacious pocket where he carries his "scoops" the "copy" of the above dispatch as it came from the telegraph office. drew forth rom the endergraph office. The Judge started back in some alarm, but recovered himself on being assured that it wasn't anything in relation to his alleged possible removal. The reporter opened out the manuscript, the Judge leaned back in one chair and bestowed his test in another, and for some time thereafter nothing was heard but the responser's voice repeating the disantch. One of Bob Ingersoll's lectures couldn't have enforced greater attention on the part of the Judge, though Bob's matter might have been a trifie more interesting and more conducive to smiles, laughter, great laughter, renewed laughter, sensation, applause, etc. When the reader got through he turned with fear and trembling to the Judge and asked him what he thought of it, take it altogether.

The Judge, true to his institucts, smiled a faint smile, and in a listless sort of way replied, "Well, I guess they've got all the story."

"Yes; but is it rue, for instance, that you told Solicitor Raynor more than a year ago that you thought it would be right to enter a not. pros. in the case, and that you would be glad to do it if he would direct you to it, and—"

"Negan the Judge. But he didn't go on to make it a good straight dental." I don't want to get into any newspaper war with the Solicitor of the Treasury," he continued, after recovering from his sudden check. "I shan't say anything about it. I am ou record in the case; they have my letter at Washington, and I don't propose to say anything further. If I do, Raynor will tell your Washington man a mess of stuff, and that will be telegraphed bere, and we'll never hear the end of it. No, sir, I am willing to stand by that letter, and say nothing more about it."

"What letter do you refer to, Judge?"

And he started for his letter-book. After a long search he gave it up, said he couldn't find it, and added that it was on lie in Washington. and The Tribune might get it there if it wanted to.

The reporter gently wooed him back to the subject of the alieged conversation with Raynor in Was

A Victorious Schoolma'am.

Miss Blaisdell found that the biggest boy in her North Adams school was unruly, and made up her mind to settle the question of supremacy definitely. She led him into an antercom, closed the door, and undertook to whip him. There was a rough-and-tumble fight, in which the combatants pounded each other, rolled over and over on the floor, and tore their clothes. At length the boy was thrown flat on his back, and the mistress knell on his breast to hold him down. He was conquered, but an hour afterward he was taken violently ill, and his recovery is doubtful.

The National Law Library. The National Law Library.

The Law Library at Washington is the best in the country, and one of the best in the world. It contains copies of all the famous trials,—that of the Tiehborus claimant being the longest, and the Beecher trial ranking second. Aaron Burr's has considerable space among noted cases, and McGarrahan a shelf all to himself. The Newgate collection is interesting, and the record of French causes celebre in its style quite characteristic of that nation; they have put their trials in the form of romances, illustrating them trials in the form of romances, illustrating them freely, and making of court-records very pathetic tales. In a small room opening from the library are kept the 150 volumes bound in green Russia leather and presented to our Government by the Emperor Nicholms. To the energy of a woman is Russia indebted for this compiletion of the laws of all the provinces of that pow-erful Empire. Catherine II. of Russia sent emissaries into the different provinces of her country, with authority to inform themselves of the laws peculiar.

THE RAILROADS.

THE TUNNEL AT GROSSE ISLE. The determination of Mr. Vanderbilt to con-struct a tunnel under the Detroit River at Grosse Isle, seventeen miles below Detroi leaving that city but a way station, has stirred up the Detroiters to fever-heat, and great efforts principal business men of the city to induce Mr. Vanderbilt to give up that project and build bridge at Detroit, but without avail. To a elegram sent by the Mayor of Detroit asking what Detroit would be required to do to have the crossing at that point, Mr. Vanderbilt did not even deign to answer, but instructed Mr. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central, to see the Mayor and get his views and suggestions. Mayor Langdon was evidently not satisfied with this treatment, and sent another dispatch to Mr. Vanderbilt as follows: If a bridge at Detroit is built, can the City of betroit be assured that there will be no tunnel unit at Grosse Isle? Please answer direct, and at

To this dispatch Mr. Vanderbilt sent the following reply:

If the right to build a bridge at Detroit could be

obtained, it would probably influence those having control of the matter, but I have no authority to give the assurance you ask for. of course this dispatch was not satisfactory, and showed almost conclusively that Vanderbilt was determined to give Detroit the go-by. The people are now agitating the construction of a bridge over the river at Detroit independent of Vanderbils, but it is not believed that this can be done, as nearly all the available approaches are owned by the Michigan Central, which, be-ing owned by Vanderbilt, would not give them

The tunnel at Grosse Isle will extend from Stopy Island to Anderton, Ont., a distance of about 3,700 feet, and will be provided with double arches, each eighteen feet high and fifteen feet wide, for a double track. The excavating through coffer-dams will deepen the nain channel two feet for a distance of about 1,000 feet. It will also do away with the cribs and other obstructions at the present Canada Southern crossing which are now so much disliked by the vessel-men.

THE CHICAGO RAILROAD ASSOCIA

TION. The Chicago Railroad Association, consisting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the various roads centering in this city, held meeting yesterday afternoon in their room in Ashland Block to finish up the business left

infinished from the last regular meeting. A number of bills arising from the protions against the scalpers was audited an

tions against the scalpers was audited and ordered paid. Satisfaction was expressed with the results thus far achieved in their tussle with the scalpers, and it was decided that the present course should be continued, and the scalpers arrested from day to day until they went out of the business.

The question of giving excursion rates to certain clubs and associations during the coming summer was also brought up, and, after a long debate, the Western roads agreed to issue excursion round-trip tickets at one and one-fifth fare, while the Eastern roads decided to issue no excursion tickets at reduced rates.

P., W. & C. WHEELING, W. Va., March 27.—The annua neeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad was held to-day The road connects this city with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway at Steubenvill The business for its first year, ending the 25th The business for its gret year, ending the 25th ult., is encouraging. The probability is that it will be extended to Benwood, four miles below. The following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year: C. D. Hubbard, President; John, McClure, Vice-President; William Thaw, Thomas D. Messler, Michael Reilly, H. G. Lazar; Secretary, J. M. Belleville; Assistant Secretary, Frank Semple.

POOL COLLAPSED. St. Louis, March 27 .- The freight-pool East from this city was practically dissolved to-day by the Wabash and Vandalia Roads issuing notices that from to-morrow (Thursday) all bills of lading for freight shipped over their lines will be issued at their respective offices instead of the Pool-Agent's office as heretofore. The break was as soon as it beard of the action of the former road. The Ohio & Mississippt, Chicago & Alton, and Indianapolis & St. Louis will no doubt follow suit, as they cannot exist as a pool with the other roads out.

VANDALIA.

Special Dispatch to 2.e Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 27.—The Board of Directors of the Vandalia Railroad met here to-day and elected George E. Farrington for Secretary and W. S. Roney, acting Auditor, to fill the positions recently held by W. H. Buckingham, deceased. Mr. Farrington has for many years been private secretary to President McKeen, and Mr. Roney has held a responsible position in the General Freight office.

C., E. & Q.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 27.—Gen. Black, of this city. Receiver of the Cincinnati, Effingham

& Quincy Railroad, has just closed a contract with Chicago parties for the grading, bridging, and ironing of the road from Switz City, Ind., to Effingham, Ill., a distance of eighty miles. Work will commence at once. a

Mr. Thomas C. Moore has been appointed Commissioner of the Indianapolis East-bound pool in place of Mr. S. F. Pierson, resigned. It is currently reported that Commodore Garrison, in preparing for his trip to Europe, has relieved Mr. A. L. Horkins of the duties of Vice-President of the Wabash, which will be attended to by the Commodore's son, W. K. Gar-rison. Mr. Hopkins will return to Toledo as General Manager of the road.

General Manager of the road.

The scalpers have but one more hope to beat the railroads, and that is in getting the Scalpers' law repealed by the Legislature. Mr. Mulford and some other scalpers have gone to Springheld to use their influence with the Legislature and get the law repealed. Seven or eight scalpers were again arrested last evening.

The Amsterdam bondholdholders' Committee of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad announces the purchase of the Littchfield stock and the arrangement for a speedy foreclosure of the mort gages; that within a short time the \$100,000 Receiver's bonds or certificates will be paid by the authority of the Court, and that the bond certificates bought by the American-Canadian combination, which now controls the road, will be paid for in gold (not in new bonds) within the time set in the agreement of Feb. 8, 1878.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., March 27.—The Rev. S. N. Griffith, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was beaten to-day in a suit over a horse-trade. He bought several horses to send to his farm in Minnesota, and got one, a victous, dangerous kicker. The animal was so bad he could not use it, and traded it to H. W. Eaton, could not use it, and traded it to H. W. Eston, explaining its bad points, for another horse. Eston found he had a bad bargain, and brought suit for damages. He got a jockey jury, and swore that the Rev. Griffith did not explain the animal's viciousness, and the jury returned a verdict of \$75 and costs. The suit will be appealed. The members of the church were greatly disturbed to learn their pastor had been sued on a horse-trade.

WHIPPED AT SCHOOL.

WHIPPED AT SCHOOL.

Associal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, March 27.—A special telegram from Racine to the Evening Wisconsin says:

"Robert Sheehan, the boy who was so severely punished some four weeks ago by Mr. Skewes, Superintendent of Schools, died yesterday at noon. It appears that the severity of the punishment was accidental, the boy having, in trying to dodge a blow of the ruler in Skewes' hands, received the blow on the temple. The lad attended school right along for several days after the injury before he took to his bed. His death, however, is attributed by both attending and consulting physicians to the blow on the head. There is to be no inquest, the attending physician having given a death certificate, and no action taken at present to investigate the matter. There is, however, a good deal of feeling among people here, which will doubtless culminate in some sort of an examination sooner or later."

MRS. GROENDYKE.

The Cameron-Oliver Case Brings Out an Old Acquaint-

ance.

Revival of One of the Sensations of 1867

Those citizens of Chicago whose memory runs back of the Fire must have been delighted bebrought to the surface their old acquaintance, from whom they had heard nothing for so many years, Alrs. Groendyke. They will resollect, after a fashion, the general outlines of that celeprated divorce case which created so much exhas sprung up since then, to whom the career of this much-married woman her testimony as tele-known, and since she, in her testimony as tele-known, and since she, in her testimony as tele-known, and since she, in her testimony as telethis much-married woman is altogether from a short memory, and to have dropped out of her count sversi of her spouses, and also seems to have been a little mixed on dates, it may not be nnin ing to recall her eventful matrimonial career Her divorce case is a curious one, too, since it is about the only one within the memory of man where both busband and wife each got a divorce. The suit which she originally brought against Asa T. Groendyke was begun along m January of 1867. It followed along after th Hart L. Stewart and Von Glahn divorce cases of 1866, immediately preceded the Aurora Orton Ticknor case, and was succeeded in the following year by the interesting revelations made by Samantha Proctor and Ira Munn MRS. MARY ALICE GROENDYKE

applied for a divorce from her busband on the ground of cruelty and adultery. The story which she told on the stand, which was a sort of expansion of what she set out in her bill, was that when she was about 15 years old she was married in Maine to a man by the name of J. T. Connors, who was a sea Captain. They lived together about two years and a half, when her husband died. She had by him two children. A year or so after that, when she was stop in Boston, she met in the street a man by the name of George M. French, who fell in love with her, proposed, and was mar-ried to her, French stating that he was the son of wealthy Philadelp offering to fit her out with horses, carriages, and a furnished house. Instead of that, however, they wandered out West, and about seven years after the marriage she was divorced from him in Chicago by Chief-Justice John M. Wilson on the ground of French's drunkenn cruelty. In January of 1862, while she was keeping a dressmaking establishment on West Lake street, Groendyke, who was then living out in Washington County, la., met her, and, after she had lived with him for some time as housekeeper, married her. In 1864 she filed a bill for a divorce, which was withdrawn the following year, and they went down to Mon-mouth, Ill., to live, where he went into the livery-stable business. After enduring him for awhile, she filed this second bill.

ACCORDING TO HER STATEMENTS,
Mr. Groendyke was in the habit of seducing all
the servant-girls whom they ever had in the
house, which caused her great pain and much
discomfort. Her statements regarding these
cases were curious. She would watch her husband make overture to a girl, but said nothing
on the subject to the servant, and did not charge
the girls with wrongoiong because she feared
that the charge might not be true, and it was a
terrible thing to make such an accusation
against a woman when it was not
well founded; and, after she had
discovered him to be guilty, she would go to her
husband and say, "A. T., again i have found
you in sin, and again you have shown your disposition." Whereupon she would upbraid bim
gently, and would order the girl to leave the
house. In addition to this, Mr. Groendyke took
her trunks and clothing out into the yard and
built a bonfire of them. He had also struck her
with kerosene lamps, had kieked her, and been
guilty of other acts of cruelty.

MR. GROENDYKE, ON HIS SIDE, ACCORDING TO HER STATEMENTS,

it, and, furthermore, that he had not been guilty of cruelty, but that she had been at times a little out of her head, so that she would dance around the house without any clothes on, and rush out to visit the neighbors in her night-clothes and tell them imaginary stories of his misdeeds. Mr. Groendyke also related on the stand some statements which he said his wife had made to him on one occasion, which were to the effect that she had fallen in love with a young fellow before she married Connors, and that her father, whose name was Samuel Grund, of Elisworth, Me., in order to remove her from this young man, had sent her to school, where she married Connors, who had subsequently gotten into some larceny scrape, and therefore she had left him. Connors, he believed, was still living. Mrs. Groendyke had packed up her stuff in a bundle, and had footed it to somewhere in Nova Scotia, and thence had found her way to Boston, where, according to her statement to him, feen. N. P. Barks had given her \$30, and she had also received \$35 from J. C. Aver. There were also several other gentlemen who had been kind to her. The jury heard all the testimony, and returned their verdict, granting Mrs. Groendyke a divorce from her husband. An appeal was stone taken to the higher Court. About a west after the verdict.

was created by the arrest at night of Mr. Groendyde and George R. Warren from a boarding-house on Michigan street, where they were jointly living. It appeared from testimony which could not well be controverted that Mr. Groendyke, who was in love with Warren, had been anticipating the final settlement of the divorce business, and had been cohabiting with him. Mrs. Groendyke and Warren spent the night at the police-station, were brought up the next day, and were examined before Justice Milliken, and all the facts came out. Furnished with these, Groendyke dashed off to the Superior Court, and at once got a divorce from Mrs. Groendyke, which, owing to the appeal, outranked her divorce from him. That having been disposed of, Mrs. Groendyke married Warren, and went with him to Louisville, Ky., where they got into some scrape or other. In the following year they came back here, and started first a boarding-house on the North Side, and then went down on Michigan arenue. About July of 1868 Mrs. Groendyke filed

A BILL FOR DIVORCE from Warren, alleging that he had been guilty of repeated intoxication, beginning about three weeks after their marriage-day, and that, owing to his practice of thrashing her boarders, it was imbossible for her to carry on her business. She got a divorce from him some time in the fall of 1868, and thereupon took up with hir. Josiah C. Sample, who was then keeping the old Laclede House, on the corner of Madison and Canal streets. How much she was married to Mr. Sample is unknown. The sample was the was wedded to him. Sample sold out the Laclede to C. S. Browne along in 1870, and Mrs. Sample went to keeping a boarding-bouse over sample went to keeping a boarding-house over on Adams street, and there, unfortunately, the reporter's memory loses right of ner. She has, however, been in Chicago off and on since that time, and she came up about four years are as witness in some case, at which time her asso was not Sample, she having

subsequently, but what they were the reporter is unable to remember, and would be obliged to anybody who would send in the necessary information to complete the record.

It will be seen by comparing the above statements with Mrs. Groendyke-Henriquen's own story, that she is of short memory. She drups Warren out of her count altogethet, guts her maiden name wrong, mixes up the dates of her residence in Chicago, and locates herself at various places down South, when she was really keeping a boarding-house in this city. As to who Henriquez is, to whom she says she was married in Philadelphia in 1876, or as to whether there was such an individual, nobody knows. GAINED ONE OR TWO NAMES

Republican Victories in New York.

Binghamton, N. Y., [March 25.—Return thus far received indicate the election of Edwin G. Halbert, the Republican candidate for San tor, to-day, by about 3,000 majority. His majority in this city was 1,045, the largest over received by any candidate here. Broome County will give him about 2,000, Tioga County about 750, and Tompkins County a small majority.

POUGHKEPSIE, N. Y., March 25.—Reports of the Putnam County town elections indicate that the Republicans control the Board of Supervisors. Augustus Hazen (Rep.) is elected in Kent. A dispatch from Peckskill mys the though the vote is close, the indications are the Trairs (Rep.) is elected.

LOCAL P Three Rousin Mass-Me

Speeches by John M. Wright,

> The "Staats - Zeitn Harrison Is 1

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The Board of Trade Dee **Barrison**

NORTH

Folz's Hall, corner of rabee street, was packed 500 being present, all the floor and in the gallery many people standing uncated that the Pifteenth not asleep, and also gave cratic story that the G John J. Healey presid peaker. He said it was pring since he began zens, and he thought he pretty good impres Side in olden days used battle-ground. Its appe had individuals, but not events at Washington those very principles wh early as 1857. [Applam him if he was never go was educated in a cot made to believe that so long must they vote, wo rnot; that a man whe good citizen. [Applaus the matter with the public men looked u something in it—were or needed were stalwart call erime crime, and plause.] The Brigadier into their control. The cout the aid of Northern their traitors were in the m necessary for Northern them there. [Applause.] wanted power and could to the South and bed when the South and bed when the South wanted they turned to a Northate it. [Applause.] For tresident Hayes, M came into power too late have been in the Chair w down and Giddings assar able to appreciate the or the Southern men well. all the constitutional and belegiated on the well-wild wich work which won levisitation which won the southern men well. him if he was never go all the constitutional an by legislation which won by legislation which ment. As to the be

by legislation which wou ment. As to the bearing pal election, he said that be put into all expoliticians were give were always looking for rison; he might want to ator, and he would apposeekers and men who we conventions. He would ants,—Fuller, Goudy, as ing only for his own add in the meantime become city! There had not betince Tom Dver, and the the people of Chicago we their best interests by tician for that office. The try was adverted to, a we must either fish or cut to surrender. We we southern Rebels, but The South had no trait All our troubles had be Northern men, who play South for the express promage. Speaking of the contraction of the contr Congressmen learned of they would do. He had conclude that he had dil with the Southerners, their treachery to satisfy veto the appropriation posed, and keep on doin election April 1 would present controversy be poset, and acep of the election April I would present controversy be important, since the peduke the Southern trait ring to the eries of corrans. Mr. Wentwo would always be it the steals. Since Hayeno culprits, no defaleat [Applause.] The Repman ou, it who had every people wanted a politic one whose feelings we who believed in prese Harrison had always yo ment in Congress. If country would be save publicans everywhere with disloyalists would and business elements awake, and that they nagain. [Applause.] Thred Tuesday to put ance of treason's heading of Rebel soldiers, to Rebel claims, to preve disgraced and dishonor the flag. [Applause.]

disgraced and dishonor the flag. [Applause.] the next Mayor of Chic He referred to the fact, playing the Star-Spang did not wave over this crat, lately returned from the season of the

A mass-meeting of the Second Ward was lecture-room of the Ri Smith occupied the ch Smith occupied line en the meeting to order, d. W. E. Thomas, F. I L. H. Davis were ele W. C. Phillips Secreta The first speaker w spoke on both the nat rending in the near-band, an urgent nece ticket should be elect tion is fast approa-will be whether the labored to destroy the soldiers and General shall have the making as you may, that is er felt satisfied tha will again fight to ru

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Mr. Groendyke took

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is in New York.

[March 25.—Returns the election of Edwin in candidate for Senation of the largest ever rece. Broome County, Tioga County about y a small majority.

March 25.—Reports of elections indicate that the Board of Superace (Rep.) is elected in Kent (Rep.) is elected in Peekskill says that the indications are that pervisor.

Three Rousing Republican Mass-Meetings.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Speeches by John Wentworth, A. M. Wright, and Others.

The "Staats - Zeitung" Shows Why Harrison Is Not the Man.

tion of the Republican Ticket. While the Republicans Can Figure Their Majority by Thousands.

The Board of Trade Does Not Care to Hear Mr.

NORTH SIDE.

Folz's Hall, corner of North avenue and Lar rabee street, was packed full last evening, about floor and in the gallery being occupied, and many people standing up. The gathering indi-cated that the Fifteenth Ward Republicans are not seleep, and also gave the lie to the Democratic story that the Germans are deserting. John J. Healey presided.

The Hon. John Wentworth was the first speaker. He said it was forty-two years this spring since he began addressing his fellow-citizeus, and he thought he ought to have made a pretty good impression by this time. The North Side in olden days used to be considered the battle-ground. Its appearance had changed, as had individuals, but not principles; and recent events at Washington had brought to view those very principles which were contended for as early as 1857. [Applause.] Some people asked him if he was never going to quit polities. He was educated in a country where men were made to believe that so long as they lived, so long must they vote, whether they held office or not; that a man who didn't vote was not a good citizen. [Applause.] That was what was the matter with the Republican party. The public men looked upon polities as having something in the were on the make. What was something in it—were on the make. What was needed were stalwart men—men who would call crime crime, and treason treason. [Applause.] The Brigadiers proposed to starve us into their control. They could do nothing without the aid of Northern men. The Southern cut the aid of Northern men. The Southern traitors were in the minority, and it was only necessary for Northern men to stand up to keep them there. [Applause.] Men in the North who wanted power and couldn't get it, they turned to the South and became doughfaces. And when the South wanted any dirty work done, they turned to a Northern Democrat to originate it. [Applause.] Referring to the policy of tresident Hayes, Mr. Wentworth said he came into power too late in life. He ought to have been in the Chair when Sumner was struck down and Giddings assassinated. He would be able to appreciate the present crisis if he knew the Southern men well. They proposed to make all the constitutional amendments dead-letters by legislation which would defeat their enforcement. As to the bearing of this on the municipal election, he said that business men should be put into all executive offices. If politicians were given the places, they were always looking for promotion. Take Harnson; he might want to be Governor or Senator, and he would appoint professional office-seckers and men who would stick to him in the communicians. He would shut off all other savir-

ster, and he would appoint professional officeseekers and men who would stick to him in the
conventions. He would shut off all other aspirants,—Fuller, Goudy, and Tom Hoyne. Looking only for his own advancement, what would
in the meantime become of the interests of the
city! There had not been a political Mayor
time Tom Dyer, and the speaker did not believe
the people of Chicago were prepared to ignore
their best interests by supporting a mere politician for that office. The condition of the country, was adverted to, and Mr. Wentworth said
we must either fish or cut bait. Somebody had
to surrender. We were not fighting the
Southern Rebels, but the Northern traitors.
The South had no traitors. She hung them,
All our troubles had been brought about by
Northern men, who played into the hands of the
South for the express purpose of securing patrounge. Speaking of the effect of the election
of Harrison, Mr. Wentworth said when our
Congressmen learned of it he didn't know what
they would do. He hoped Mr. Hayes would
conclude that he had dilly-dailied long enough
with the Southerers,—had seen enough of
their treachery to satisfy him that he ough; to
to to the Appropriation bills, if passed as proposed, and keep on doing it. [Applause.] The

Lock

The South rule this
country. The men who were defeated
at Richmond in 1865 had captured Washington
in 1878, and all they wanted was the Confederate
at Richmond in 1865 had captured Washington
in 1878, and all they wanted was the Confederate
at Richmond in 1865 had captured Washington
in 1878, and all they wanted was the Confederates
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Out. DAN MUNN

Started out with a powerful appeal on
behalf of the Republican sa
Senstor Chandler, of Michigan.

Out. DAN MUNN

Started out with a powerful appeal on
behalf of the Republican sate that they find
the workingman, while
all the Democrats could claim was
that they had made constant efforts
to subjugate labor. The Confederates
had already captured both Houses of Congress
had with the Southerners,—had seen enough of their treachery to satisfy him that he ought to veto the appropriation bills, if passed as proposed, and keep on doing it. [Applause.] The election April I would be the first since the present controversy began, and hence it was important, since the people had a chance to rebuke the Southern traitors in Congress. Referring to the cries of corruption among Republicans. Mr. Wentworth said Democrats would always be found mixed up in the steals. Since Hayes went in, there had been no culprits, no defalcations, no embezzlements. [Applause.] The Republican ticket hadn't a man on it who had ever held an office. If the people wanted a politician, should they not take one whose feelings were in unison with those who believed in preserving the Union! Mr. Harrison had always voted with the disloyal element in Congress. If he were "laid out," the country would be saved a deal of trouble, Republicans everywhere would be encouraged, and the disloyalists would be shown that the soldier and business elements of the North were wide awake, and that they must not show their heads again. [Applause.] The first gun would be fired Tuesday to put down the second appearance of treason's head, to prevent the pensioning of Rebel soldiers, to prevent ourselves from being disgraced and dishonored because we fought for the flag. [Applause.]

the next Mayor of Chicago, was then introduced. He referred to the fact, suggested by the band's playing the Star-Spangled Banner, that the flag did not wave over this entire country. A Democrat, lately returned from the South, where he witnessed a militia review, had stated that there crat, lately returned from the South, where he witnessed a militia review, had stated that there was a conspicuous absence of United States flags, and he was told that they didn't float there. It had been said that the Democratic party was not a party of principles. It had, however, enunciated a principle,—that Congress might nullify the provisions of the Constitution. At Mr. Harrison's reception on his return home, the doctrine of State Rights was aunounced,—that Congressmen were merely State officers. The speaker thought that had been buried by the result of the Rebellion. Mr. Harrison was put forward to test the sentiment of the North as to the course of the Southern Brigadiers. Mr. Harrison must conform his private judgment, whatever it might be, to the dictates of the caucus. With a Democrat, party was first and country afterwards; with a Republican country first and party second. [Applause.] A man who served his country best served his party best. As to individuals, who should be Mayor was nothing. The question was, what was the sentiment of the people? Referring to local matters, Mr. Wright said an administration could not be better than the average support upon which the depended. Would it be higher than the source whence it emanated? He believed it the policy of wisdom and prudence to continue in the same line of economy in which the city had gone on so prosperously for the last two or three years. [Applause.]

Remarks were also made by Col. Ricaby, Joh Lyle King, and others.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

A mass-meeting of the Republican voters of the Second Ward was beld last evening in the lacture-room of the Railroad Chapel. Dr. D. S. Smith occupied the chair. After he had called the meeting to order, Mesers. T. B. Blackstone. J. W. E. Thomas, F. D. Gray, M. D. Wells, and I. H. Davis were elected Vice-Presidents, and

W. C. Phillips Secretary.

The first speaker was Mr. John C. Dore, who spoke on both the national and the local issues rending in the near-by election. There was, he said, an urgent necessity why the Republican ticket should be elected. The Presidential election is fast approaching. The question then will be whether the Southern Brigadiers who labored to destroy the Union or the Northern soldiers and Generals who fought to save it shall have the making of the laws. Disguise it as you may, that is the question, and the speak-er felt satisfied that those who fought to save

good to the greatest number. COL. SCRIBNER, in response to loud calls, mounted the ros-trum and reviewed the administration of Mayor Heath and the difficulties which he had

front of the worst Democratic administration this city ever saw. Somebody accused the speaker of waving the bloody shirt, and why not? He among others had rushed to the front when the tocsin of war was first sounded. He had gone through the War, and while the soldiers were aghting at the front there was an association in the rear doing all they could to give aid and comfort to the enemy. There was an organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, an organization which opposed the War and gave all the moral aid they could to the Rebel slaveholders. Of this organization Carter H. Harrison was a member. When an attack was made in Congress on the authorities of Camp Douglas, charging them with staving the Rebel prisoners therein confined, Carter H. Harrison, one of the Chicago members of Congress, was asked what he knew about it. All he said was he didn't remember where Camp Douglas was. This is all the cowardly C. H. Harrison had to say about it. Carter H. Harrison has been in full accord and sympathy with the Rebel Brigadiers. He voted to abolish the law regulating Congressional elections. He has always sustained the extreme Southern policy. The Southern brigadiers are seriously contemplating sending Jeff Davis to the United States Senate from Mississippi; and it would not be surprising if they did so. They certainly will if any of the large Northern cities will indorse any of the Democratic members of Congress; and there is not a Southern Brigadiers but what is looking with strained eyes to this city. Let Chicago, they say, indorse our policy, and everything is safe for us. Will you indorse the Southern Brigadiers! I hope not. There is another question, and that is the town ticket. The Republicans have put an excellent one in the field. The Assessor is a gentleman who comes to everybody's door. Without the taxes of people who Lake pleasure in fighting their taxes, and among these tax-fighters Carter H. Harrison's name stands prominent. Those who don't believe if can obtain all the facts from the County The Democracy Begin to Concede the Elec-

was pext introduced, and made an earnest speech in favor of the re-election of Ald. Ballard, whose record in the Council has been without stain or blemish. There is a man running against him, one Engel, who heretofore claimed to be a Republican. He was defeated in the primaries, and to revenge himself has forsworn the Republicans and joined the eremy. How much credence can be placed in Judas Iscariot, and why? Simply because he was straitor. On the parity of reasoning, how much confidence can be reposed in Mr. Engel? Mr. Ballard has always looked after the interests of the ward; his voice has always been found on the side of economy. Mr. Cary then reviewed the political career of Carter Harrison while a member of C. ngress, and showed that his sudden love for the interests of the colored man was only skin deep.

deep.

The Hon. A. L. Morrison was the pext speaker, and reviewed the political history of the country from the close of the War till the

THE WEST SIDE.

A ROUSING REPUBLICAN MEETING
was held last evening in the Folly Theatre, on
Desplaines street. Mr. R. W. Dyball presided,
and the little Theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity. Col. Ricaby was the first pending municipal election, and said that there Mayor. Mr. Harrison represented the simonpure Secessionist Democracy and nothing else.
There was not a Union soldier who fought in the
last War who would swallow such a nomination. The loyal people of the North would
never let the Solid South rule this

had already captured both Houses of Congress and were striking for the White-House. Carter Harrison was afraid to oppose the Southern Brigadiers when they voted to repeal the Election laws, and to admit all manner of frauds into elections. The speaker thought it foul shame that half the South should be disfranchised by the Mississippi plan, and declared that if the Confederates had their way free speech would be at an end even in the North. He had not favored the election of Mr. Hayes, but wanted J. G. Blaine, of Malne, believing that he had backbone enough to stand up and defy the Southern Democracy. But he boped Mr. Hayes would continue to veto every Rebel measure passed by the Democratic Congress. Three States had sent "stalwarts" to the Senate in the persons of Logan, Carpenter, and Chandler, and he hoped that Chicago would never stulitly itself by choosing Carter Harrison for its Mayor.

MR. BLISS, of the Third Ward, reviewed the issues of the campaign at some length, his speech being confined almost entirely to national questions. He showed up the rotten record of the Democratic and Rebel parties, and pronounced Carter Harrison one of the same stripe.

THE HON. LUTHER L. MILLS and were striking for the White-House. Carter

showed up the rotten record of the Democratic and Rebel parties, and pronounced Carter Harrison one of the same stripe.

THE HON. LUTHER L. MILLS met with an enthusiastic reception. He said that the crisis of 1861 was duplicated now; the country was divided into two great sections opposed to each other in character and feeling. The Republican party was born of the necessities of advancing civilization, and had nobly performed its work of freeling the oppressed and saving the Union. The South, always sectional, refused, in 1860, to bow to the will of the people, and it was the same now as then. It was then that the Republican party saved the nation and preserved the unity of the Republic. They thought they had conquered peace, and held out the hand of forgiveness to their erring brethren. Then when bonest, patriotic men spoke of the deeds of the War they were taunted with the cry of "Bloody Shirt!" They had magnanimously pardoned men who ought to have been hanged by the score, and their reward was to see the Capital of the nation in the hands of the Confederates. As it is, Jie Johnston, Wade Hampton, and "Hamburg" Butler, with Withers, who controlled the prison-pen at Danville, sit in Washington to make laws for the Republic which they tried for five years to destroy by the sword. To get what they wanted they were ready to put a stop to the entire legislation of the country, and to stop the wheels of Government.

In regard to the local election Mr. Mills said that the Republican ticket was headed by a man of acknowledged integrity and executive ability. Col. Ricaby, a noble so.dier, Mr. M. A. Farwelli, and Peter Buschwah were thoroughly representative members of the Republican party, and equally deserving of support. The country looked to Chicago for its utterance on the vital questions of the day, and he did not believe that the city in which Lincoln was nominated would so far forget itself as to select a man for Mayor who was identified with the party which had done so much to ruin and overthrow the Republic.

The Staats-Zeitung day before yesterday published a very non-committal interview between Mr. Harrison and one of its reporters. Yesterday the paper treated it editorially as follows:

To say little or nothing at all in many words has, in Europe, always been considered the excellence of diplomatic oratory. From this point of view Mr. Harrison is certainly a great diplomatist, for in his long interview with a reporter of the Staats-Zeitung, published yesterday, he has with great skill evaded the questions put to him and withdrawn into the fortress of his conscience to avoid any unhesitating declaration. His character and his position were known. Promises before an election were worthless. If the citizens wanted him as Mayor, they must be satisfied with those piedgas which his former public career gave, etc. Regarding the Sunday hiws, he merely said that he would do his daty as Mayor as he understood it, or as the requirements of the occasion might demand. But how does he understand his duty! That is what we would like to know. He is also of the opinion that "our aim should be, while we induluge our pleasures and amusements, to interfere as little with the prejudices of others." What does that mean? If it means shything in this connection,—though perhaps it has no meaning,—it is that the German-speaking citizens should not touch too closely with their fashion of Sunday observances the devout American charch-goers. The Citizens' League should cerunjaly be satisfied with this. To the question whether he was a temperance man, he repiled with the declaration that he was no morning. It is that the German-speaking citizens should not touch too lively in the speed of one who himself drinks nothing but water, but one who believes that others can and must be constrained to abstinence by law. Here he reply is an evasive one, and equally evasive are almost all the other answers, as, for instance, to the guestion whether he, if elected, would fill all the city offices with Democrate, he is the prepared with the welfare of the

winght than Harrison, let him meditate on the following:

If Mr. Harrison were elected be could not, even if he wished to, resist the frenzied desire of his allies for the spoils. More than hair of the voters by whom he would be elected would be Irish. How modest they are accustomed to be in their political claims need not be said. Ordinarily they not only want everything, but something more, and, once in office, they do everything which can possibly be done. Mr. Harrison would try in vain to defend himself from this ravenous rabble. The Democrat who could do it has yet to be found.

The Germans of Chicago have had too bitter experience with an alliance with the Irish to wish for a repetition of it. As long as friendly relations between Germans and Americans were undisturbed, the city was well governed. It was not through the fault of the Germans, but it was to the injury of the city, that these relations were for some time interrupted. For the last three years they have been restored, and the result is an excellent, honest, and economical administration of city affairs. Its continuance can only be assured by the Germans and Americans voting for Wright as unanimously as they did two and three years ago for Heath.

provided a large vote was gotten out. The Democrats had come down from their position of the day before, and in reply to the question, "How does it look!" would say, "Well, we are going to have a close election." They have weakened very materially, and Charles Kern, who is a good calculator, was conceding the election of the entire Republican ticket by 1,500 majority, unless the Opposition did some heavy

work in the next few days.

The Republican Campaign Committee was in session during the torenoon listening to reports from the various laborers, which were cheering, and preparing for a more vigorous struggle up to election-day, to the end that the victory might be perfectly overwhelming. A resolution was adopted calling upon those who have been selected to act as deputy clerks and notaries to meet at headquarters to-morrow to be sworn in, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the business-houses and ask them to close their business at noon election-day in order to give mittee was in session in the afternoon, and dis-posed of considerable detail work.

There was the largest crowd around

THE DEMOCRATIC RENDEZVOUS.
and the dirtiest crowd also. It really looked and the dirtiest crowd also. It really looked like old times. But they were by no means feeling well. They wanted money, and some of them got it, but there were more that did not. They were as wrathy a crowd as is often seen, though they tried to suppress their feelings, especially to reporters. But one of them gave the whole thing away. Said he: "The Committee is keeping a register, and to those they do not give money they give promises," and he went on to say that the scheme was Mr. Harrison's, and on to say that the scheme was Mr. Harrison's, and that already 1,000 persons not now on the poon to say that the scoeme was Mr. Harrison's, and that already 1,000 persons not now on the police force had been promised the adornment of a "star." This, he said, was the game, but it would not work, for Harrison's minions had gone around and promised many of the present police force to retain them also. The latter report was very general, and it was openly asserted by some that Harrison had appointed a committee who had waited on some of the authorities and made them all manner of promises, and had received promises in return, among which was that they would control the gambling fraternity if he would keep his promises to them. Those who spoke of it seemed elated over the bargains said to have been made, but, there were far more who saw nothing in the situation to provoke a smile, but, on the contrary, were mourning over broken promises and depleted exchequers. One of the better judges of the drift of things said that if Mr. Harrison did not put out more money among his customers they would never be able to hold the mass together election-day, and that, if they were holding back with the expectation of buying up the Irish at the last moment, they would be mistaken. The managers were in

that they would control the gambling frasternity for the granding frasternity and equally deserving of support. The country is the granding frasternity for the granding frasternity frastern

against Pat Howard, which but illustration foodness for the nationality he imagines not vote at all unless they are paid for it.

MINOR MEETINGS.

GOOD CROWDS AND GOOD SPEAKERS.

The First Ward Republican Campaign Committee met us usual jesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific, but transacted only routine busi-Grand Pacific, but transacted only routine business, placing the ward on a sure foundation.

The Republicans of the First Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at No. 330 Clark street. Stirring speeches were made by Recorder James W. Brockway, Col. R. W. Ricaby, M. A. Farwell, Peter Buschwah, Simeon W. King, Richard Tuthill, and others.

The First Ward Democrats gathered together in the headquarters at the Tramont House last in the headquarters at the Tremont House last evening for the purpose of nominating a figure-head to be knocked down by Arthur Dixon

in the headquarters at the Tremont House last evening for the purpose of nominating a figurehead to be knocked down by Arthur Dixon Tuesday. A committee, consisting of Dave Thornton, Ald. Tuley, and George Ecechardt, were intrusted with the duty of bringing in a name, and, in about two minutes, returned and presented the name of Dr. J. Ward Ellis. After a short pow-row and love-feast among the great unwashed present, the meeting adjourned.

The Democratic of the Second Ward held a meeting last evening under the suspices of the Young Men's Democratic of the the corner of Taylor street and Third avenue, which was gotten up for the special purpose of bringing out the Dace of meeting was right in the centre of the district inhabited by the colored people, yet not a dozen colored people made their appearance, and most of these no doubt had come out of idle curiosity. Charley Camerou's speech swere also made by Mr. William Seipp and Julius S, Grinnell, seither of which aroused much enthusiasm.

A Republican meeting was held at No. 283 Blue Island venue last evening. John Schmeltz was nominated for Alderman.

Some disaffected Sixteenth Ward Republicans held a meeting at No. 311 Larrabee street and nominated for Alderman. Fred Carstens, in whose favor William Stewart declined.

A meeting of Republicans of the Eighth Ward was held at No. 99 West Harrison street last eyening, which was well attended. A. M. Wright, F. G. Thompson, J. L. McElroy, M. A. Parwell, candidate for City Treasurer, Col. W. S. Scribner and other's addressed the meeting. The Eleventh Ward Republicans here the occasion. George B. Swift and others tay which was well attended. As an extended the occasion. George B. Swift and others tay which was a good and unusual interest was manifested. A band of music enlivened the occasion. George B. Swift and others at which the attendance was good and unusual interest was manifested. A band of music enlivened the occasion. George B. Swift and others and the committee to notify the City Central Committee of the ac

ourned.

At a meeting of voters of the Seventeenth
Ward at No. 37 Kinzle street last evening, about
to being present, All. Janssens was renom-

SUBURBAN. HYDE PARK.

The Citizens' Convention was held in Flood's Hall Wednesday evening, W. Richardson pre-siding. The Convention consisted of a curious grouping of men, numbering some 150. The slate made by parties before the Convention was carried out in the nominations, as follows: For Trustees, John L. Bennett, S. F. Wright, Tom Hogan, W. H. Raynor, A. R. Beck, and T. pervisor, William Hudson; Assessor, Hugh Maher; Collector, Hiram Vanderbelt; Justice Maher; Collector, Hiram Vanderbelt; Justice of the Peace; Charles Reese. A number of members of the Saloon-Keepers' party were present and figured in the Convention. One boasted that he, being on the Committee appointed by the Saloon-Keepers' Association, would see that the men most favorable to their interest would have from 300 to 400 votes from there.

interest would have from 300 to 400 votes from them.

The third party has culled from both the Union Taxpayers' and Republican tickets, but brings into the field new men as follows: For Trustees, Silas Wright, W. H. Raynor and Tom Hogan; for Collector, Hiram Vanderbelt; and for Justice, Charles E. Reese.

The Citizens' Association met yesterday afternoon and elected Campaign and Finance Committees.

A meeting of the Campaign Committee of the Union Taxpayers' ticket was held in the Commercial Hotel yesterday, George A. Follansbee in the chair.

mercial Hotel yesterday, George A. Foliansbee in the chair.

Col. Raynor having withdrawn, it is proposed by the Citizens' Association to put on in his place George Williamson for Trustee.

Mr. W. H. Rayner, of Grand Crossing, wants it to be distinctly understood that he is not and will not be a candidate for Trustee of Hyde Park on the so-called Citizens' Association ticket.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Hype Park, March 27.—The ring-plundered people of Hyde Park are, day by day, taking new measurements of the depths of official corrup tion that are being exposed to view in the varions departments of our local affairs. The hybred anomaly that has devoured our sub-stance, like the fierce sow that swallowed its litter,

BLUE ISLAND.

An election with be held to-morrow to elect one School Director to fill the vacancy made by the expiration of E. Elechoff's term of office. At the same time the question of expending \$3,500 in building an addition to the public-school building will be voted upon. The school now is overcrowded in all departments except the High School, and the Catholic school and German Church have been leased for school purposes. The addition is very much needed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No co.

The arrangements for a joint debate between Messrs. A. M. Wright and Carter Harrison in the Call Board room tell through yesterday morning, but the gentlemen who were anxiou to listen to political speeches invited Mr. Harri son to come around at half past 8 and talk to the boys, intending to give Mr. Wright a similar opportunity this afternoon. When the fact became known, however, Democrats as well was on hand half an hour before the appointed time, he didn't get a chance to let the eagle scream. But he solicited introductions to members of the Board, and, piloted by Clinton Briggs, circulated in the crowd at the close of the call, making acquaintances. That, however, will not do him any good. Nine-tenths of the Board will vote for Wright because they have known him and tried him, while Mr. Harrison is a stranger among them, and they knownothing of him.

A canvass made by "John, the apple-man," along his route on Kinzle street, resulted as follows: A. M. Wright, 128; Carter Harrison, 83; Dr. Schmidt, 13. A DENIAL

Perhaps-to-be-Alderman Sam Engle denies that he called the meeting of colored voters which was held in Pacific Hall on Wednesday evening in the interest of Carter Harrison. INTERESTING COMPARISON.

INTERSTING COMPARISON.

No one undertakes to deny that Mr. Harrison is backed by the same discoutable gang that plunged the city in ruin a few years ago, when the money was spent before it was even levied, and money belonging to one fund was spent for purposes for which it was not appropriated. In 1871 and 1872 the city had a Republican administration. In that time the bonded debt was decreased \$500,000. Then came three years of Colvinism or Democratic rule. The bonded debt in these three years was only reduced \$21,000, while the floating indebtedness had run up to over \$3,000,000. The annual tax-levy is also worthy of comparison. In 1872, the last year of Mayor Medill's administration, the tax-levy was \$4,282,461. The next year the Democrats took hold, and raised the annual levy to \$5,617,318, and, notwithstanding the depression caused by the great fire and the panic of 1873, the Democrats kept up the high taxes as long as they were in power. In 1874 they levied \$5,466,602, and in 1875, \$5,108,981. Then came four years of Republican administration under Heath, and the tax-levies made by the two parties compare as follows: two parties compare as follows:

Total\$16, 192, 986 \$15, 615, 071 It will be seen from the above that it cost pearly \$500,000 more to carry on the City Goveroment during three years of Democratic rule than it did during four consecutive years of Republican management; or the Republicans ran it during the same length of time that the Democrats had hold at a saving of \$4,858,915.

IT SETTLES IT.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Chicago, March 27.—I am very glad to see Mr. Wright out in his statement, "Some lies settled." Myself and other good Republicans had decided to vote for Carter because we had heard of the proposed removal of Fire Marshal Benner and others in case of Mr. Wright's election. I and others intended to scratch the ticket, as far as Mayor is concerned, rather than see such worthy men as Benner and others turned out of their places, as we would consider it a public calamity to have them removed.

Good Republican.

A QUEER FREAK.

Two Condemned Men Eating a Square Meal on the Scaffold Just Before Execution. Dispatch to Concurant Enquirer. RICHMOND, Va., March 25.—The two negroes,

Pat Smith, aged 24. and Julius Christian, aged 22, who murdered Col. John Calvin Lacy in New Kent County, Virginia, were hung to-day at immense crowd of white and colored people. The condemned men left the Henrico Jali, in this city, where they had been lodged for safekeeping, at 5 o'clock this morning, in charge of Sheriff Royster and an ample guard. They slept well last night, and set out for the scene of the execution, which is twenty-five miles distant from here, in the utmost good-numor. They dressed themselves in their new store-clothes, and as they walked along the street on their way to the York River Depot they laughed, and talked, and seemed as happy as a big sunflower. They had been provided with money by their

relatives, and this they spent for sandwiches and cigars at the lunch-counter in the depot. As the train puffed away the murderers noted their heads out of the car windows and gave three cheers for Richmond. There were a few negroes, a half-dozen white snorting men, ten or twelve fancy girls, and twelve reporters on the cars, who went to see the work well done. At 11 o'clock the party arrived at the Court-House, it being several miles from the railroad to that place. The prisoners were taken into the Court-House building, whence they shrouded themselves, and were prayed for by a colored deacon. About 11:30 they were led to the gallows. They said they had a request to make, which they begged would be complied with. They wanted to take their last meal on the scaffold.

The Sheriff consented to this whim, and the execution was delayed somewhat on this secount. The prisoners said they only wanted coffee, corn-bread, and molasses, but they wanted a good deal of it, such as it was. Accordingly a colored woman in the neighborhood went to work and prepared the grub. In the meantime the murderers sat composedly, the observed of all observers. About 12 o'clock the renast was ready. A rickety old table and two chairs were loaned for the occasion. These were placed on the scaffold, and on the table were a pot of steaming coffee, two pones of corn-bread, a mug of sorganum, plates, spoons, etc. Smith took his coffee without cream, but Christian called for some of the lacteal fluid. The cook had for gotten to send any, and after a little delay it was brought. Then the negroes began their meal. It took them nearly one hour to eat it.

They lsughed a great deal, and when they had cleared the dishes they remarked: "The old woman gets uba first-rate dinner." Then they each smoked a cigar, and at 1 o'clock they soceon the scaffold, and with, grinning faces contessed the crime for which they were condemned, and said they would go straight to glory. At the close of last month, they have been enjoyed by distincted as not to be covere

Perique.

It is generally supposed that "perique" tobacco is a peculiar plant, and can only be grown
in St. James Pariah, Louisiana. This is a mistake. It is merely subjected to a peculiar treatment. While the plant is growing the smaller
leaves near the top are stripped off, and the
lower leaves attain a predigious size in consequence. These are then taken and pressed for
weeks without being allowed to dry thoroughly.
Perique is largely used in the manufacture of
cigarcites.

THE COURTS.

A Couple of Colleges After Their Bequests.

Records of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.-Brandt

Judge Drummond is engaged in hearing two cases of considerable importance, at least to the residents of Knox County. They are bills brought by Tale and Hamilton Colleges respectively against the executors of the late James Knox to recover two bequests of \$40,000 each given by him to the colleges. It seems that before his death he made a will in which he provided that his residuary estate should go to an agricultural school to be established in Knox County, if responsible citizens of that county, within six months after his death, should pledge and subscribe \$40,000 more for the same purpose. Failing this, he left \$40,000 to Yale College and a like amount to Hamilton College. The two colleges now claim that the condition of the will has not been compiled with, and that the sum of

has not been complied with, and that the sum of \$40,000 has not been pledged by responsible citi-

zens within the time fixed by the will, and they therefore ask that the bequests be paid over to

The defendants, on the other hand, state that an Agricultural College has been incorporated in Knox County, and they also claim that a subscription paper was started and signed by sevscription paper was started and signed by seventy persons, the aggregate of whose subscriptions is over \$43,000. The subscriptions are many of them less than \$25, and some of them are signed in pencil, and are payable in one, two, three, and four years from January, 1877.

The complainants reply that the present value of these subscriptions is not equal to \$40,000, that moreover many of the parties signing are not responsible citizens as required by the terms of the will, and that \$40,000 could not be made out of the subscriptions. That the subscriptions also are not legally binding, being made to the proper parties. The complainants are represented by Mattocks & Mason for Yale College, and Miller & Frost for Hamilton. Messrs. Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence and Mr. Sanford appear for Knox County Agricultural College and the executors.

DIVORCES. DIVORCES.

Susan Lee filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Zara Lee, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

Harriet A. Randall also wants a divorce, her husband, George F. Randall, allas Reynoids, having deserted her.

Next came Mary E. Wilde, whose husband, Robey M. Wilde, has been guilty of infidelity with divers and sundry women to her great sorrow.

row.

And finally, Carrie McReading complains that she has been left without a husband by the desertion of Stephen McReading, and they both want the same solace for their grievances.

want the same solace for their grievances.

TIEMS.

Judge Blodgett was not able to get back from Indianapolis yesterday, and his Court was accordingly adjourned to Monday next.

The case of D. R. Brandt vs. Gallup & Peabody was concluded yesterday before Judge Rogers, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants. This was a suit to recover the value of the old Dearborn Theatre, on which the defendants gave a loan, and Brandt claimed they also agreed to insure it while the incumbrance to them was on it. On a former trial, a few months ago, before Judge McAillister, the jury returned a verdict for \$76,000 in favor of Brandt. The usual motion for new trial was made. An Assignee will be chosen for John F. Eberhardt this morning.

A first-dividend meeting will be held this afternoon in the case of Beers & Wadsworth.

A first-dividend meeting will be held this afternoon in the case of Beers & Wadsworth.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee in bankruptcy of Robert Stuart, filed a bill against Huldah M. Stuart, James S. Eldridge, and Alice E. Eldridge to set aside a conveyance made by the bankrupt to his wife. Stuart went into bankrupte the 29th of August last, and the same day executed a deed of Lots 1, 2, and 44 in Block 3, in John Wentworth's Subdivision of the S. 62 acres of the W. 1/2 of the N. W. 1/2 of Sec. 39, 39, 14 to James S. Eldridge for the consideration of \$2,500, but subject to two incumbrances for \$9,500. Eldridge then immediately reconveyed the property to Stuart's wife, Huldah M. Stuart. The property is improved, and consists of a house on the southwest conser of Wabshavenue and Thirty-second street, and at third on State street, south of Thirty-second. The rental value of this property is \$1,800 a year, and it is worth \$6,000 above the incumbrance. Mrs. Stuart claims the conveyance was made to her to secure her for divers amounts advanced by her to her husband, but the Assignee charges she has collected sufficient from the property to repay her advances. At the same time Stuart owned a leasehold interest in Lots 45 and 46 in the same property, also improved, the buildings being worth \$2,000. Mrs. Stuart has been cliating she owned this, and has been cliating the rents, but the Assignee thinks she has no rightful claim to the same, and asks that the conveyances may be set aside and the property reconveyed to him, to be used for the benefit of Stuart's creditors.

and the property reconveyed to him, to be used for the benefit of Staart's creditors.

SUPERIOR COURT IN SHIFT.

The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company filed a bill vesterday against Harold M. and Karen M. Hansen, T. W. Russell, R. E. Day, W. J. Vair, F. D. Brown, the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, Sophis Clybourne, and Maris D. Lockwood, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,000 on Lot 3, in the subdivision of Lots 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, in the south part of Block 13, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of part of Sec. 28, 40, 14. Also another against Harold M. and Kares M. Hansen, T. W. Russell, R. E. Day, W. J. Davis, F. D. Brown, the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, Albert Webb, Christian G. Stromberg, and Marie D. Lockwood to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,000 on Lot 2, in the subdivision of Lots 21, 22, 23, and 24, in the south part of Block 13, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of part of Sec. 33, 40, 14.

Ellis Kaufman began a suit for \$4,000 against Edgar Loomis.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Herman Schwab filed a bill against Eliza Riedel and the heirs of Henry Riedel to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,200 on Lots 107 and 108 in Clark & Thomas' Subdivision.

PROBATS COURT.

In the estate of Charles Stemme, deceased, letters testamentary were issued to Wilhelmina

In the estate of Charles Stemme, deceased, letters testamentary were issued to Wilhelmina Stemme and bond of \$10,000 approved.

Letters of administration in the estate of Henry Durkof, deceased, were issued to Eliza Durkof, the will being proved and admitted to record. Bond of \$20,000 approved.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Set cases and general bust

JUDGE BRUNKOND—Set cases and general basiness.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court until Monday.

THE APPELLATE COURT—72, Dingman vs. Denser;
73, Pdrshman vs. Hoffart; 74, Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Treadway; 75, Mann vs. Empire Fire Insurance Company; and 76, Wright vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

JUDGE GART—582, 597, 601, 603, 604, 606, 607, 611 to 617, 619 to 623, 625 to 636, 640 to 650, 652 to 636, and 658 to 661, all inclusive. No. 596, Clark vs. Esmer. on trail.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 535, Ryan vs. Callahan. on trial.

JUDGE MOGES—27, 28, 30, 31. No. 26, Libby vs. Coolbaugh, on trial.

JUDGE MOGES—27, 28, 30, 31. No. 26, Libby vs. Coolbaugh, on trial.

JUDGE ROGENS—86 to 96, inclusive. No. 82, Canning vs. Best, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—75, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTES—No court to-day; to-morrow, motions; Monday, set case 3, 668.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Nos. 502, 593, 604, 623, 624, 625, 626, and 962.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Nos. 51, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41.

JUDGEMERTS.

SUPERIOR COURT CONTRESSIONS—Jacob Haspliger vs. John and Anna Krummacher, \$190, 22.—H.
M. Boies et al. vs. John C. Bauer, \$200, 22.—H.
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M. Boies et al. vs. John C. Bauer, \$200

vs. Frederick J. Affler and Bernard P. Weber, \$1, 156.90.

Concerning Tea.

The addition of a few drops of lemon-juica, or of any other vertable and, renders tea more exciting; and this custom prevails among poor Chinese and many Russians. The addition of an alkali, on the contrary, makes tea less stimulating, and in some measure nareotical. In the East some drurs are put into tea to give it aphrodisianal qualities. Tea excites the movements of the heart less than coffee, is leas bostile to sleep, and is less fit to sustain intellectual labor; but more than coffee it increases the eliminative activity of the skin and respiration. In many persons tea produces an astringent effect on the interthes and a troublesome constipation. The addition of a few drops of generous wine can prevent the wakefulness which tea causes. More than everything, experience availeth to indicate to my one whether, from the state of his nerves, his brain, or his digestion, he ought to prefer tes or coffee. In every fashion it seems to be

proved that, after dinner, the Chinese leaf ought to be preferred to the Arabian barry. In very cold countries, and on very cold days, and consequently with supreme reason in the Arctic zone, tea is the best of drinks, as all travelers have demonstrated. Dr. Kane did not hesitate to call tea "the great paneces of Arctic travel." The excessive use of tea, especially of green teampour teamports of the stomach, pair pitations of the heart, and so on.

BROADWAY.

The Great New York Avenue Su

way imposed upon its once free breast. The spirit of that loyal New-Yorker, A. T. Stewart, if it yet takes cognizance of earthly things, must feel less regret at the vulgar disrespect of a few base plunderers for his discarded carnal covering than at the degeneracy of a Broadway whose battle he fought untiringly against all the hosts of railroaddom. Only by the consent of this vacuated "street of business palaces" itself our the abelian medium of treast he are whose battle he fought untiringly against all the hosts of railroaddom. Only by the consent of this vaunted "street of business palaces" itself can the plebeian medium of transit be established in it; and this consent, alse! seems to have come unmistakably at last, through the tribulations of past hard times and the prosaid exigencies of impatient retail trade. The actual laying of the unsightly rails can now be a matter of only a short time to come, probably, for their proprietary vandals are already volunteering, in perfect confidence of early possession, to recurb and regrade the whole route of their invasion from Bowling Green to Fourteenth street, and make their cars as comely to view as circumstances may permit. From Bowling Green to Fourteenth street! Why, that is all the Broadway recognisted by mative New York; the curring, dwindling perspective of that name beyond being only a modern upstart of an adventarous highway, carcely having the family likeness of a poor relation. The storekeepers, hotel lesses, and showmen, whom the vicinstitudes of late years have lodged in the places of an older and more aristocratic generation, think that they must have a railroad (one fell creature actually wishing it might be an "elevated" one!) to place them upon even terms with the public purveyors of the numbered avenues. Here is another shock; glorious old Broadway, the path of Presidents and Princes, from Washington to the Grand Duke Alexis, oleading a disadvantage in shockeeping competition with Sixth avenue and the Bowery! Well, if the innovation must come, the fine traditional sentiment disregarded by it need not be without revenge. With a railroad laid in it, Broadway, below Fourteenth street, is inevitably destined to a radical change of rank and character; it will retain only the name of what in all the city's past history has been the supreme mercantile roadway and obligatory fashionable promemade of New York. With rehicles moving between its comparatively contracted carbs upon lines of compulsory direction, t

THE SCHEDULE AWARDING TO

The Chicago Ball Club 42 LEAGUE CLUB GAMES

IN CHICAGO, for the CHANPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES, was duly retified on the 38th inst. SEASON SEATS.

This Friday Night, March 28, ONLY GRAND BENE-FIT THIS SEASON of the Eminent Tragedian.

JOHN McCULLOUGH! In which Mr. McCullough will be supported by MR. CHARLES BARRON.
MISS EMILY GAVIN,
And Wm. M. Conner's Superior Company. Performance will commence with
BRUTUS; OR, THE VALL OF TARQUIN.

Brutus JOHN McCULLOUGH
Tuella JOHN McCULLOUGH
To conclude with
KATHARINE AND PETRUCIO.
Charles Barros

Petracio. Saturday Matinee—Virginius. Night—Macbeth. Monday, March 31—DION BOUCICAULT and Com-pany in THE SHAUGHRAUN, splendidir got up. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
A Complete, Artistic. and Popular Success.

H. M. S. PINAFORE

With its incomparable array of Artists, perfection in mounting, and beautiful dressing, will be confined every evening until further notice.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Order carriages for 10:13. BEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED IN NEXT M'CORMICE HALL.

BICK'S Rambles Through Palestine.

TO-NIGHT—Ancient Palestine and Jerusalem.

BATURDAY—Life of Christ and Palestine.

Matines | To-morrow—Special Tour Through Paris
(for scholars and teachers, giving the chief
Historic Scenes and Art Gallerics. Tokets 25 and 50
cents; for sale at Root & Sons' and Son Office.

GEO. B. CARPENTER, Man'r. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The management are pleased to announce that they have arranged with Mr. H. J. Sargent for a limited number of nights, commencing Monday, March 24, for the famous secress.

MME. HELENA MODJESKA,

(Countes Bozonia), supported by a first-class Dr. Company.

This (Friday) Evening and So'arday Matines, FROU-FROU.

Baturday Night, CAMILLE.

HAMILIN'S THEATRE,
57 Clark-st., opposite Cours-House.
To-night, and beliance of week, accost Sunday Muthau
MILTON NOBLES in THE PHENIX. Sunday Matines—A MAN OF THE PROPLE.

Monday, March 5—Pauline Markham Planfore Co. MRS. LYMAN'S

Lecture to Ladies this Afternoon,
At 2 o'clock, at Chapel of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, cor. Carpenter and Washington-sta. Subject—Heart and Blood Discases, Cancer, Salt Basum, Scrofuls, Spices and Kidney Difficulties, etc.
Admission, 35 cts.

GLOVES AND MITTS.

NEW STYLES

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

Lisle Threads, Fine Lace Tops, and Silk Mitts. All Shades and Colors, Plain and Fancy Embroidered Backs,

AT THE PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT 94 STATE-ST.

JUST OPENED.

t to prefer PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST

Col. James Knoz, Kilbourn, Scotland, is at Gen. Charles F. Powell, U. S. A., is a guest of

Judge J. A. Galbraith, Erie, Pa., is among the ests of the Palmer. E. Perkins and F. Hy, Paris, France, are gistered at the Pacific.

Judge S. D. Puterbaugh. Peoria, Ill., is one of he guests of the Pacific. The Board of Trade decided yesterday to hold ion on election-day.

The tuck-pointers held a routine meeting at No. 7 Clark street last evening.

The Hon. J. Sterling Morton, ex-Governor of ebraska, is a guest of the Pacific. Dreand Mrs. J. K. Bartlett and Judge H. L. Palmer, Milwaukee, are among the guests of Frank B. Ross, General Passenger Agent of

the Houston & Texas Railroad, is registered at the Tremont.

E. J. Earling, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Sherman t the Sherman.

T. J. Potter, General Superintendent of the chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Burngton, Ia., is at the Pacific.

E. Morton Smith, Esq., the Vermont, Northern New York, and Canada Manager of the Boston Journal, is a guest of the Tremont House.

George H. Nettleton, General Manager of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, and F. F. Griffin, General Superintendent of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, are at

The North Side Street-Railway Company has broken ground for its new barn on the corner of Wrightwood and Liucoln avenues. There will be room in it for twenty-eight cars and seventy

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse. optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building), was at 8 a. m., 37 degrees; 10 a. m., 10; 12 m., 42; 8 p. m., 40. Baromter at 8 a. m., 29.49; 8 p. m., 29.54.

The Mexican Veteran Club held their regular monthly meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening, P. T. Turnley in the chair, but did nothing beyond passing upon some unimportant routine business and indulging in an informal talk.

At 5:35 yesterday afternoon a boy 7 years of age, living with his parents at No. 33 Crossing street, was run over by a freight train on the Northwestern railroad. He was badly bruised, and his left arm badly crushed at the shoulder.

The carpenters and painters are thick in the new store of Field & Leiter, corner of State and Washington streets, and an hour makes a great inference in the appearance of the inside. The sounters, etc., are rapilly approaching completion, and the structure will be ready for occupancy in a very short time.

A. R. Herbert, on his way home to No. 403
Hermitage avenue at 3:45 last night, fell off the rear end of a Van Buren street car at the intersection of Madison street and Fifth avenue and had his right shoulder badly dislocated. The bones were reset by Dr. Koehler, and he was taken to his home by some friends.

Mrs. Appa Cowell Herbitat.

aken to his home by some friends.

Mrs. Anna Cowell Hobkirk, for many years eading lady at McVicker's Theatre, will leave his city to-day for California, which she will make her future home. Mrs. Hobkirk has in rivate, as in public, life made many lasting riends, and will carry with her to her new home he heartiest of good wishes from a host of admirers who know her true worth as an artist and her sterling qualities as a woman.

Mr. Henry F. Gillie the proprieter of the

Mr. Henry F. Gillig, the proprietor of the Great American Exchange and Reading Rooms at No. 449 Strand, London, the headquarters of Americans in the English metropolis, is on a visit to Chicago, and is stepping at the Palmer House. Mr. Gillig is known to thousands of American tourists and travelers, and, as his stay here is limited to a few days, his friends will no doubt take the earliest opportunity of calling upon him.

calling upon him.

The National White-Lead Association concluded its sessions at the Grand Pacific vesterday, with the Vice-President, Thomas Richardson, of St. Louis, in the chair. They decided to make no change in the existing rates, 7½ cents for lead in oil and 6½ cents for dry. The next meeting will be held at Saratogs, N. Y., in July. The present brices will probably be quoted until that date very generally. The representatives of the firms present at the meeting report a very satisfactory condition of this industry, showing a decided increase over the corresponding quarter.

At 10:30 o'clock on the morning of the 24th Patrick Parks was ordered home from his employment at the Union Rolling Mills, corner of Ashland and Archer arenues, on account of being intoxicated and unfit to do his work. He was not seen again until yesterday, when his dead body was found in the sewer under the rollers of the rail and bar mill. The remains were already badly decomposed, owing to the warm water which is continually flowing through the sewer from the rollers. Deceased was an Irishman, 24 years of age, and lived with his sister at the corner of Deering and Lyman streets, whither the body was taken.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, who recently received a very enthusiastic call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, reached the city last evening, and is the guest of Mrs. Dickinson, No. 577 South Park avenue, an early friend of Mrs. Lorimer, who accompanies the Doctor in this visit, which is made for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the Society before finally deciding as to the acceptance of the call, though the fact of his having resigned in Boston would strongly indicate an intention to enter this field of labor. He will preach for the church next Sunday, morning and evening, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, and on next Monday evening a reception will be given him at the same place to promote a general acquaintance with the church and congregation.

A large audience was present in Hershey Hall last evening to witness the annual Com-

a reception will be given bim at the same place to promote a general acquaintance with the church and congregation.

A large audience was present in Hershey Hall last evening to witness the annual Commencement-exercises of the Bennett Medical College. After an overture by Prof. Wood, and devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, the Dean of the College, Prof. Milton Jay, M. D., presented his annual report, which was satisfactory in all its details. The President, A. L. Clark, M. D., then conferred the degrees on twenty-eight graduates, duly licensing them to carve their way through the world, and giving them a legal claim to the title of M. D. The valedictory address was delivered by Dr. T. B. Stutzman, after which Prof. E. M. Reading, M. D., read an address, and the audience were dismissed with the benediction from Dr. Ryder. The Chicago Quartette furnished the vocal music for the evening, and Miss Porter readsome of her best selections. Sheep-skins were granted to the following graduating class: Hugo Brinkhaus, Frank P. Brown, Emily Capron, C. O. Courtwright, D. D. Crowley, Albert L. Day, Louisa Day, W. Alva Earle, C. B. Edmunds, E. B. Fulliam, Blair Hagerty, Jr., A. L. Holloway, M. E. Hyde, C. H. Jacobson, G. W. Johnson, K. W. Leland, H. L. Lemker, J. W. McCray, N. H. Paaren, C. J. Pagin, J. M. Parker, A. E. Stevens, H. C. Sedgwick, J. W. Stone, John Struble, T. B. Stutzman, D. J. Turber, and H. S. Tucker.

It might be remembered that some time subsequent to the Great Fire an English Royal Academician named Armitage painted an allegorical picture representing stricken Chicago auccored by Britannia, with the American eagle (not Mr. Harrison's bird) and a large amount of smoke and fisme in the background. The picture was presented to the City of Chicago, and was for a time deposited in the rooms of the Ristorical Society, the cause of art would probably suffer little. It does not seem fair, however, to load off such a heavy resonabibility upon Secretary Hager, and there is a chance that he too, m

WOMAN'S WORK.

The ladies interested in the Exchange for oman's Work met yesterday morning at the and Pacific Hotel, Mrs. W. P. Nixon in the

hist.

Mrs. Turner reported that the Exchange had the refusal of rooms in the Pike Building and those above Peacock's jewelry store. The rooms in the Pike Biock, adjoining the apartments of the Decorative Art Society, were deemed more desirable, and the Committee on

Rooms was instructed to arrange for the ren of them, provided enough money could be Rooms was instructed to arrange for the renting of them, provided enough money could be collected to pay the rent.

The ladies who at the last meeting promised to bring new members (and the all-desirable accompaniment of \$5 for initiation fee) reported the result of their labors. The amount of the subscriptions was announced as \$300. The following denations were reported: Mr. Thomas S. Parker, \$10; Mr. Charles Currier, \$5: the Misses Knowlton, \$5.

S. Parker, \$10; Mr. Charles Currier, \$5: the Misses Knowlton, \$5.

Mrs. L. Simon, of the South Division, and Mrs. Lizzle Banghart, of the West Division, were elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Managers. The Chair announced that Mrs. Van Ben Schoten, of Evanston, had accepted the office of Manager.

The Treasurer. Mrs. Rawson, reported that she had on hand \$1,094.50 in cash. Forty-seven ladies, who had signified their willingness to join, had not paid their fees, though their names appeared on the roll of members.

How to raise the necessary balance of \$405.50 was a question which was discussed quite at length, and there was made a proposition that the Society should let down the bars and admit gentlemen to membership, there being nothing in the constitution to prohibit such a condescension. The proposition was not acted upon, though there seemed to be a disposition to allow the men to contribute if they saw fit.

Adjourned to next Thursdy at 10:30 a.m. at the Grand Pacific, at which time and place all the ladies interested in the Exchange are earnestly requested to be present.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The City Board of Education held its regular contributed for the proposition of the proposition held its regular contributed for the same and and the ladies interested in the Exchange are earnestly requested to be present.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The City Board of Education held its regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, Inspector Wells in the chair. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported recommending the letting of contracts for building a school-house on the corner of Monroe and Morgan streets, and the report was concurred in.

The same Committee reported in favor of making awards for the steam-heating apparatus at the school corner of Wabash avenue and Edstreet, at the school corner of Wabash avenue and Edstreet, at the school corner of Wood and Congress streets, and both reports were adopted.

A lengthy discussion followed in reference to paying \$8,500 for a school lot on Lima street, near Twenty-seventh, but action was finally postponed to give the Board opportunity to look into the title of the property.

A communication was read from a gentleman claiming to have control of the school building.

A communication was read from a gentleman claiming to have control of the school building on Wells street, notifying the Board that, unless a new lease was made of the premises on or before the 31st, proceedings would be taken to forcibly change the possession of the property, which might interfere with the school. Referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, with power to act.

The Judiciary Committee reported, recommending that the Attorney of the Board procure a blank book in which to transcribe all opinions he might give the Board, and also such opinions as had already been given, which was concurred in, and the Board adjourned.

SZEGEDIN.

in, and the Board adjourned.

SZEGEDIN.

Following are additional contributions for the sufferers of the late flood in Szegedin, Hungary:
McCormick. Adams & Co., \$10: Eugene L. Taft.

\$5: E. J. Singer & Co., \$5: J. W. Oulel, \$5: R.

H. Bliss, \$5: J. H. Dote, \$5: cash, \$1: E. Seckel.

& Co., \$5: J. W. Preston, \$5: J. W. Rumsey.

\$5: Gallup, Clark & Co., \$5: cash, \$1: William Northrup & Co., \$5: J. Edwards, \$1: William Northrup & Co., \$5: A. M. Ezan, \$5: Ulrich, Bush & Co., \$5: A. A. M. Ezan, \$5: Ulrich, Bush & Co., \$5: A. A. Pitts Piano Manufacturing Company, \$5: E. D. Fisk, \$2: L. Wolff, \$5: Koenig, Hanning & Garmer, \$5: Joseph Zangerle, \$2: Philip Best Browing Company, \$10: August Fuerman, \$5: Franz Folk, \$5: V. Blatz, \$5: Fred Miller, \$5: Bartholma & Roesing, \$5: John L. Haber, \$2: F. Madlener, \$5: William Spring, 1: Joseph Schonthaler, \$1: Seibert, \$5: Charles Reitz & Bros, \$5: H. F. Washnusen, \$1: Cragin Brothers, \$3: Borden, Sellick & Co., \$1: Lowenthal & Kaufman, \$3: Howe Scale Co., \$1: F. S. Schmidgall, \$5: C. Schuman & Co., \$2: 50: F. Deutch, \$3: Th. Schzader, \$1: several cash, \$4: Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., \$25: several cash, \$1: Mr. Frank, \$5: Willoughby, Hill & Co., \$19: Felsenthal & Kosminski, \$5: S. H. Thomson, \$1: G. M. Krauss, \$1: E. Twitty, \$1: E. Wynn, \$1: M. Sheidon, \$2: THE CITY-HALL.

THE CITY-HALL.

A few dollars was taken in by the Collector. A. M. Wright called on Mayor Heath, and talked with him for half an hour. The firemen received their January salaries is cash. The police will get theirs to-day or to morrow.

Permission has been given the Illinois Central Railroad to erect a little passenger depot in the Lake Park, at the foot of Van Buren street. Two cases of diphtheria and four of scarlet fever were reported to the Health authorities;

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water-Office, \$2,342; Comptroller, \$5,000; West Town Collector (scrip), \$6,962; total, \$14,305. He paid out \$30,000. out \$30,000.

The sidewalks of the "rockery" are full of pedestrians nowadays, mainly Democrats, who are picking out places they expect to occupy in the city departments. There was no disbursements on scrip, although there is \$15,000 on hand which will be paid out when called for by parties who furnished supplies last year, and by the teachers who didn't draw their pay.

A WORD OF WARNING. The City Clerk has clothed himtelf in sack-cloth and sprinkled ashes on his head, and is nowed down with grief; and all on account of the receipt of the following letter: to the member of the City Counsel of Chicago illi-

to the member of the City Counsel of Chicago Illinois.

thinking that your are interested in the said of Chicago.

we the Father Son et the hiely Ghost in returning to you and the inhabitant of Chicago our Regard. For your applaus to the adulterre, of the East Henry Ward Beecher, and your Resent Repeted applaus to Bob Engersol, shalle Repeat upon your City the worst of destructions of the Past,

Give notice, to your inhabitant

THE HOLY GROST.

Give notice, to your inhabitant

THE HOLY GROST.

OFF TO BEDFORD.

Mr. Reed, of the firm of Tomlinson & Reed, contractors for the cut-stone work of the City-Hall left Wednesday night for Bedford to complete arrangements for setting a large force of men at work Monday. The stonecutters of this city, it will be remembered, refused to work ten hours for \$2.50, so the contractors are obliged to have the stone cut in Bedford, in order that they may not lose money. One or two of the Aldermen are much put out about it, and will doubtless bring the matter before the Council; but the qualification in the contract,—"unless the journeymen stonecutters of Chicago combine to injure us,"—it is alleged, entiles the firm to have the work done elsewhere than in this city, in view of the so-called strike of their men.

ELECTION-DAY.

ELECTION-DAY. Supt. Seavey issued the following general or-

Supt. Seavey issued the following general order:

1. On Tuesday next—election-day—the Captains will detail a sufficient police force for duty at the different voting-places in their respective precincts to preserve the peace and enforce good order. The mendetailed for duty at each voting-place will be placed in charge of some patrolman who is thoroughly competent to discharge such duties, but the Sergeants will be used for that purpose as far as the number will permit.

2. All members of this force are strictly forbidden to work or act in the interest of any political party or nominee. They may vote as other citizens for the party or person of their shoice, but their votes shall be deposited without comment as to the merits of the respective candidates. The right to exercise the elective franchise is guaranteed by the law io every citizen of the United States, and, in the exercise of such right, it will be the special duty of the force to protect the people of this city irrespective of condition or party. It will also be the duty of the police force to arrest promptly any person or persons who are disorderly or disturbing the peace, or using loud or bouster-ons language, tending to provoke a breach of the peach at any voting-place, and they shall also arrest any person or persons against whom there is sufficient evidence of fraudulent or illegal voting.

3. Captains will send to this office on the morning of election-day the names of patrolmen assigned to each arty at their stations, and the officer in command at the polls will send the result of the vote to the Council Chamber as soon as it can be obtained on the blanks which will be furnished for that purpose.

4. The regularly-appointed agents or representatives of each narty acting as "challengers." or

obtained on the blanks which will be furnished for that purpose.

4. The regularly-appointed agents or representatives of each party acting as "challengers," or in any other legal capacity, shall be protected in the proper discharge of their duties, and any interference therewith by any person must be promptly suppressed; but any such agent or representative acting in a boisterous or disorderly manner at the polls shall be arrested.

V. A. SEAVEY, General Superintendent.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The Committee on Public Service met yester

day afternoon and audited bills. There will be no jury trials in the Crimina Court Tuesday, April 1 (election-day). Cases set for that day will go over until Wednesday,

Bertha Boldt, and Ida Meckel were tried by a jury in the County Court yesterday morning, and were adjudged insane and paupers. Mary Craig was adjudged insane and a pauper, but was temperatilly committed to the care of her

riends. Anna Walker was up for trial, but the

one week.

Fifty-two free-born American citizens were ground out by the county Court naturalization mill Wednesday evening, and about the same number last evening. Everybody desiring papers should bring along two witnesses.

The Grand Jury passed upon fourteen jail cases yesterday, six of which were no-bills. Charles Lund, a cigar-store keeper, was indicted twice on a charge of ravishing two little girls, but it is doubtful whether anything will come

There was a wedding in the County Court yes-terday, Mr. John Albrich and Mrs. Elizabeth Sherrer being the high contracting parties. The happy groomsman and bridesmaid were about 50 years of age, and looked as though they halled from the country. The Collectors of the Towns of North and

The Collectors of the Towns of North and West Chicago yesterday turned in their books to the County Treasurer. The clerks in the office of the latter are now proving up their delinquent tax-lists. Chris Casselman is the Collector for West Chicago, and Fred J. Miller for North Chicago.

The County Treasurer disposed of \$8,000 worth of county bonds yesterday of the denomination of \$1,000 and \$300. There are a great many applicants for the \$100 bonds, and some have already subscribed for them, but they are not ready to issue as yet, on account of the continued illness of County Clerk Klokke's finger.

Complaint is made that witnesses who have been subprehaed to appear before the Grand Jury go over, and, after waiting awhile for their cases to come up, go away, necessitating the bailiff to serve another subpreha in order to get them back. If they persist in doing this, they will be put into the jail for safe keeping until the Grand Jury gets ready to hear from them.

The Hospital Committee met yesterday aftermoon and andited some bills. The subject of the fire at the County Hospital was taken up, and it was discussed at some length. It was the opinion of the Committee that the fire originated through incendiarism. A police officer appeared before the Committee, and stated that, after minutes before the fire was discovered, he observed three young men—one of whom he knew—coming from the vicinity of the ice-house, and waits down Polk street. This party will probably be arrested.

and walk down Polk street. This party will probably be arrested.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, the case of Officer William Jones, charged with killing "Kid" O'Brien, was called up for trial, but was passed upon the docket indefinitely, on account of Mr. Asay, counsel for the defense, being engaged to other cases. In the case of George Belcher, tried Wednesday for larceny, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Joe Morrissey, allas "Texas Jack," and Frank Wyman were tried for the larceny of a large quantity of cutlery. anas Texas Jack, "and Frank wyman were tree for the larceny of a large quantity of cutlery, revolvers, etc., from Smith Brothers, Jackson-ville, on the 10th inst. The property was found on their persons a few days afterward in this city. They were both found guilty, and Mor-risey was sentenced to four years and Wyman one year in the Penitentiary.

FEDERAL FACTS.

One hundred and fifty barrels of alcohol were exported from this city yesterday. The 4 per cent subscriptions at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to \$4,700, and the urrency disbursements to \$15,000. The internal-revenue receipts at Collector

Harvey's office yesterday footed up \$18,320, of which whisky contributed \$15,229, tobacco and cigars \$2,826, and beer \$223. Eliza Clark, one of the women who are to be tried before the District Court in a few days for alleged pension frauds, will be returned this morning to the jail from the County Hos-pital, where she has been staying for some days

on account of sickness.

The call of the criminal calendar in the District The call of the criminal calendar in the District Court had to be postponed again yesterday, owing to Judge Blodgett's continued absence at Indianapolis. A dispatch from him was received by Marshal Hildrup during the afternoon, directing him to adjourn court until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The Judge is engaged in the hearing of some very important cases in Hoosierdom's Capital, which have consumed more time than it was expected they would, and hence his detention.

and hence his detention.

Mr. H. E. C. Daniels, the very obliging silver clerk in the Sub-Treasurv, and the inventor of a little counterfeit coin-detector that "takes 'em every time," reports a new and dangerous counterfeit of the standard dollar of 1873. The new fraud has every appearance of being genuine, and it is simply impossible to tell that it is a counterfeit by its looks, its "ring," or anything else except its weight, which is just about four-fifths of what it should be. So apt is it to deceive the unwary that out of a \$600 lot received at the office no less than three bad ones have been discovno less than three bad ones have been discovered. These lots are first put in the scales, which at once show that something is wrong in the pile. Some piece is underweight. Then commences the task of sifting it out, and nothing but "the little detector" can be relied upon when it comes to that.

ing but "the little detector" can be relied upon when it comes to that.

For two or three days past the outer courts of the office of the District-Attorney have been invaded by a curious procession of haters and boot-makers, of dealers in gentlemen's furnishing-goods, and jewelers with studry mysterious-looking boxes under their arms, each and all of whom headed for the taiented stoker of the type-writer, and proceeded to unfold before his eyes their several wares. The young man expressed his opinion of them as he observed them, and the opinion was sometimes flattering and at others rather more expressive than favorable,—in seventeen different languages and dialects. It leaked out yesterday what it all meant. The "barrister" couldn't bear the idea of being the only bachelee left "in the whole office force." Baldwin had goue back on him when he became a benedick, and the thought of being "a fixed figure for the scorn of time to point his slow, unmoving finger at" was just a little rough on the "barrister," and he concluded to join the ranks of twin souls with but a single thought, etc. The procession referred to, it will be readily seen, had come to deck him out for his coming nuptials, which, it is understood, will be duly and austerely celebrated Thursday evening at the residence of the parents of the lady. Miss Susan McLaughlin, of Hennevin, Ill. A small boy has been hired to run the lighning type-writer from this time on.

from this time on. CRIMINAL.

Dr. N. J. Aikens was arrested yesterday charged with maliciously tearing up a receipt with intent to defraud Anna Schock. Justice Haines continued the case till 1 p. m. to-day, under bonds of \$500.

Three sets of harness stolen on the night of the 21st from J. T. Stow's barn, No. 40 Canal-port avenue, were yesterday found in Fuller's umber-yard on Lumber street, near Jefferson, where they had been hidden by the thieves.

where they had been hidden by the thieves.

At an early hour yesterday morning an unknown man was assaulted by three young ruffians who ran out of Bensinger's saloon at No. 340 State street. He defended himself as best be could, and fired a shot from his revolver to frighten them off. The crowd had dispersed by the time that a policeman came fu the place.

Henry Young, employed as a barbender by F. Wistaville, of No. 35 Wells street, and a young man named Michael Maisch, went out for a lark Wednesday evening, and had some fun in a room occupied by a servant in the upper part of the building. She came upon them, and indignantly ordered them out, but they refused to go. The proprietor then tried to put them out, and it is alleged that they seized hatchets and chased him from the building.

Two of the West Madison street police yester-

and chased him from the building.

Two of the West Madison street police yesterday cornered allot of young ragamuffins in an alley near the corner of Desplaines and Randolph streets, and, after procuring assistance, the entire number were run in, and booked on the slip. There was in consequence much weeping and wailing among the mothers of the West Division. Some one or two of the captured ones have been identified for the recent burglary of a West Randolph street tobacco-shop. A large tobacco-knife, a cigar-lighter, and a lot of cigars were found concealed about the basement of the St. Denis Hotel, at the corner of Desplaines and Madison streets.

Arrests: Elwood Bishop, colored largery of

Madison streets.

Arrests: Elwood Bishop, colored, larceny of \$25 from A. Herbst's coal-office, at No. 45 Polk street; Annie Gentry, a good-looking colored servant, charged with stealing a \$20 and a \$5 gold coin from Nellie Kendall; Thomas Coogan, larceny of eleven chickens from the wagon of R. F. Mix, of No. 14 Sixteenth street; Joseph Slaby, obtaining money by false pretenses in collecting \$6 rent from John Langenfeldt, of No. 5 Mohawk street; J. A. Webb, N. Reeves, J. J. Walser, Edward List, W. G. Chatfield, and C. P. Morgan, ticket-scalpers, whom the railroada are endeavoring to drive out of the business; Mary Warner, a domestic, charged with stealing about \$10 worth of trinkets from a "phonographic phiend" living at No. 32 Sherman street; N. F. Schock, larceny of a watch and chain from Estella Northcote alias Horton, an inmate of a bagnio as No. 508 Wabash ayenue. The watch he paymed for

\$16.50, and he gave away the chain, and in defense he asserts that the articles belonged in reality to him, and that she was allowed to wear them so long as she was in his favor.

At 11:30 yesterday mening, as Mrs. L. Grey, of No. 341 West Washington street, was passing west on Madison street, was passing west on Madison street, about No. 200, a thief sneaked up and picked from her outside cloak-pocket a black leather pocketbook containing a small amount of money and some papers. He then passed it to a pal. Mrs. S. H. Page, who witnessed the theft, notified two policemen, and after a brisk pursuit both thieves were captured. At the station they gave the names of Charles Kennedy and Thomas Murphy. The stolen pocketbook was recovered in an outhouse, where it was thrown by the thieves as they passed through an alley. Justice Morrison held them in \$300 each to the 23th.

James H. Carson, slias the "Omaha Chicken," a relic of the old "Soap" Levy gang of swindlers, and who ought long since to have been in the Penttentiary, was yesterday locked up at 11 the West Madison street station. An officer. In passing M. Berzerson's saloon, at No. 92½ West Madison street, saw Carson fire one shot at the proprietor, and threaten to fire more. It transpired that Carson had induced Bergerson to buy out the saloon, and then had foisted himself upon him as a bartender. The honest German found objection to the manner in which Carson swindled customers by throwing three cards, putting "pete in the box," and other devices for robbing the unsuspecting. Carson refused to go, and made all sorts of remonstrances.

A young man giving the name of S. Leichman yesterday attempted to obtain some money

fused to go, and made all sorts of remonstrances.

A young man giving the name of S. Leichman yesterday attempted to obtain some money from Mr. Conrad Seipp upon the strength of a letter purporting to have been sent from the wholesale store of Field, Leiter & Co. It was written upon one of the firm's letter heads, and reads as follows: "Mr. J. C. Seipp—Dear Sir: Having taken a ballot in our house, wholesale and retail, I find that we have 327 votes for your,—that is, they vote the Republican ticket,—but you will have to send me over slips with your name on so I

"Mr. J. C. Seipp—Dear Sir: Having taken a ballot in our house, wholesale and retail, I find that we have 327 votes for your,—that is, they vote the Republican ticket,—but you will have to send me over slips with your name on so I can put them on the ticket. That is a good many votes for our firm for you. The bearer will come over after the slips when you get ready to send them, and you can give the bearer something for his trouble. Do not want anything for myself, only hope you get in. I remain vonrs truly, a friend, Adolph Warren. P. S.—Keep this mum, as I. don't want anybody to find it out. Mr. Seipp held fast to the young man, and sent for the police. Theyoung man, when accused of attempting blackmail, insisted that a young man by the name of Warren, who was actually in the employ of Fleld & Leiter, gave him the letter, but a thorough canvass of that firm's wholesale establishment failed to reveal any such person. The young man is merely one of a class of sharks, who come prominently to the surface at election time looking for prev.

Justice Summerfield: Mrs. Geldermann and Dr. Meyer, charged with murder, continued to April 4; Joseph Gorman and Joseph Bertrand, who robbed the latter's uncle, Mr. T. Menard, of No. 30 Winthrop place, \$700 to the Criminal Court upon the evidence in the hands of the police, the Menards not wishing to prosecute; Jay Stern, making threats against Charles Reiss, of the Clarence House, \$900 to the 22d, and \$600 additional as a fugitive from justice at Schoharie, N. Y., at which place, it is claimed, he jumped \$000 bail furnished for him upon a charge of swindling; Allice Huston, who, while her mother was sick, pawned some of the old lady's goods against her will at the shop of the Friedbedge on State street, \$300 to the 28th; Sarah Carnish, 50 years of age and a drunkard, \$100 fine; Joseph Lager, larceny of a lot of clothing valued at \$55 from a Bohemian dance in the West Division, of which theft several others were arrested and duly discharged from custody yesterday, \$600 to the Cr

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. W. A. Donald, Boston.
John Osborne, San Fran.
M. Livingston, S. Lake C. E. N. Frisble, Elimira.
Bartlett Trip, Yankton.
Morrison Hoyt, N. Y.
M. Rosenfield, Moline. J. Honghton, Georgetown O. N. Rochester, N. Y.
L. J. Doyle, Providence. Thos. Sinclair, Manitobs.
Wm. R. Kerr, St. Louis. J. H. Black, Boston.
J. A. Warren, Albany.
E. B. Fenton, Detroit. Thos. H. Morrow, N. Y. SHERMAN HOUSE.

H. M. Smith, Buffalo. C. T. Sanders, N. Y. R. F. Hersey, Stillwater. Henry Mann, Milwauk. M. Franklin, St. Louis. F. E. Walcott, Rochest'r T. E. Taylor, Sait Lake C. A. L. Conger, Akron, G. R. Stephenson, Menom'e, J. H. Patterson, Cincin TREMONT HOUSE.

Blum, New York.
O. Radchiffe, Indian p.
W. Lasher, Omaha.
J. Hall, Montana.
W. Allen, Cincinnati, W. F. Sherwin, N. Y.

PETE STEVENS. In the Criminal Court yesterday morning here was considerable interest manifested in the case of Pete Stevens, the wife-killer, which was to be called up about the first thing, although the court-room was not crowded. Mrs. Young, the mother of the unfortunate Mamie Stevens, was present, accompanied by one or two friends. Pete Stevens was ushered in by a Deputy, and he nodded pleasantly to acquaintinces whom he recognized in the audience. At the opening of the court, State's-Attorney Mills stated that in the case of Peter E. Stevens charged with the murder of Mamie Stevens, his wife, the State was ready to proceed with the

A. S. Trude, attorney for the prisoner, asked leave and retired with his client to the jury-room, where he read to him certain affidavits which had been prepared, to substantiate an application for A CHANGE OF VENUE.

In a short time they returned to the court-room, and Mr. Trude read a petition from Stevens assing for a change of venue from Judges Williams, Booth, and Farwell, of the Circuit Court, and Judges Gary, Moore, and Jamison, of the Superior Court. This petition was backed up by an affidavit to the effect that the prisoner believed these Judges were so prejudiced in the case that he could not obtain a fair and impartial trial.

these Judges were so prejudiced in the case that he could not obtain a fair and impartial trial. Besides the atfidavit of Stevens, there were three others,—one from James Ward, one from William Mitchell, and one from J. S. McHale, als setting forth the same argument in the same language, and representing themselves as reputable citizens of Chicago.

State's Attorney Mills stated that be could say of his own personal knowledge that the matter cortained in these affidavits

WAS PALSE.

knowing, as he did, all the Judges sworn to as being prejudicial; but yet, as the defense had conformed with all the forms of the law, as prescribed by the statutes for the purpose of changes of venue of this kind, of course he was powerless to resist them.

Mr. Trude said that the matter contained in the affidavits was conscientiously believed to be true by the prisoner, who had sworn to them; that while he believed himself that the Judges named in the affidavits were men of integrity, yet prejudice was something that would insensibly grow upon a man. His client had kept his mouth sealed in rezard to the facts of the murder until within a few days. He had been harrowed and hunted by members of the press and the rabble; a dozen or more young men, with pomade upon their locks, had sat about the court-room and had boasted of having debauched his wife; and if ever there was an excuse for availing oneself of the statutory privilege of obtaining a change of venue it certainly was in this case.

The State's Attorney denied that the prisoner had kept his mouth sealed as to the facts connected with this murder, but, on the contrary, within twenty-four hours after killing his wife he had

he had BOASTED OF HIS ACHIEVEMENT
to twenty different persons of his acquaintance.
However, he didn't propose to argue the case
and did not desire to have the record present
any error, and, therefore, he would not oppose
the motion for a change of venue.

The Court said that, as Judges sometimes remarked, the affidavits were drawn with the
shrewdness of a lawyer, and were sworn to like
gentlemen by their clients. He should direct
the Clerk to enter the necessary order, and
would consuit with Judges Rogers and McAllister, who were the only Judges of the Circuit
and Superior Courts not mentioned in the affidavits as being prejudiced against the defendant.
State's-Attorney Mills then asked that the
case be set for the first day of the next term of
the Criminal Court, which was

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

Mr. Trude objected to the setting of the case at that time. He thought that the matter could be settled between the State's Attorney and the counsel for the prisoner.

Mr. Mills said there had already been delays

enough in this case, and be desired a definite settling of it then for the day specified.

Mr. Trude intimated that, if there was much more "rattling around" in the case, he should take a change of venue from this entire community, Judges and all, to an adjoining county.

Mr. Mills—No doubt you will take all you can get.

get.
Mr. Trude—Pil take all I can get, and reach for more.

Mr. Mills-You will reach, but you can't get After some further discussion, the case was set for April 7.

MATRIMONIAL

POWELL—MYERS.

There was celebrated yesterday afternoon at Zion Temple, corner of West Jackson and Sangamon streets, one of the most enjoyable weddings it has been the lot of the "society reporter" to attend for many a day,—enjoyable for the most enjoyable. for the reason that there was a healthy abo of all unnecessary display, and, better still, because it was celebrated in the good old family fashion. The contracting parties were Mr. Leopold Powell, second son of Mr. Simon Powell, President of the South Branch Distilling Company, and Miss Rosa Myers, daughter of Mr. Morris Myers, of No. 616 West Van Buren street. The ceremony was announced to take place at 5:30 p. m., but long before that hour arrived the Tempie was filled with the relatives, friends, and acquaintances of the parties in interest. Precisely at a quarter to 6 the bridal party entered in the following order: Messra. Jacob and Joseph Powell, brothers of the groom, and Simon Rosepheim and Joseph Mendelssohn, unshers; Mr. and Mrs. Simon Powell, father and mother of the groom; Mr. Leopold Powell, the groom, and Mrs. M. Gugenheim, of Philadelphia, aunt of the oride, Miss Rosa Myers, who followed, leaning on the arm of her father. On arriving at the front of the altar, the bridal party formed a semi-circle, in the centre of which stood the Rev. Dr. Felsenthal, Rabbi of the Temple. After he had addressed the bride and groom upon the responsibilities they were about to assume on entering the marriage state, the ceremony was performed with the simple and solemn rites of the Jewish Church. The benediction was then pronounced, and the happy pair, escorted by a large number of the audience, repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where a reception was held until 8:30, when the newly made husband and wife took a carriage for the Alton depot, and. On arriving there, checked their trunks for St. Louis. It is their intention to proceed thence to New York, where the honeymoon will be celebrated among their friends. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Simon Powell, Mr. and Mrs. L. Daube, Mr. and Mrs. B. Freund, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Obendorff, Mr. and Mrs. B. Koheneman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Freund, Mr. and Mrs. L. Daube, Mr. and Mrs. B. Freund, Mr. and Mrs. L. Daube, Mr. and Mrs. B. Freund, Mr. and Mrs. L. Dendorff, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. W. Gradma Obendorff, Mr. and Mrs. Maryer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Herschmann, Mr. and Mrs. B. Freund, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hasa and son, New York, Mr. and Mrs. Serial and Jeckson, Miss Carrie Kohn, Miss Henrietta Buxbaum, Mr. R. M. Swerger, Mr. and Mrs.

nings, pearl ornaments.

Miss Lina Haas, pale-blue bunting, black velvet, and white lace.

Miss Laura Somensheim, marcon-colored,
moire, black velvet, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Lissberger, black silk, velvet, and dia-

mond drops.

Mrs. Simon Powel wore an exquisite pearlcolored silk, with black velvet trimmings and
diamond ornaments.

Mrs. J. Haas, heavy corded black silk, garnished with velvet; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. A. Myers, an ashes-of-roses silk, cut en
Princesse, garnished with white lace; diamond Mrs. E. Schoeneman, a rich black silk, plainly

Mrs. B. Scholeneman, a rich diace sirk, planny trimmed with same; diamonds.

Mrs. M. Waixel, heavy gros-grain silk, with velvet, point lace, and diamonds.

Mrs. W. Pearson, black silk, trimmed with white lace; diamond ornaments.

HIRAM H. SCOVILLE. DEATH OF ANOTHER OLD SETTLER.

Another of the settlers, honorable alike years and fame, has taken an eternal farewell of he city in the advancement of whose material prosperity he took an active interest. Hiram H. Scoville died on Wednesday morning at the residence of his son, 152 South Sangamon street. He was born in Littenfield County, Connecticut, in 1795, and when an infant was taken by his parents o Onondaga County, New York, where they settled on a farm near Syracuse. His youthful days were spent on the homestead, alternating the time between working in the fields in summer and going to a common-school in the winter. On reaching his majority he determined to engage in the business of mechanical engineering, for which he was peculiarly adapted, and at ter. On reaching his majority he determined to eugage in the business of mechanical engineering, for which he was peculiarly adapted, and at a neighboring foundry and machine-shop perfected himself in all the details of the business. In 1822, with the assistance of a couple of young men, the sons of families in the vicinity, he built a small steamboat, which he put in practical operation on Cazenovia Lake. Subsequently it was transferred to the Eric Canal, which had been completed a short time previous. As a financial speculation it was not a success, and, at the request of the State authorities, the engine was taken out and used in pumping brine from the salt wells at Salina. Mr. Scoville in 1837 came to Chicago to superintend the construction of a marine engine for a large lake steamer,—one of the old floating palaces that were all the rage some thirty-five or forty years ago; but before the work was completed the financial panic which swept through the country that year caused a cessation of all building operations, and the steamboat was among the first to "go up." As soon as the money stringency abated a smaller vessel, the James Allen, was built, and her engines were built under his supervision. Subsequently he became a contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, then under way, and remained with it until work was suspended on account of the financial troubles in which the State was involved. He then resolved to make a permanent settlement in Chicago, and with his son-in-law, Mr. E. W. Gates, established a large foundry and machine shop. The partnership lasted some four or five years, when he drew out and went into business, leaving the enterprise he had so well established in charge of his sons. Some of his family about this time the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad was orranized, and to the firm of Scoville & Sons was awarded the contract for building the first locomotive, freight and passenger cars, used on the line. The locomotive, the "first one constructed west of the Allegheny Mountains. In 1855 Mr. take place this morning at 10:30 o'clock at the

ELEVATED RAILWAY.

SOME INGENIOUS, PLANS.

There is a strong probability that before many enths a South Side elevated railroad will be in peration along State street to Twenty-second, rom thence to Cottage Grove avenue, and from that point to the park: Those interested in it are among the most prominent of our city railroad men, and the moment the right of way is secured, for which they are now diligently working, every dollar of stock will be paid up, and within four months thereafter the road will be n running order. So it is said. Various plans

within four months thereafter the road will be in running order. So it is said. Various plans have been examined. That for, which the projectors of the enterprise evince a decided preference is by Mr. W. E. Patterson, a gentleman who has been largely engaged in the erection of bridges and in the construction of railroads throughout the country.

His plan is exceedingly simple, and the designs are neat and tasteful, advantageously contrasting with similar structures in New York City. Stations, beautiful in their ornamentation, will be placed at every fourth block; the rate of speed will be twenty-five miles an hour, including stoppages; the trains will run every five minutes, and the carriages will, it is said, be much more comfortable than even those running on the New York Elevated Railroad. The advantages of Mr. Patterson's system over others are stated to be very great. In the first place, it is perfectly noiseless; the rattle and roar caused by the running of trains to and from stations is obviated. Thus the inventor has solved the problem which Mr. Edison was working out a year ago. Then the track is protected from rain, snow, and sleet, and there is no dripping to the pavement below to annov pedestrians. It is impossible for the train to jump the track, no matter what the rate of speed may be, thereby insuring safety to passengers and the public underneath. No carsteps are used, and the ingress and egress is easy and devoid of danger. The trucks and underwork of the car are out of eight, being inclosed, and disagreeable noise by the exhaust is avoided. And as to the steam from the engine, it is exhausted under a casement and condensed, is not seen or heard, and is noiseless. Iron runs on iron, and the whole structure is made from plate iron, the construction of which gives it unlimited strength. It is also claimed by Mr. Patterson that the many objections caused by darkness of stores and streets are overcome. It does not cast a shadow as much as an ordinary well-graph pole, and is so arranged as to carry

It is thought that the right of way will be seeured without much dispute on the part of property-owners. Estimates are being taken from manufacturers for the construction of the road. This indicates business.

SCHOOLS WANTED.

A LARGE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS
who desire that a school-house be erected in the neighborhood of the corner of Western avenue and Ohio street held an adjourned meeting last night at the corner of Hubbard and Oakley streets. Mr. George Wrightson presided. After the reading of minutes and the transaction of ether minor business, the Committee on Permanent Organization asked for further time i the selection of officers. The request wa granted. The Chair in a few words explained the objects of the meeting, and said that the taxpayers objected to having their children exposed to the dangers consequent to crossing and recrossing the railroad tracks on their way to and from school.

silver, besides books, pictures, and all the miscellaneous brice-a-brac, without which no home can be said to be complete.

The toilets were plain, but rich. The bride was dressed in a beavy white corded silk, Empress skirt cut en train, elaborately trimmed with knife and side pleatings, point lace, and orange-blossoms; corsare pointed back and front, white illusion veil, and diamond ornaments.

Miss Rachel Haas, cousin of the groom, white organdie, illusion, natural roses, and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. M. Greggenheimer, Pennsylvania, black velvet, thread lace, and diamonds.

Miss Julia Haas, black brocaded silk trimmed with velvet, and natural flowers.

Miss Henrietta Haas, black silk, satin trimmings, pearl ornaments.

by saving that on account of the tax-fighting of 1873 and 1874, and prior years, much of the tax-levies from 1873 to 1875, inclusive, remained undollected. That which was collected had been entirely used up in the payment of teachers' and employes' salaries and in miscellaneous expenses, so that there had been nothing left to apply to school sites and new buildings for which appropriations had been made. The amount of the appropriations from 1873 to 1875, inclusive, had been about \$650-000. Of this amount \$439,000 had been collected and expended as aforesaid, \$50,000 had been lost by the Gage defalcation, \$31,000 was in the City Treasury, and the balance was uncollected. It was gradually coming in and being placed to the credit of the fupd for buildings and sites. No appropriations had been made for any particular ward. The appropriations made by the City Council were turned over in bulk to the Board of Education, and that body distributed them as they saw fit. The people of the Thirteenth Ward might have thought that a particular appropriation had been made for them, but it was not so. The speaker desired as much as did any other resident of the ward that a new school-house should be built near the corner of Western avenue and West Ohio street, and he promised to do all in his power to bring about the result so much desired. He suggested that the neeting appoint a committee to wait upon the Buildings and Grounds Committee of the Board of Education—Mssrs. Hotz, Hoyne, and Bartlett—and present the claims and necessities of the ward.

One of the persons present called attention to the fact that the Board had advertised for school sites, and requested Mr. Frake to prevent if he could any purchases till the Thirteenth Ward people had sent in proposals, as they had desirable sites which they would sell cheap for the sake of the school. This Mr. Frake promised to do.

Mr. Frake then went on to say that there were in this city 6,000 children who could get not even half a day's instruction each day for the same reason.

permanent organization has been effected at the next meeting. SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON. In view of the approaching elections, the Evanston Republican Club met Wednesday night and organized for the campaign. It was decided not to vote for anybody but straight Republicans. The Republicans hold a cancus this evening, and the Democrats one to-morrow night.

The Rev. E. N. Packard and family departed for the East on Wednesday, where Mr. Packard assumes a new charge near Boston. His many friends in Evanston bade him a sad (arewell.

STRIKING MINERS.

CINCINNATI, O., March 27.—About 400 striking miners gathered at Pomeroy, O., yesterday, and forced the miners of a few mines that were working to join them in a strike for higher wages.

our arrangements are such that we make lower prices than ever. Hilger, 204 Wabash avenue.

DRUNKENNESS. drankenness, cures all cases. Room 27

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debuity relieved by taking Menshan's Peptonized Beef Tome, Inc only preparation of beef containing its entire matritions properties. It is not a more stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or, acute disease; particularly it rasulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by draggists.

COWLES—Entered into rest on the night of Marel 28, Louise, wife of Lucius S. Cowies, and daughier of the late Hon. Lemuel Whitman, of Farmington Com-Notice of funeral herenfter. KELLEY -On March 28, at his residence 346 Orthard-st., of congestion of the lungs. Matthew Epiley. Funeral to-day (March 28). Friends are invited EF Jersey City and Brooklyn, N. Y., paper plant

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Grand Mass Meetings.

THERE WILL BE MASS MEETINGS AS POLlows:
Aurora Turner-Hall, to-night—The Hon, John Westworth, A. M. Wright, Elliost Anthony, M. A. Farwell,
Peter Buschwah, Casper Butz, John Live King, Luker
Ladin Mills, Col. T. Stimming, A. L. Morrison, J. L.
Byeson,
West Tweifth-st. Turner-Hall, Saturday sign.—The
Hon, John Wentworth, A. L. Morrison, Luker Lain
Mills, the Hon, James P. Root, Col. T. Stimming, D.
J. Lyon,
Farwell Hall, Saturday night—The Hon, Leonard
Swett, Emery A. Storrs, R. S. Tuthill.

Swett, Emery A. Storrs, R. S. Tuthill.

Ward Meetings To-night.

PIRST WARD—AT CLUB-ROOM GRAND PACIFIO I. Hotel. Speakers: A. M. Wright, R. S. Tauhill Col. D. W. Munn, Kirk Hawes Frank Drade J. Campbell, and others.

First Ward—At Henry Smith's 313 Clark-st. Speakers: Col. R. W. Ricaby, A-thur Dixon. the Hon. John C. Barker. Frank Drake, J. Campbell, Second Ward—112 Sherman-st. Speakers: Col. R. W. Ricaby, Kirk Hawes, Frank Drake, D. W. Sickerson, the Hon. J. L. Campbell, and others.

Seventh Ward—At Ruebl's Place, corner Canal and Maxwell-sts. Speakers: Col. R. W. Ricaby, Maj.J. W. B. Smith. Samuel Farker, Henry McClory, C. L. Fry. F. G. Thompson.

Eighth Ward—At 288 South Halsied-st., cor. Harrison. Speakers: George W. Spofford, Pleasant United, Henry McClory, C. Greely, John Meyers, W. W. Perkins.

Eighth Ward—At Melque's Hall, corner Cempts-ax.

Eighth Ward—At 285 SOuth Haissed-st., cor. Harrison. Speakers: George W. Sonford, Pleasant Cusiek, Henry McClory, C. Greely, John Meyers, W. W. Perkins.

Eighth Ward—At Melque's Hall, corner Centre-av. and I'welfth-st. Speakers: Judge Cary, Plmy B. Smith, M. F. Tarble, Maj. Charles A. Storey, C. W. Woodman, John L. Parish.

M. F. Tarble, Maj. Charles A. Storey, C. W. Woodman, John L. Parish.

Kinth Ward—At 12 South Halsted-st., third floor-colored Citizens' Meeding. Speakers: G. L. Barber, J. F. McElroy, C. L. Fry, J. W. E. Thomas, J. Campbell, Samuel Farker, and others.

Tenting the Control of the

Political.

AT A MEETING HELD LAST NIGHT AT 17
Bremer st., the Swedish Independent Club unanimously indorsed Ed P. Barrett as their candidate for
Alderman in the Seventeenth Ward. THE EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS
This evening at church corner Harrison and Sangamon-sta. Business of importance. Mr. Clark Gelb
will address the meeting.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE REPUB-lican ex-soldiers of the First Ward this evening as 714 o'clock at the rooms of the Veteran Club, Pacific Hotel. All soldiers are invited. BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE March 28, at 9:30 o'clock.

IMMENSE LAYOUT.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE
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West Madison-st., at 10 o'clock.
By order of R. JONES, Esq.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 and 80 Randolph-st.

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Chromos, Sewing Machines, etc.,
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BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON, 200 and 202 Raudolph-st. AT 679 MILWAUKEE-AV., On Friday, March 28, at 10 o'clock, The entire Stock and Fixtures of a dealer in Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Mirrors, Tiaware,

HUNT'S REMEDY.

RELIEF Feit at once after using HUNT'S REAGEDY. Disbetes, Gravel, Drobes, Sright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary, and Liver Disease are cured by HUNT'S REAGEDY. Fains in the Back, Side, or Loins, Disturbed Steep, Loss of Appetite, General Debitity, and Incontinence of Retention of Urine are cared by HUNT'S REAGEDY. Sold by all Drass BDY. Sold by all Drass Canada Co., Chicago. ODORS The Choicest Flower PER FUNDES—all odors. The Choicest Picture 1 odors. The Choicest Pictu

HARR SWITCHES, PUPPS, WIGS, Ward Braids, Combs, Ornamens, sent & O. D. on approval BEST AND CHEAPEST in the city, THO MYSONS, 210 Walnut,

LADIES, YOU LITTLE REALIZE HOW EXQUISITE this spring's patterns in art paper-hanging and decorations are, so unlike any previous season; ye,

ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.
Indersed and recommended for its wholsomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mots, New York: Dr. Mayes, Bosson; Professor Genth. Philadelphia, etc. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

15 Beware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because they can afford to sell them as 20 ets. a pound and double their money.

Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum profuses griping, constitution, indigestion, headache, and dyspepuis; affects the blood, causes pimples on the face, star-

OHIO

Political Matters in State.

The April Municipal El once of the Greent ment.

Speculations as to the Con paign--Who Will Be ard Bearers

A Republican Victory Certain in Leader Wanted Who Wi Victory a Crush

Special Correspondence COLUMBUS, O., March 26. centered just now on the elections which take place in April. These involve in the different localities, but significant as being an what may be expected in this fail. In a general way, between Republicans and De-and Lucas County, the Nat county officers last fall, and the contest this spring, exp the day. Such a thing as is out of the question. The dependent. In Cleveland it ent. The Nationals are sa full ticket in the field, a degree of Greenback enth spirit, if not in body, with vill receive as a reward

In other portions of the is heard of the Greenback have accepted the success of end of their vagaries. Th fall campaign will again between the Republi The few scattering Nation selves, some with one and of the oid parties. Those Democrats will find confold; but those who have permanancy of the Union, of the Northern, liberty-l they have for the the greenback, will vot licans. The proportion will to one in favor of the Demo the Democrats are one-half way, and the other half an

But, while the minor pusily engaged in figuring res, the old stagers here steadily plodding on thre calculations as to the best men to put upon the re to bring out the entire stre From quite extended ties I am epabled to be the most lively of any fe Second—This fact bodes For there is, and always

majority of Republican vo issue or issues of suffici bring them to the polls. Republican persuasion has his importance to the boo ever party affairs do not righteous ear and inflict body or something by rel Ohio voter of the Der other hand, is out on all voting to be done, in the dorned and unwashed m ets, bringing out the grandfathers who logrolle son, and thus every time measure of his strength, seen that, in occasional of no all-absorbing issue, th to squeeze itself into te this is not an off year, an

to squeeze itself into ter the is is not an off year, and avail.

Third—The Democracy is recent actions of Congre revolutionary appearance of have aroused the old Warnepublicans as one man, as possible, they are endes solders vote, and there is decided anomaly of a Deone-legged soldiers occup second place thereon. If Democratic candidates for the exception of Bishop a cidedly in the lead, on acc pretended author of the act, and the nope being a may catch some soldier-w. Fourth—On the Republicantering for a considerally upon Judge Taft as a ternor. He is, however, without serious faults; some that he will not, if the full strength, of the pered that he will meet o temperance army in the account of his easy question; and his regard to the Bible in the cinnatt is being revived jection by the O. A. Uo of the party. These are that "Pappy" Taft, as is becoming very ripe soon fall and give place

is becoming very rice soon fall and give place
Fifth—This other can talked of by some of the
Capital: Trefer to Judg Capital: I refer to Jude
The advocates of this a
with Taft about as follow
tary record; Force has a
Rice nor any other sold
mand the soldior-vote Rice nor any other sold mand the soldier-vote stump. Taft is a poor s objection this vear; For speaker. Taft's object anti-Bible record is not eandwate.

Sixth—From all I hav not a few valuable intertified in saying that the likely to-pan out muchtion of the overripenas of the Taft movement.

is to be overripensed the Tatt movement.

Seventh—Under ordindicate-hunters would be some corners for dark hand waiting. But the hand waiting. But the hand waiting. But the hand to be some content of the large, that he take the such a thorough coupue can he no doubt in regardiars for the President would present the wait have been to be the hour and any candidate would present the such as the such as the regardiant, popular lead stump the State, and we lesues of the hour; and are counted, in October, ing and crushing, such forever the Valiandigh ism of the War.

As we have recently giveer, Capt. Eads, the coording to the original he obtained twenty-South Pass, the follow letter dated March 23, "The steamship haground in the jettle days past, was pulled aground in the jettle days past, was pulled and is now taking on been forced to transfe able her to pass throm inst. Capt. Brown, of fied, in a statement the depth of the war four and one-fifth with a draft of eleven inches, gets nel, and bas to cargo in order to get it? The stramer Aua the bar at the head of ahip City of Limerici badly damaged, is no jetty system at the magent and a figure of the stramer and a stramer

the night of March les, and daughter of f Farmington, Comp. ENTS.

etings. ETINGS AS POL -The Hon. Leonard

alsted-st., third floor-akers: G. L. Barber, E. Thomas, J. Camp meeting at 235 Mil-Hall.

ist., corner Loomis,
Stephens, C. C. Kohlbleke, H. C. Noyes, A.
others,
on-st. and California,
di, Maj, J. W. Bruckson, Col. L. W. Perce, ett.
Hall, Lake-st., near
Speakers: Gen. R. W.
J. C. Polley, G. L. Bar-Meeting at Aurora don. John Wentworth, Wright, Luther Laffin Farwell, Casper Butz, Col. Theo. Stimming.

iall. corner Chicago-av, wedish Mass Meeting. Farweil, Peter Busch-F. A. Sundelins, C. J. Miller, and others. Russer's, 21s Rush-st. Gen. R. W. Smith. the Hesing, Ben H. Sellg-rin, and others. LAST NIGHT AT 17 ndependent Club unani-t as their candidate for Yard. BLICAN CLUB MEETS

hurch, 290 Orchard-st., Speakers: Col. W. S. R. Bliss, D. J. Lyon,

Mr. Clark Ge NG OF THE REPUB-t Ward this evening at veteran Club, Pacific ALES. IEROY & CO.

DAY SALE. DO'clock.
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OND-HAND TURE ROY & CO. Auct'rs. APER.

ades, &c. 9, at 10 o'clock, at DISON-ST. ning, March 29, at 200

RDAY'S SALE. 9:30 a. m.,

CARPETS. HAND PIANOS 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

N & SON, AUKEE-AV. at 10 o'clock. Stoves, Mirrors, Tinware, CKFOED. Auctioneer.

at once after using NTS MEMIS V. DisGravel, Drobey, Brightse, Kidney, Bladder, Urise, Kidney, Bladder, Urise, Kidney, Bladder, Urise, Kidney, Bladder, Urise, Liberton, Bladder, Urise, Liberton, Bladder, Urise, Liberton, Disturbed Sleep,
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the Appetite, General Deand Incontinence or
the Appetite, General Dese, Sold by all DragSold by all DragSold by Molesale by
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y them, because they

Political Matters in the Buckeye State.

OHIO.

The April Municipal Elections-Subsidence of the Greenback Movement.

paign--Who Will Be the Standard Bearers?

Speculations as to the Coming State Cam-

A Republican Victory Certain in Any Event, but a eader Wanted Who Will Make That Victory a Crushing One.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Col. Co. Bus, O., March 26.—Popular interest just now on the local and municipal which take place the second Monday These involve interests varying with different localities, but still are considered significant as being an index, somewhat, of his fall. In a general way, it is the old contest between Republicans and Democrats. In Tolego, and Lucas County, the Nationals elected the county officers last fall, and come up boldly to the contest this spring, expecting to again carry the day. Such a thing as coalition with them is out of the question. They are decidedly independent. In Cleveland it is somewhat different. The Nationals are said to be split in two middle. The old stand-bys have put full ticket in the field, and are showing a fair degree of Greenback enthusiasm in its support The seceders are understood to be united in spirit, if not in body, with the Democracy, and will receive as a reward a few of the minor offices in case the consomerate ticket is a suc-

In other portions of the State but very little have accepted the success of resumption as the end of their vagaries. This teaches that the fall campaign will be the same old story over again between the Republicans and Democrats
The few scattering Nationals will ally them selves, some with one and some with the other of the old parties. Those who are natural Democrats will find consolation within that fold; but those who have more love for the permanancy of the Union, and the ascendency of the Northern, liberty-loving principle, than they have for the indefinite expansion of the greenback, will vote with the Republicans. The proportion will not be far from two o one in favor of the Democrats; for, in Ohio, the Democrats are one-half Greenbackers anyway, and the other half anything in the world for a little power.

But, while the minor politicians are thus busily engaged in figuring over these little offires, the old stagers here at the Capital keep steadily plodding on through their abstruse ations as to the best and most available men to put upon the respective State tickets to bring out the entire strength of the parties. From quite extended observations and conversations with leading politicians of both par-ties, I am enabled to make the following de-

First-The coming State campaign is bound to be the most lively of any for a dozen years past, cond—This fact bodes ill to the Democracy. For there is, and always has been, a very large majority of Republican voters in the State; and all that is necessary to Republican victory is an issue or issues of sufficient popular interest to bring them to the polls. The Obio voter of the Republican persuasion has a considerable idea of his importance to the body politic; and, whenever party affairs do not run according to his ideas, he deems it his duty to get up on his righteous ear and inflict a rebuke upon somebody or something by refusing to vote. The Ohio voter of the Democratic persuasion, on the other hand, is out on all occasions when there is voting to be done, in the full strength of his un-adorned and unwashed mauhood, peddling tickets, bringing out the grandfathers and great-grandfathers who logrolled for Andrew Jack-son, and thus eve y time counts out the fullest measure of his strength. In this way it is easily seen that, in occasional off-years, when there is no all-absorbing issue, the Democracy manages to some exercise itself into temporary power. But this is not an off year, and squeezing will not

Third—The Democracy is well aware that the Third—The Democracy is well aware that the recent actions of Congress, and the general revolutionary appearance of things in the South, have aroused the old War-spirit and united the Republicans as one man. To break this as much as possible, they are endeavoring to catch the soldier-vote, and there is some prospect of the decided anomaly of a Democratic ticket with one-legged soldiers occupying both the first and second place thereon. There is little talk of any Democratic candidates for Governor as yet, with the exception of Bishop and Rice. Bice is decidedly in the lead, on account of his being the pretended author of the Arrears-of-Pension act, and the nope being abroad that this, too, may catch some soldier-votes.

Fourth—On the Republican side talk has been centering for a considerable time almost entire-

may catch some soldier-votes.
Fourth—On the Republican side talk has been centering for a considerable time almost entirely upon Judge Taft as the nominee for Governor. He is, however, by no means a man without serious faults; and it is thought by some that he will not, if nominated, command the full strength of the party. It is being whispered that he will meet opposition from the vast temperance army in the Republican ranks, on account of his easy views on that question; and his old decision in regard to the Bible in the public schools of Cinciunati is being revived and urged as an objection by the O. A. U. anti-Catholic element of the party. These are some of the indications that "Pappy" Taft, as he is familiarly called, is becoming very ripe as a candidate, and will soon fall and give place to snother.

Fith—This other candidate is already being talked of by some of the wiser ones here at the Capital: Trefer to Judge Force, of Cincinnati. The advocates of this gentleman compare him with Taft about as follows: Taft has no military record; Force has a brilliant one; neither files nor any other soldier-Democrat can com-

tary record; Force has a brilliant one; neither Rice nor any other soldier-Democrat can command the soldier-vote with Force upon the stump. Taft is a poor stump-orator,—a serious objection this year; Force is a very fair offlyand objection this year; Force is a very fair offlyand objection the stump of speaker. Taft's objectionable temperance and ant Bible record is not deplicated in the new

ant Bible record is not deplicated in the new candidate.

Sixth—From all I have been able to gather in not a few valuable interviews, I think I am justified in saying that the Force candidacy is not likely to pan out much. It is simply an indication of the overripeness and tendency to decay of the Taft movement.

Seventh—Under ordinary circumstances, candidate-hunters would be searching through obscure corners for dark horses, carefully groomed and waiting. But the best political judges are not doing this. They seem to take it for granted that Gen, Garfield, or some other statesman of national reputation, will see that it is for his interest, and for the interest of the party at large, that he take the nomination, and make such a thorough conquest of the State that there can be no doubt in regard to the complexion of affairs for the Presidential conflict of 1880. The tide is with Republicanism just now, and almost any candidate would probably sail in with a fair majority. But what is wanted is an enthusiastic, gallant, popular leader, who can personally majority. But what is wanted is an enthusiastic, gal ant, popular leader, who can personally stump the State, and warm the people up to the issues of the hour; and then, when the votes are counted, in October, the victory will be sweeping and crushing, such as wiped out and silenced forever the Vallandighamism and Copperheadism of the War.

Buckeye.

Ends' Jettles.

Each. Jetties.
Cincinnati Commercial.

As we have recently paid that remarkable engineer, Capt. Each, the money that he was, according to the original contract, to have when he obtained twenty-six feet of water at the Senth Pass, the following, from a New Orleans letter dated March 23, may be of interest;

The steamship Mikado, which has been aground in the jettles at South Pass for some days past, was pulled off yesterday afternoon, and is now taking on her cargo, which she had been forced to transfer to barges in order to enable her to pass through the canal. On the 15th inst. Capt. Brown, of the Engineer Corps, certified, in a statement made to the public, that the depth of the water in the Pass was twenty-four and one-fifth feet, and yet the Mikado, with a draft of only twenty-one feet eleven inches, gets aground in the channel, and has to lighter her entire cargo in order to get out to sea. Queer, isn't it! The steamer Australia is also aground on the bar at the head of the Pass, and the steamship City of Limerick, previously aground and badly damaged, is now laid up for repairs. The jetty system at the month of the Mississipi has been a fraud and a failure from the start; and,

though there may be 'millions in it,' the grounding of these vessels, and the lightering of the Spearing and a dozen others at the nead of the Pass, proves conclusively that there is not now, and never has been, a clear channel of the depth represented. These detentions at the jetties by vessels of the larger class is a most serious annoyance to the marine interests of the country, and they are mainly attributable to reports such as I have alluded to above, when soundings are made in the deepest parts, and shipmasters are led into error as to the actual amount of freight to place on board in order to pass clear."

CURRENT OPINION.

One Thing the Carpet-Baggers Did. Springsleid (Mass.) Republican (Ind.). Kellogg had his faults, and an astonishing hey were, but his State Government paid the nterest on the State bonds.

The End of the World. Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

The Adventists have fixed upon the 11th of

to the serious consideration of Congress, for, if there is anything calculated to bring about a verification of the prophecy, it is some of their there is anything overification of the proposed measures. The Solon-Shingleites. Pittsburg Chronicle (Rev.).
For genuine serio comic performances we can recall nothing that compares with the performances of the Greenbackers. The gravity with

which they proceed to nominate State officers, county and municipal candidates, exceeds the earnestness Solon Shingle displays in his pur suit of that "bar'l of apple-sass." None but Rowdies at the Polls. No folk (Va.) Landmark (pem.).

No soldiers at the polls. No Supervisors at the polls. No Deputy Marshals at the polls. These are the three planks in the Democratic platform. They are made of sound timber-heart of oak—and the party will stand on them with the fixed and steady purpose of fighting it out on that line if it takes all the summer.

A Yawning Gan

Washington Post (Dem.).
Candidates for the Presidency who are being dulcelly woord to accept the second place on the ticket for 1880 should sit down alone and solemly meditate on the pregnant fact that a President appoints 104,000 officers, while a Vice-President's patronage is limited—me may say, cribbed—to the homination of a caterer and a pie-woman for the Senate, It is an awful app that yawns between our first and second

Voorhees' Opportunity. Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

Senator Voorhees ought to embrace an early opportunity to deliver that speech of his in the Senate declaring that there are at least 5,000, 000 men out of employment in the United States, and demanding the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Kesumption law as the only relief. Our distinguished Senator ought not to omit any opportunity to demonstrate his inforance of facts and finance. He owes his election principally to that, and should maintain

No Change of Heart There.

Non York Express (Dem.).

When Horace Greeley was a candidate for resident, he warned his friends to beware of Sam Tilden. "He is a snake," was one of Greeley's pet characterizations of Tilden. "You con't trust him out of sight."; "He is slippery as an eel "; "He is a compound of fox and viper," and other similar expressions, showed the estimation in which Mr. Greeley regarded Tilden, who at that time was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. And Tilden has not experienced a change of heart since Greeley uttered these truthful sayings.

"Captured the Capital." Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.). We have captured the Capital! Yes, gentle men of the jury, the One-Man Power must go. Thurman has never indorsed the Amendments This is the biggest and brightest jewel in his Senatorial crown. We have captured the Capital, thank God! and now we propose to put the North on its good behavior for a while. Let the Federal Brigadiers take back seats in the work of restoration. The Republic has no further use for the Lincoln hirelings. By-the-way, Yankees, don't it make you feel queer to think that we've defeated you fellows after all, and captured the Capital?

"Too Numerous" in Office. St. Louis Republican (Dem.).

There is no doubt about it,—the South is becoming "too numerous" in office. It is not that a Southern man is not just as capable and ex-Confederates to thrust themselves forward too aggressively as officeholders. You may pile reasons mountain-high to show the thing is all right, but, when all is said that can be said, the whole fabric of excuse will tumble under the weight of the one practical fact that the North s not ready for that sort of thing. It doesn't

matter what should be; the matter of real, vital mportance is what is. Inexhaustible in Cowardice.

Newark Advertiser (Rep.).
The submissive disposition of the Northern Democracy is inexhaustible in its cowardice Still, there is such a possibility as the existence Still, there is such a possibility as the existence of a Northern Democrat who will not turn his back upon his friends a home, and will dare to say that the ordinary workings of this Government, the payment of its employes, the progress of its bublic works, the stability of its finance, the honor of its credit, shall not berish in order that ballot-box stuffers may go in undetected and unpunished crime. What the south demands is unconditional surrender. It will find hat there is such a thing as an irreco

The South and the Democracy.

Memphis (Tenn.) Avaianche (Ind.).

Why should the Democrats inveigh against the Republican "Stalwarts" for opposing the elevation of Southern public men to conspicuous and responsible positions under the Government, when Democrats themselves-even ment, when Democrats themselves—even Southern Democrats—show a similar opposition by their artist One of the main reasons for defeating Blackburn in the Democratic caucus for Speaker grew out of the fact that he is a "Southern" man. Yet the South gives the party, as represented in Congress, its numerical strength and chief respectability, and will hereafter be held to accountability for the acts committed in the party's name.

Thurman's Insanity.

"We suspect Senator Thurman is real mad," remarks the Cincinnati Gazette; and it is a perfeetly justifiable suspicion. Mr. Thurman is mad,-very mad, in fact,-and what he is maddest at is his own madness, which, it is rumored, has been as apparent to him during lucid intervals of late as it has been to the rest of the vals of late as it has been to the rest of the country. The trouble with Mr. Thurman is, that, when he came back from his soft-money spree in Obio, he found the rational, moderate niche in the Democratic party filled by one Bayard, while he (Allen G.) was down on the floor among the howling mob. Since then he has gone systematically to the dogs,—this last Confederate outbreak being in the nature of an attack of political deliging tremens. attack of political delirium tremens.

A Nova-Scotian Opinion of the New Cana-

Hairfax Caronicle.

The new tariff is a thing of shreds and patches. It is unprincipled and unjust, and if passed into law will be a heavy burden upon the great mass of the people. Viewed as a revenue scheme, it is a leap in the dark. In the presence of such sweeping changes, many of them designed to pro-hibit the importation of foreign goods, nobody can do more than guess at the amount of reenue that will be yielded. Anything like an in-telligent calculation of the amount is out of the question. The people will have to pay exorbicuestion. The people will have to have controlled the money will go into the pockets of rich manufacturers, and the country need not be surprised if at the end of the year there should be a gigantic deficit in the revenue.

Cause for Gratitude.

Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).
The enthusiastic Southern editor was literally correct when he wrote: "Yes, thank God! we have captured the Capital." The capture, so far as the House is concerned, was effected two years ago, when Speaker Randall placed South-ern members at the head of twenty-five of the forty-two standing committees of that body. The work of the Senate Democratic caucus completes the seizure. Three-fourths of the leading committees in both Houses are now in the hands of ex-Confederates. That is to say, the shaping of the most important legislation of the country is at last practically ender the control of men who were lately in signs against the Government. These men represent about 10,000,000 of our white population, the representatives of the other \$5,000,000 -4 the population of the North—are practically without voice as far as the preparation of the york of Congress is concerned. Stating it mathematically, the 10,000,000 have three times as much to say in the control of the legislative branch of the Government as the \$5,000,000. The Southern editor had cause for gratitude from the Southern standpoint.

Comfort for the Rural New York Democrat. Albany Evening Journal (R.p.).
What came with Tilden's control of the Demo cratic party of this State in 1875 and 1876 indicates what would come with his control in 1879. It would mean another retirement of Demo-crats who have not trained in his camp or prosticrats who have not trained in his camp or prosti-tuted their manhood to his will. It would mean the restoration of the nincompoops to their ful-and offensive mastery. It would mean that the Seymours and Churches, and all who have fol-lowed their flag, would be without influence. Perhaps Democratic harmony can be secured on this basis. It is quite possible that, even with their past experience, men may be willing to place the yoke upon their necks. next July as the time when "the world will come to an end." We commend this prediction Canadian Duty on Newspapers and Period-

icals.

St. John (N. B.) Telegraph.

One of the most annoying features of the new tariff is the heavy duty which it imposes on all newspapers and periodicals coming either from England or the United States. Purchasers of foreign periodicals will have reason to remember the tariff every time they buy their usual

weekly allowance of literature. Under the new tariff 10 cents will be added to the price of each number of the Princeton Heview and 5 cents to each number of Harper's or Ser burn's Magazine, App eton's Journal, or Picason Hours, and other periodicals in the same proportion. The prices of English periodicals, which weigh more, as a rule, than those of the United States, will be inrule, than those of the United States, will be in-creased to a still greater extent. All the United States papers now imported here so largely will be advanced in price; papers that formerly were sold for 5 cents, now cost 6, 6 cent papers are raised to 7 cents, and 10 cent papers to 12 cents. Every lady who takes a lady's magazine or news-paper will find its price increased by Mr. Tilley's tariff.

My Child's Question. New York Tribune (Rep.).
'Papa, what made you go to war?' Said Jennie, climbing from the chair Upon my lap; "what did you for?" And then she bugged me like a bear, 'Cause, if you hadn't gone, you see,

You'd have two legs to canter me. "Why, child. I went because "-and then I stopped to think. Of course I knew; I'd often told her brother Ben When the recital thrilled me through. And still she urged, "What did you for Papa, what made you go to war?"

I looked abroad. The blacks were free.
But, voiceless, voteless, filled with wo,
Slaves of their masters seemed to be
As much as twenty years ago.
She said, "And what did Uncle Dorr
Get killed in front of Richmond for?"

A rifle-club went wheeling by;
I saw the murdered Chisolm's ghost;
I heard the Hamourg martyrs' cry—
The Rebel yell—the vaunting poast;
I saw the wounds of patriot dead.
'What made you go?" my Jennie said.

My dear," I said-but nothing more. Ay dear, 'I said—out nothing more,
For, glancing through the Senate-walls,
The Rebel Generals had the floor,
And ruled the Nation's Council-Halls!
'Papa," she urged, ''why did you go?"
'My child," I said, ''I do not know.'

ARIZONA SILVER-MINES.

Correspondent Tells About the Town of Tombstone and Some Rich Mines in That Locality with Queer-Sounding Names. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
TOMBSTONE, Pima Co., Arizona, March 2 As Arizona's mines are of late frequently spoken of in THE TRIBUNE, a few words from

her most promising mining-camp may be of in-

terest.
Tombstone is located on the east bank of the San Pedro River, in the extreme southers county of the Territory, and within thirty miles of the Old Mexico line. The first discovery of rich mineral in this locality was made abou eighteen months ago by Mr. E. Scheisslin. Leaving it soon afterwards, he did not return until the soring of 1878. The discoveries which were made by himself and party were at first kept secret, and a district was not organized noted, and men from all parts can flocking in, some to try and get hold of mines already found, some to find claims of their own, and others to start in business. Several mine were sold, one of which was the now-famous Contention Mine. This excellent piece of prop erty was sold for the small consideration o \$2,000. At the time of its sale it was considered

etty was sold for the small consideration of \$2.000. At the time of its sale it was considered as a second-rate claim, there being other mines in the district showing fully as rich ore and in much larger quantities. The purchasers of this mine were men of enterprise. They went to work in good shape, sunk a shaft on the vein 115 feet in denth, and by so doing proved their mine to be a first-class. For that depth there was not one inch of the way without good ore,—the ore and ledge being just as good in the bottom of the shaft as on the surface.

Other mines throughout the district having had work done on them look fully as well, the Lucky Cuss and Toughnit Mines being the most prominent. The Lucky Cuss is a very large vein of high grade ore, showing ore enough on the surface to be classed amongst the very best. The Toughnut is the largest vein in the camp, and the ores which have been extracted from it are of as high grade as any ever found in such large bodies, the average of its oredumps being far better than those of the great Comstock Mines of Virginia City, Nev.

Three surface cross-cuts have been made across the ledge, and three shafts have been sunk. In the cross-cuts the ledge is from twelve to twenty-two feet wide, and at the top of each shaft is a large dump of good ore,—the size of each dump depending mainly upon the depth of the shaft, as most everything so far which comes out of them has been ore. It has been estimated that there is ore enough in sight on the surface in the Toughnut to run a teustamp mill one year.

Amongst the other good claims of the camp.

on the surface in the Toughaut to run a tea-stamp until one year.

Amongst the other good claims of the camp is the Sunset and the Burleigh and Terrible Mines. The Sunset shows a good vein of rich ore. The shaft sunk on it is only twenty feet deep, the ledge showing better in the bottom than on the surface,—the ore-dump averaging over \$300 per ton.

The Burleigh and Terrible are two adjoining claims on the surface ledge, owned by one compa-

than on the surface,—the ore-dump averaging over \$300 per ton.

The Burleigh and Terrible are two adjoining claims on the same ledge, owned by one company. They show a continuous vein of ore on the course of the ledge for a distance of nearly two thousand feet. The ledge is not as large as some in the district, but the length of its croppings surpass anything yet discovered, and the ores extracted fully equal those of any other mine in richness. These last mentioned mines are (like many others in this camp) the property of poor men,—prospectors,—men who depend on day's pay for a livelinood, and by day's pay must carn money to develop their mines. In the hands of a wealthy company, with capital to build reduction works and work the mines without delays, reducing their ores as they were taken out, these inties would; I think, pay dividends from the beginning.

Other companies able to build their own reduction works will do so, and their mines will be to them a paying institution. The Toughunt Company are building a first-class ten-stamp mill, the Lucky Cuss Company another of fifteen stamps, and the Coutention Company are to build another soon, so that in less than six months Tombstone will be as far abead of any other camp in Arizona for means of working her ores as she is now ahead of any of them in the quantity and quality of ores. These three mills being erected by companies owning their own mines, they will not be run on any custom rock. And while these companies march briskly along to marble palaces with brownstone fronts, the company of prospectors, with fully as good mines, but no means of reducing the ores from them, will plod slowly and drudgingly on probably for years, with nothing gamed only the development of their mines unless, perhaps, an honest company should start a custom mill.

And right here in Tombstone is one of the best openings ever made for such an enterorise. We can safely say that there is good ore enough in sight on the surface throughout the district besides the Toughout, Lucky Cuss,

other Arizona camps. Being on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, any supplies from the East can in a short time be shipped through direct by rail and laid down in Tombstone.

So, summing up all the advantages possessed by our camp—its rich ores and the quantity of them—wood and water handy to both mines and mills—its close proximity to the Southern Pacific, thereby having free access to both East and West—the short space of time since its discovery, and the advancement it has made, we feel ourselves justified in declaring it Arizona's greatest mining camp.

S. L. STONE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24.—The new year finds China beset by many difficulties. Not only is she involved in a serious dispute with Russia regarding the territory of Ili, and in the consolidation with the most inadequate means of the recon quered dominion in Central Asia, but within the confines of the Empire proper the flames of rebellion have broken out afresh. This time the outbreaks—for the Government is being set at defiance in two different localities have occurred withing the jurisdiction of the Viceroy of Canton, and the resources and skill of that high officer will have to be tried to their utmost before they can be suppressed. The two risings are perfectly distinct, and, though they seem to have broken out at exactly the same time, they had nothing in common either in their inception or their subsequent progress beyoud the distraction their simultaneity must have produced in the mind of the Viceroy and the diversion they will necessitate in his troops. One rebellion seems to be a rising of Hakkas in the Island of Hainan. The Hakkas are Chinese settlers in the south of China, whose an-

cestors migrated many centuries ago from the populous provinces of Central and Northern China, and have never been absorbed by the local populations among whom they took up their abode. They do not speak the Cantonese dialect of Chinese, but a patois of mongrel origin; nor do they, except in rare instances, in-termarry with the Chinese of the soil. Some dozen years ago a large number of them, wearied of constant bickerings with their irreconcilable countrymen of the south, migrated to haman and settled on Government lands there. Their numbers have so increased that the land placed at their disposal is now insufficient for their wants, and it is reported that the non-compliance of the local Mandarius with their claims for more land, and the hostility of the Chinese, drove them into open revolt. They seem to have taken up arms open revolt. They seem to have taken up arms to the number of several thousands in October last in the west part of the island, and set out on an expedition to capture, the Capital, Kiungchow, which is a treaty port, and at the port of which we maintain a Consular establishment. Further than that, horrible atrocities were being committed along their line of march, and the Kiungchow authorities were attempting to purchase peace; but little trustworthy information regarding the progress of this agrarian outbreak was obtained until the other day.

From Hong Kong we now hear that the mas-

break was obtained until the other day.

From Hong Kong we now hear that the masterly inactivity of the authorities has resulted in the rising having gained headway, and that a battle has been fought within forty miles of Hoihow, the port of Kungcaow, where the Imperial troops gathered together for the defense of the Capital have been signally defeated, the Taotai himself, four officers, and 500 soldiers being lost. The rout is described as complete, and every effort will have to be made by the Viceroy of Canton to save the island from being plunged into anarchy. Hainan is a rich, and, on the seaboard districts, a fairly-prosperous island. Since its opening to foreign trade in 1875 it has developed a most promising trade with Hong Kong and other ports, which will be seriously interfered with so long as this civil war lasts. On this, and on the broader grounds of humanity, it is to be hoped that an amicable settlement will be come to with the Hakkas before matters are pushed to extremes between the excited rebels and the exasperated Government.

ment.
The other rising is on a much larger scale, and The other rising is on a much larger scale, and if it be not met with considerably more energy than has hitherto been displayed by the Viceroy of Canada the whole of the southern provinces of China may be involved in a rebellion. The leader of the movement is one Li Yang Tsai, a military officer on the staff of the Province of Kwangsi, who has had a long cereer of active service in various parts of the Empire, and who rendered good service in putting down the Taiping rebellion. Before he took up arms against the Government he addressed a letter to the Tartar General at Cauton, explaining the nature of and reasons for the steps he was about to take. He states therein that he was on bad terms with the Governor of Kwangsi, who until in March. But as prospectors from other camps happened to "drop in" occasionally, the discoveries of Messrs. Scheifflin and Gird soon to be readed him like a common fellow and sent him to Canton to be rid of him. He had no money discoveries of Messrs. Scheifflin and Gird soon Canton, and, as he had been generally badly used by his official superiors, he intimated his intention of seeking the throne of the Kingdom of Annum, to which he claimed to have an hereditary right. Annam, he asserted, under its present Government, was a constant menace and danger to China, and this state of things he proposed to put an end to by making himself and the control of the control o proposed to put an end to by making himself king. His extraordinary letter, which is per-

king. His extraordinary letter, which is perfectly authentic, thus concludes:

"In order to the removal of all further danger and difficulty, and seizing this opportunity to repay the Imperial grace. I, a member of the Royal family of Annam, will lead 100,000 soldiers, together with thousands of people reduced to distress by famine, to that place, securing my hereditary right and recovering what my ancestors lost. When Annam comes into my hands not only will the Chinese Government be saved from the trouble of keeping soldiers on the borders, but relief will be afforded to the distressed inhabitants. Moreover, I will, without the least hesitation, pay the tribute to the distressed innabilants. Moreover, I will, without the least hesitation, pay the tribute which it has been customary for Annam to pay, and freely acknowledge the supremacy of the Ta Tsing Empire. Hence all troubles will be swept away, and both China and Annam will

swept away, and ooto china and Annam will enjoy the greatest happiness."
In October Li, along with a famous Annamese rebel, gathered together a number of disaffect-ed and unpaid soldiers, set out to recover the throne of his fathers, and notified the Vicerov of Canton that his designs were not treasonable

ed and unpaid soldiers, set out to recover the throne of his fathers, and notified the Vicerov of Canton that his designs were not treasonable to China. He thereupon proceeded to capture the Chinese City of Tai Ping-foo, forty miles from the frontier of Tonquin, and to endear himself to the population by freeing them from all obligation to pay taxes, acts somewhat inconsistent with his manifesto to the Tartar General. The Viceroy at once demonred him as a dangerous character, and, thinking his real aim was to make a descent on the turbulent but impoverished Provinces of Kurienow and Yunnan, sent 3,000 men under four Mandarins after him. Seventy-five per cent of the expedition and three of its commanding officers at once went over to the rebels, and Li's force, thus augmented, proceeded to capture more Chinese towns. Eventually he made for the Tonquin frontier. Tonquin, I may explain, is a part of Annam, governed by a Viceroy of the Annamese King, whose Kingdom, though protected and guaranteed by France, is a tributary of the Emperor of China. The Viceroy of Tonquin sent an urgent appeal to the Viceroy of Tonquin sent an urgent appeal to the Viceroy of Tonquin sent an urgent appeal to the viceroy of Canton to save him from the Chinese rebel, but the Chinese authorities seem to have replied that they could do nothing without the Imperial sanction. The edict which appeared in reply to the Canton Viceroy's memorial did not convey any very definite instructions beyond a command that the rebellion should be put down at once, and that the Viceroy and the Governor of Kwangsi would be held responsible for allowing a turbulent rebel like Li to get out of their power. So an expedition vesse by way of the port of Haipnong was determined on, and in the beginning of last month a fleet of gunboats of foreign type sailed from Canton. As soon as intelligence of this expedition reached Li, who had occupied in the meantime the southwest districts of Kwangsi and the two frontier divisions of Tonquin, he marched toward the province

has given great satisfaction to the Chinese Government.

At the present moment Li's communications with the coast would seem to be interrupted, and if his forces can be hemmed into the mountainous regions of Kwangsi and Kweichow his power of mischief will be but small. He seems to possess the knack of cajoling and pleasing the people, and his experience in the Taiping Rebeilion will have taught him how best to play the part of leader of a popular rising. It depends on the amount of energy exercised by the Viceroy of Canton and the available means at his disposal in men, money, and munttions of war, whether the fire of rebellion raised by Li will be cooped up within its present narrow limits and forced to burn itself out, or whether Li will make a rush for the populous and fertile plains of Kwang Tung in the hope of upsetting the Provincial Government. Liu Kun-yi, the Vicerov, has every inducement to do his very best, because, in the event of the rebellion spreading, he will be held responsible. He is regarded by his superstitous countrymen as an able but very uniucky official, whose best efforts on behalf of the State are paratyzed by his evil

star, and his failure now is anticipated by

THE INUNDATION AT SZEGEDIN.

PESTH, March 12.—This morning at 2 a.m., in spite of all efforts made to avert it, the catastrophe which for more than a week has been impending overtook the Town of Szegedin. This second emporium of Hungary, a flourishing town of some 70,000 inhabitants, lies at the conuence of the Theiss with its chief tributary, the Maros. With the exception of the subur New Szegedin, the town extends along the right bank of the river. By far the largest part ies on low alluvial ground, only the castle and its precincts occupying an isolated eminence. For more than ten English miles above the town the river winds its tortuous way through this alluvial flat, which extends for several miles to the west. For many years the work of embanking the river has been carried on, and millions of acres all along the river and its equally daugerous affluents have been reclaimed and protected. Those interested formed themselves into societies, each superintending its own ground. Each body was thus mainly intent on protecting itself, though in cases of emergency one sometimes received help from its neighbors. The Town of Szegedin was not behindhand in these labors. Not only was a large, high dike carried along the river, but, in connection with other parties interested, the people had taken measures to protect the rear of the town by carrying several transverse dikes from the higher land and isolated hillocks to the river. The first of these is about twelve English miles to the north of the town, where the river turns almost at right-angles to the cast. This, which might be called the outwork of the lines of defense, gave waysas carly as and millions of acres all along the river east. This, which might be called the outwork of the lines of defense, gave waysas early as Tuesday last week, the waters sweeping in and flooding the whole space to the second line, when runs from the higher land in the west in a southerly direction, being intersected by the embankment of the Alfold Railway, which runs southwest. In the night of Friday last the northern frontier of this second line was broken through, leaving as a last defense the southern portion of the Bakto dike and of the railway embankment, on which, therefore, all efforts were concentrated. Besides the military dispatched thither to work under the superintendence of the engineers, the population was called upon to give their asthe population was called upon to give their as sistance.

sistance.

On Sunday things seemed to improve; the abatement of the waters in the Upper Theiss was beginning to be felt. The waters above the low-level not only did not increase, but even a slight falling became perceptible. The excitement among the inhabitants, therefore, began to moderate, and a more hopeful fecing to take its place. Yesterday afternoon, however, a turn set in for the worse. A furious northerly gale sprang up, lashing the waters northerly gale sprang up, lashing the waters against the embankment. Such storms are no toriously the most dangerous enemies on such occasions. In order to bring the embankment up to the unusually high water level, boughs were piled up against the action of the waves. At 9 p. m. the news reached the town that the dike had given way to the extent of about sixty yards, which caused quite a panic among the population, who began to fly in all directions whithersoever any higher ground seemed to promise comparative safety. This, however, proved a false alarm. Some of the workmen, being anxious to desert, raised the cry that the waters were coming and thus are all the the waters were coming, and thus spread the alarm and confusion, which is described as hav-ing been quite learful.

The northerly gale, far from abating, devel-oped with such violence towards midnight that the men at work on the dike, being constantly

overtaken by the waves swelling over the cres overtaken by the waves swelling over the crest of the embankment, were only kept to their work by the military cordon compelling them. In spite of the little prospect of success, the military especially held out to the last. Re-peatedly the waves pierced through the embeatenty the waves pieced unrough the em-bankment at single points, in particular near the first railway guard-house, about 600 yards above the railway station. By dint, however, of fresh efforts the damage was ever anew re-paired, and the obstinate resistance did not re-lax. At last, however, it was found that the embankment was yielding at several points along the line of retreat so that the Pulz who was embankment was yielding at several points along the line of retreat, so that Gen. Pulz, who was directing the work, seeing the uselessness of turther efforts, gave orders for abandoning it. This was between I and 2 a. m. this morning. The news reached the Commission of Safety at half-past I. Signals were given, bells being rung and guns fired. So quickly, however, did the floods follow the first public intelligence that those who had been at work on the dikes could scarcely reach the town. Crowds of people from the lower portions of the town, seizing all they could carry, hurried to the higher positions. This morning when the last news arrived the water had swept over the greater part of the town. Soldiers, bensioners, and other volunteers were plying pontoons, barges, and boats, endeavoring to save the people who had been overtaken in their houses. The danger having for some time been imminent, a good deal had been prepared. The Danube Steam Navigation Company had ordered thither a number of steamers and barges. The companies of engineers sent down brought pontoons with them. All the neighboring districts hadfoontributed all the down brought pontoons with them. All the neighboring districts had contributed all the steamers and boats they could spare, and the different rowing clubs of the Capital had gone down almost in a body, taking with them whatever might be suitable for the purpose. All these means of safety were under the superintendence of the Commission and of the Special Commission sent down by the Government and distributed in various parts of the town.

FRENCH-AFRICAN EXPLORATION. The Abbe Debaize, in charge of the French expedition sent to Africa, has written to the Director of the Paris Observatory a most interesting letter, full of curious details, concerning the "Dark Continent" and the various expe ditions which are now exploring it. The letter is dated from Kuihara, near Taboza, and was written on the 17th of October. The Abbe Debaize naturally begins with his own expedition, which had so far been successful. He says:

"Yesterday the caravan of the French expedition, with flags flying and music playing, entered Kouikourou, the Capital of Unyanyembe The most sympathetic reception was given to us by the thousands of negroes who gathered round us. The Sultan and the Governor came out to receive us at the entrance to the Capital and conducted us to a vast building, the same as was given to Cameron when he bassed here. So far my journey has been most fortunate, and I am broud to say, for the houor of the Government of the Republic, that the French expedition promises to be a great success. Of the 500 men forming my caravan not one has deserted, and I have not lost a single thing. From Zanzibar to the present spot I have not ceased to enjoy perfect health."

The other expeditions do not appear to be so well favored. The Abbe Debaize alludes to two in particular—namely, the Belgian expedition us. The Sultan and the Governor came out to

The other expeditions do not appear to be so well favored. The Abbe Debaize alludes to two in particular—namely, the Belgian expedition and that of the missionary fathers of Algeria. As regards the Belgians he says:

"They have experienced troubles of all kinds. At Meromero a revolt broke out in their camp. Two hundred and eighty of their men abandoned them, carrying off with them a quantity of valuable goods. At shouapona one of their Zauzibar men was wounded by a native. To avenge him they killed five of the inhabitants. The whole of the country rose, and war was imminent. The English were obliged to interfere to put an end to the affair. On arriving at Urambo the remainder of the men of the Belgian caravin descried; fresh servants had to be found, and at length the expedition reached Mirambo, but almost rulned. The missionaries from Algeria, who are going to establish stations on Lake Tanganyika and in the Uganda bountry, have not been more fortunate than the Belgians. They had to pay a rulnous sum for the right to pass through the Ugogo. They were abandoned by their native servants, and, in addition, attacked by a band of brigands, who stole several valuable chests from them. They have now been a month at Kulhara, and will stole several valuable chests from them. They have now been a month at Kulhara, and will have to equip themselves."

The writer proceeds to give some interesting information about a European established in these parts, one M. Phillippe Broyon, a native of Serticaland.

of Switzerland:
"M. Broyon is about 33 years of age. He is "M. Broyon is about 33 years of age. He is tall, thin and muscular, and looks like a soldier. He did not marry the daughter of Mirambo, as has been stated, but a negress whom he rescued from slavery. He was formerly employed at Zanzibar, but subsequently teok to traveling in Africa and carrying on the ivory trade. The English often tried to purchase his services, but without success, for ne does not like them. However, forced by necessity, he has accepted their offers and is now conducting a caravan of merchandise for the English."

As regards one of the monarchs of Africa the

merchandise for the English."

As regards one of the monarchs of Africa the Abbe says:

"Mirambo enjoys in Europe a reputation far beyond his merits. He is a cruel tyrant, whose caprice is the only law known. His army reckions scarcely more than 400 men. If he does not make the Europeans pay the right of passage he knows how to make up for it in another and far more advantageous way. He proposes to every white man who crosses his country the pact of blood. At the end of the ceremony he makes a few gifts, but he besieges the Europeans in return with demands which have to be satisfied."

satisfied."

The writer concludes with some remarks respecting the doings of the English. He says:

"The English occupy Mpuapona, which is a strategical position of the first order. All the routes which lead to Unyanuezi pass by it. It

is not six months since they have been and already four handsome stone-house and already four handsome stone-houses have been built. A clergyman, a mason, and a carpenter compose all the personnel of the station. They are eminently practical men. The English have found another station in the Ukerone, a third in the Uganda, and a fourth in Ujiji. The power of the Arabs in these parts is decreasing daily. The twory trade no longer satisfies their wants, and, as the slave trade is prohibited, they will soon be forced to leave the colonies which they have founded in the interior of Africa, and the English will take their place."

DRINK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. CLAREMONT, BURY, March 8.—To the Editor of the London Times: The Excise returns are to and this morning, whereby we are enabled to calculate the consumption of intoxicating liquors

for the year 1878. The following table gives particulars of the various kinds of intoxicating liquors consumed, together with the money expend It also gives the consumption for 1877:



From these returns it will be seen that in 1878, with all the terrible depression which prevailed in trade, the money spent upon intoxic ing liquors was £181.670 more than in 1877.

It will also be noted that, while wine and spirits—supposed to be drank mainly by the up-per and middle classes—have fallen off near two millions sterling, the consumption of beer, which is generally allowed to be the beverage of the working classes, has increased more than two millions sterling.

During the last seven years the total expenditure upon intoxicating liquors in the United

Kingdom has been £987,320,669.
In the year 1860 Mr. Gladstone, avowedly to lessen the deplorable intemperance which then prevailed, introduced this Wine bill. It may, therefore, be interesting to compare the con-sumption of intoxicating liquors now with what it was at that time. For this purpose I will take the seven years ending 1863 and compare them with the seven years just ended:

 Fear.

 1857
 £ 92,319,147

 1858
 88,148,335

 1859
 92,892,557

 1860
 86,897,683

 1861
 94,942,107

 1876
 1882

 1882
 88,897,533

 1877
 1863

 92,088,185
 1878
 £131, 601, 402 ... 140, 014, 712 ... 141, 342, 997 ... 142, 876, 669 147, 288, 760 142, 007, 231 142, 188, 900 £636, 155, 577 £987, 320, 671 From the above it will be seen that the in-

crease in the expenditure upon intoxicating liquors during the seven years ending 1878, as compared with the seven years ending 1863, was £351,165,094, being an increase of over 55 per cent.
The population of the United Kingdom in 1863 was 29,433,918, and in 1878 33,799,276, being

1863 was 29,433,918, and in 1878 33,790,276, being an increase of less than 15 per cent in population as compared with an increase of 55 per cent in the consumption of drink.

The entire value of all our exports for the four years ending 1878 was £815,000,000, being £171,000,000 less than the money which the nation spent on drink during the seven years just ended.

ended.

If to the grink expenditure we add the indirect cost and losses resulting therefrom, it would increase the drink bill by at least £100,-000,000 per annum, and it would show a national loss far exceeding the total of all our foreign trade. THE GREAT FIRE IN HONG KONG. A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette gives the following account of the recent great fire in Hong Kong: "We certainly have had an ex-

citing year; first the fearful rain-storm in May, then an earthquake, and now the worst fire ever known in Hong Kong. I. with some of our known in Hong Kong. I, with some of our guests, went to the top of the house, where a gigantic flame and smoke rose before us. We soon saw that many houses were blazing. My guests left me, and I remained on the roof, seeing the circle of hills on which the city is built become more ghastly brilliant every minute. The shouts, cries, yells, and crash of the falling roof became louder and louder; the harbor was so lighted up that I could see the boats pulling off from the men-of-war. At last, at half-past 3. I neard the first explosion (they were beginning to blow up houses); and so, quitting the house, I went through streets which by 9 were blazing ruins, and soon met homeless crowds carrying their little household goods;

ing the circle of hills on which the city is built become more ghastly brilliant every minute. The shouts, cries, yells, and crash of the falling roof became louder and louder; the harbor was so lighted up that I could see the boats pulling off from the men-of-war. At last, at half-past 3. I heard the first explosion (they were beginning to blow up houses); and so, quitting the house, I went through streets which by 9 were biazing ruins, and soon met homeless crowds carrying their little household goods; while the streets were as light as day, and shaking every now and then as the engineers blew up house after house. "X and the doctor returned at nearly 6 with a fearful tale. No one would take the responsibility of blowing up the lines of Chinese houses, and so most valuable time was lost, till on the appearance of the Governor the order was properly given. Then the appalling work commenced. We had barely returned for a brief rest when some coolles rushed into our garden, carrying furniture, and informed us that the chief magistrate's house had caught fire. This was awful news. If the magistracy had gone the jail and the civil hospital must go. I roused up X., when in rushed a coolle to say the Roman Catholic Cathedral was on fire. X dressed himself in an Instant, leaving me to foliow with coolies carrying baskets of sandwiches and brandy and soda-water. I trust never to see such a sight again. The long road shaded with trees leading from our part of the town to the populous part was alive with Chinese carrying their goods, women huddled together over beds, baskets, bores, stools, clothes, crockery—anything and everything in the way of personal goods.

"At last we reached the cordon of soldiers; and beyond it a blazing mass was all that remained of the civil hospital and eight other large houses. The Governor and General stood there; and the Governor and General stood there; and the Governor and deep of the washed to blow up the rear of the hospital, which adjoined the jail-yard. Another explosion of bricks, bl and gauzes, smashed ivories, lovely lacquer cab-inets in fragments."

AN AFGHAN INCIDENT. London Floars.

Although the Zulu war is dimming the lustre

of our Afghan promenade, it is just as well that the English people should take the trouble to read the scant news that comes to hand concerning the latter. Here is an incident to which I would direct special attention: The inhabitants of a village eleven miles south of Basawal killed a camp-follower. To avenge the deed the Brit-ish General ordered the village to be surrounded by Rifles and Ghoorkas, and whoever attempted to escape was to be shot. Six women and two children were shot down by the British, and the whole of the huts and inclosures were put to the flames, the cattle were seized, and forty-two of the inhabitants were sensed, that foreview of the inhabitants were taken prisoners. Now listen. After all this wholesale destruction had taken place, the whole of the prisoners, with the exception of two, were released, because only two were found to have been concerned in the murder of the camp-follower. This dis-

graceful affair occurred on the 23d of January, and will, I trust, be the subject of Parliament and will, I trust, be the subject of Parliament-ary inquiry. The outrage had the same amount of justification that there would have been if Darnali had been burnt to the ground and fis-inhabitants shot because Peace murdered Mr. Dyson. Seeing how we foam at the mouth and become hysterical over Russian crueities, it be-hooves us to see that the British arms are not defiled with incendiarism, pillage, and the mas-sacre of innocent women and children.

WHY A RUSSIAN PAPER WAS

SUPPRESED.

The London Examiner quotes from the articles which led to the suppression of the Russki Mir. One of them runs as follows: "Civilized nations despise us and populy express their contempt. The cause of this contempt is to be found in our internal condition. Not only has the late war not led to any real political life among us, but its result has been that we have sunk even deeper into the mire." In a second article the Russki Mr speaks of "the old, trite, well-known fact that the true interests of the State cannot be maintained without an active participation of the people and of society at large." But in Russia "there is neither a national thought nor a legal form for the expression of the popular will." These remarks of the otherwise loyal journal were interpreted as a reprehensible, aimost treasonable, hankering after a constitutional charter. When the further remark was added, that "The recently appointed Commission for the diminition of State expenses had, strangely enough, been forbidden to touch the budgets of the army, the fleet, and the imperial household, and that millions of roubles, which are the proceeds of the State property, continue to be squandered for the benefit of favorites," the authorities lost no time in prohibiting the publication of the Russki Mir for the next four months. Questions of peculation in reference to the public exchequer are the very last theme which the Government of St. Petersburg will allow to be discussed with impunity. article the Russki Mir speaks of " the old, trite.

CURIOUS CASE.

Who Shall Have the Custody of a Beautiful Young Girl: Her Fallen Mother or a Church? Church?

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MACON, Ga., March 27.—A very curious case

s pefore the Courts of this State, involving the custody of a young girl. About seventeen years ago, a young girl of striking beauty, belonging to one of the most respectable families of Georgia, was married to a gentleman of good position. Shortly after the union a daughter was born to them. About this time the young mother, yielding to the temptations of the world, broke her marital vows. It is even said that she was nutrue to her husband immediately after marriage, and that he was not the father and she plunged into the deepest debauchery. Her rare beauty gave her great notoriety and for years she queened it over the fast men of Georgia, living in luxury and selecting her lovers. She never kept her child men of Georgis, living in luxury and selecting her lovers. She never kept her child
with her, and about seven years ago placed it
in the Appleton Home, at Macon, which is under
the charge of the Episcopal Church. The child,
living there, grew up to young-womanhood,
being now about 16 years of age, and possessing
great personal charms. In the meantime the
mother wrote constantly to her daughter, and
occasionally visited her,—representing that she
made a living by taking in sewing and doing
millinery work. A few days ago the young
girl was brought from the Home to Atlanta by
a messenger sent by her mother, and received in
a close carriage. She was carried to the house
of a relative,—the mother saying that she did
not dare to take her pure child to her own
house, where she must have discovered the true
state of things. The girl begged to be allowed
to go with her mother, to whom she was much
attached; and the mother, not having the
strength to tell her the truth, took her to the
house in which she lived alone.

The matter leaked out in some way, and the
morning papers had a full account of the matter. A paper fell into the girl's hands before
the mother saw it, and she read the whole story,
discovering the horrible situation in which she
was placed. It seems thoroughly established
that the mother had no designs on her daughter,
but that she was devoted to her, and intended
to send her to some relatives in Texas, where
she might live in a pure atmosphere, and have a
bright and peaceful life. Soon after reading the
article, the girl dressed and left the house, saying she was going to visit the Episcopal minister. In a few hours a carriage drove up to the
mother's door, containing the Sheriff and two
ministers, with a writ of habeas-corpus for the
g rl. They found the girl already gone, and,
on proceeding to the rectory, found
her there. The mother, who has accumulated considerable money, employed lawyers, and went into the Courts to
recover her child. The case has been before the
Courts, out has not yet

A DIVER'S SAD END.

Sufficiented Eighty Feet Under Water—The
Air-Line Gets Caught in a Hook on a
Sunken Wreck.

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

NEWFORT, R. I., March 24.—The first acci-

NewPort, K. I., March 24.—The first accident in a submarine dress which has occurred in these waters took place this afternoon off Point Judith. John Waters, the well-known wrecker, went off early this morning to the sunken Block Island mail packet Thomas J. Lynch, which sunk off that place about two weeks ago, for the purpose of raising her. His diver, Horace the purpose of raising her. His diver, Horace Manchester, 32 years of age, went down early in the day, and apparently endeavored to make all the necessary arrangements to lighten the wreck. Nothing was heard from him for some time, and the persons on board the wrecking schooner Young America began to get alarmed. The air was being pumped and the life-line kept in hands which vainly tried to feel the least pulsation, but none was felt from the unfortunate inan who was eighty-four feet below, that being the depth of water where the craft sank. After he had been down three-quarters of an hour he gave a signal that he was all right. In a few moments he signaled he was having too much. His signals were faithfully answered by Capt. Waters, who is known in all wrecking companies between here and New York as a man who understands his business.

in all wrecking companies between here and New York as a man who understands his business.

The revenue cutter Samuel Dexter hove in sight, and seeing the flag at half-mast on board the Young America bore down to her. She was immediately dispatched to this port for a diver, gear, and attendant, which was furnished by Capt. Ramsay, United States Navy, commanding at the torpedo station. The diver, Augustus Feliess, promptly volunteered to go down in search of the missing man. He was soon submerged, but returned after a lapse of about twenty minutes terribly exhausted. He reported that he saw the man suspended about five feet over the sunken vessel, the air-line having been caught by a hook on the boat. He went down again and succeeded in disengaging the line. At last the lifeless remains of the diver were free, and as soon as the signal was given they were hoisted to the deck of the vessel. The body was brought here at once by the cutter and placed in the hands of an undertaker. The diver, when he came up the second time, was found to be extremely exhausted. It is believed that the deceased was engaged in taking out the ballast when the line suddenly became entangled.

Capt. Waters is of the opinion that the man, who went down with some little misglying, owing to the depth of water, because frightened at some slight disarrangement, and died in a fit. The face of the man shows that he died a terrible death.

New "Jingo" Songs.

Several new versions of last year's popular street-songs have appeared in London. One commences:

commences:
We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, when we do,
We'll be more wideswake than when we met the
bad Zulu.

A radical version is:
We did want to fight, but, by Jingo, at Zulu
We lost our men, we lost our guns, and we lost
our money too.
The song for the avenging army is:
We're easer for the fight, but, by Jingo, when we
do.

do. We'll kill for every white man slain a hundred black Zulu.

Board-of-Trade Borrowers at the Banks---Stocks Rising.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active Provisions Steady ... Hogs Easier.

Wheat Lower--A Good Shipping Demand

for Corn-Barley Weak. FINANCIAL.

There was considerable strength in Government bonds, owing to an easier feeling in the money market. The 10-40s advanced from 1011/4 to 1011/4, the new 5s of 1881 from 1083/4 to 104, and the new 41/4s from 1041/4 to 1041/4. The 4

The same easier tendency in the money market that relieved Governments of downward pressure was visible in the foreign-exchange market. Chicago offerings of bills continue light. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 483, and French bills were weak at 523%. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 485% and 487%. In New York the actural rates were the same. The posted rates for sterling were 486 and 4881/2. French bankers' bills were 518% and 616%. Consols opened at 96 15-16, and advanced to

97 1-16. The Bank of England gained \$2.625,-000 in bullion during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liabilities is 51% per cent.

The new feature of local finances was the demand for Board-of-Trade loans for the settlements of the 1st of the month. Rates are 6@7 per cent on call loans and 7@8 per cent on time loans, with a few small transactions at 8@10 per cent. The currency movement was slow. Country orders for New York exchange are still heavy. Bank clearings were \$2,800,000. is improving. Brokers report orders to buy at

An agitation for another national Bank-rupt law has been begun in New York by the Hardware Board of Trade. Meetings have been held to consider the points of a new law, and a committee has been appointed to take the matter in hand. The merchants who petitioned for a repeal of the last law are now declared to

be anxious for re-enactment.

About the condition and prospects of the New Kork money market, the Journal of Commerce

anys:

An impression prevails that borrowers have seen about the highest rate for money that will be demanded at this season. A spasmodic advance beyond 7 per cent mark be effected by manipulation, but probably not from natural causes. The daily borrowing demand is comparatively light because all the large operators have obtained on time all that they require, and the borrowers now in the market are those who take small lots of \$5,000 or \$40,000. The supply from the banks is just now somewhat restricted, as the reserves of some of the institutions are so low that they must call in loans until the demand from the interior is satisfied. Meanwhile there is another source of supply which promises to be largely drawn upon if the rate for money is maintained at about 7 per cent. We allude to the negotiation of sterling, thus indirectly employing bordon capital temporarily in this market. The pressure of funds from this source will be likely to keep the call rate of money from advancing beyond 7 per cent. If the rate should fail to 5 and show indications of remaining at about that figure, negotiations of sterling would probably cease.

robably cease.

The wonderful property at the head of Poughreepsie Gulch, San Juan County, Colorado, has just been sold to the Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, of Colorado, one of the principal owners of the famous "Little Pittsburg," of Leadville. The ation was made by Mr. J. C. Dunn, of Denver, one of the pioneer miners and pros-pectors of that country, himself the owner of several valuable properties. The Alaska property is behind one of the largest and richest mines ever discovered in the State of Colorado, and is unquestionably the most valuable property now owned by Gov. Tabor. The stock market was strong, though the net

result of the day's fluctuations did not show any marked advance. Michigan Central touched 84% and 83%, closing at 84%, a decline of % from the opening; Lake Shore lost 16, to 7014, after selling as high as 70%; Northwestern common opened at 57, advanced to 57%, declined to 55% and closed at 57%. The preferred reached its highest at 85%, its lowest at 85%, and closed at 86%, an advance of 36. St. Paul common at 85%, and closed at 86%, an advance of 36. St. Paul common at 85%, and closed at 85%, and c vance of %; St. Paul common gained %, to 30%; and the preferred opened and closed at 82%; Union Pacific was off %, to 71%; Eric was up %, to 24; Wabash fell away %, to 20%. The coal stocks showed some little gains. Delaware & Hudson advanced from 88% to 89, Lackawanna from 45% to 45%, and Jersey Central from 36% to 37. Western Union went down from 104% to 103%; Kansas Pacific made a move downward from 19% to 19%.

Northwestern gold bonds were 107%; St. Paul Sinking Funds, 102%; Burlington, Cedar Rapids to Northern, 79; and Chicago, S. M. Chicago

& Northern, 72; and Chicago & Alton deben-

Atchison & Topeka in the Boston market on Monday sold 1/4 higher, at 104%, and closed at 104%(@105. Pueblo was quiet at 081/@07. Burlington & Missourl sold 1/4 lower, at 117%, and closed offered at that figure. In railroad ds Atchison land grants advanced 14, to 11114; the second mortgage 7s were steady at 114, closing on a quotation of 11334
@1144. Denver & Rio Grande 7s sold 1%
higher, at 8836; Missouri Kansas & Texas
accords were steady at 2334.
Bultimore & Chine

Baltimore & Ohio common was weaker on Monday, selling at the first Board at 95%, and closing at 94% bid, 95 asked, against 95% bid, 536 asked on Saturday.
Pennsylvania stock sold on Monday at 3456

4%, and North Pacific common at 8, the pre-

Northwestern earnings for the third week in farch are reported unofficially to be \$19,400 arger than those of the corresponding week of

In railroad bonds in New York on Tuesday, the dealings were moderately large, and the changes in prices were, in many instances, unusually important. Canada Southern firsts were usually important. Canada Southern firsts were taken at 774/2077%; Denver & Rio Grande firsts rose from 91% to 91%, and subsequently declined to 90%; Chesapeake & Ohio firsts series B advanced from 33% to 35; New York Elevated firsts from 105% to 106; Michigan Central 7s from 115% to 116%; Chicago & Northwestern interest bonds from 106 to 107; do consolidated gold coupons from 105% to 105%; and Winona & St. Peters seconds from 100 to 102. Chicago & Northwestern fell off from 116% to 116%, and St. Paul & La Crosse Division from Chicago & Northwestern fell off from 116% to 116%, and St. Paul & La Crosse Division from 110 to 109%; do I. & D. Extension rose from 90% to 100%. The New Jersey Central issues were heavy and lower, firsts declining 2 per cent, to 114; Adjustment 1½, to 96%; convertibles assented 1%, to 82; Incomes 3, to 51; and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented 4½, to 47%. Delaware & Hudson, registered of 1884 declined 1½, to 97; Morris & Essex firsts 1, to 120; Great Western firsts, ex-coupon 2, to 103½; Pittsburg Sinking Funds 2, to 115; C., C. & I C. firsts 1½, to 60½; and St. Louis Kansas City & Northern Real Estate 78 ½, to 98%. Toledo & Wabash consolidated convertible ex-coupon rose from 64 to 65.

Eric earnings for the first half of the current fiscal year are reported to net \$5.000,000. This is at the rate of \$6,000,000 a year. The fixed the fate of \$6,000,000 a year. The fixed charges for interest are \$4,200,000 a year.

The net carnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway last year were \$1,945,955.90. The net income needed under the new arrangement, terminating hostile litigation, to pay all the interest on the bonds of the Company, will be \$2,088,006.65. The road now has contatending \$2,988,700, of deferred interest. standing \$2,269,710 of deferred interest tificates, there is \$108,455 of deferred interest fied, and \$1,896,652 of unpaid accrued

arrest on bonds. The annual report of the apany just made says:

o extraordinary expenditure is anticipated in caming year, unlies it should be decided to age the gange of the road from five feet to four

feet eight inches. The estimated cest of such change, now that our new shop buildings at De Soto are nearly completed, is from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Possibly, some new rolling stock may be needed, and the 450 cars, now running upon a rent charge of one cent per mile run, ought to be purchased. A new bridge at the crossing of Red River is contemplated during the coming year, and its cost is estimated at about \$90,000. It is quite possible that it may be necessary to advance \$75,000 to \$80,000 during the year to preserve our title to the lands in Arkansas, as stated by the Land Commissioner.

The Chicago Mining and Milling Company are said, by the New York Graphic, to be about to make an application to have their stock placed on the list of the New York Stock Exchange. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, divided into \$0,000 shares, of which \$1,000 are offered for sale. W. E. Young, No. 60 Broadway, is agent for the

Company. The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks for the day: | Stocks | Or the tay | Stocks | Stocks | Opening | Highest | S4½ | S4½ | Lake Shore | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% Erie ... 24
Wabash Railway 204
Ohio & Miss ... 104
H. & St. Jo, prf d 434
Del. & Hudson ... 384
D. Lack & West ... 45%
N. J. Central ... 36%
W. Union Tel. ... 36
A. & P. Tel. ... 36
Can Southern ... 604 Wabash Railway. A. & P. Tel. ... 36 Can. Southern ... 604 Kangas & Texas ... 9½ St. L., K. C. & N. 8½ Do preferred ... 32½ Kansas Pacific ... 19½ Home Stake ... 33 St. L. & San Fran ... 18 Do 2d meterred ... 83

Brd. 105% 101% 102% 101% 104 104 104% 104% S. 68 of '81.

S. 5-208 of '67.

S. 5-208 of '68.

S. 10-408 (ex. int.)

S. new 58 of '81 (ex. int.)

S. new 4½s (ex. int.). 4 per cent coupons, FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

.*164% . 119 ...*104% COIN QUOTATIONS. The following are the Chicago quotations for

lexican (full weight) Mexican (full weight)
Sovereigns
Napoleons
Twenty marks
Austrian florins (paper)
Five francs
Prusslan thalers
Holland guelders
Kronors (Swedish)
Mexican and South American
doubloons 3814 @ 25 @ BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, March 27.-Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were quiet. Erie second con solidated mortgage funded coupon bonds, the amount of which issue is about \$8,500,000, sold

for the first time to-day at 62%. State securities were dull.

Stocks were quiet and without important feature. Transactions were 99,000 shares; 8,000 Erie, 5,000 Lake Shore, 27,000 Northwestern common, 12,000 preferred, 9,000 St. Paul, 16,000 Lackawanna, and 7,000 Western Union.

Money stringent; loaned up to 1-32 and interest, closing at 6. Prime mercantile paper, 446 (26.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Sight exchange on New York at par. FOREIGN.

44. United States bonds—'67s, 104; 1040s, 1044; new 5s, 106%; 44s, 106%; 4s, 10116.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, March 27:

Pratt st. 114 ft w of Sangamon st, rf, 18 x120 ft, improved, dated March 27 (J. F. Hildebrand to Valentin Kubicki) ... \$2,000 Vernen av, 472 ft so it Thirty-fift st, ef. 29½x132 ft, dated March 27 (De Witt C. Light to William Underhill).

West Jackson st, 242¼ ft w of Western av, n f, 48x100 ft, dated March 22 (Jdhn D. McCohn to Charles F. Berg).

South Dearbour st, 360 ft n of Fifteenth st, ef. 25x75 and undivided ½ of 25x75 ft, dated March 8 (Robert Chambers to Moritz Lassig).

South Haisted st, 142 ft s of Twenty-second st, e f, 73x106 ft, improved, dated March 28 (estate of O'Neil to Tobin & Hamler).

West Thirteenth place, 83 ft e of Ashlaud av, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated March 21 (William H. Thompson to Herbert Nelson).

Arnold st, 75 ft s of Thirtieth st, w f, 25 120 ft, dated March 12 (B. F. Ayer to Moody Currier).

West Polk st, 253 ft w of Western av, n f, 25x124½ ft, dated March 22 (E. S. Hill to Eliza Herbert).

South Clark st, 123 ft s of Jackson st, w f, 49 6 10x103 ft, improved, dated March 26 (Adolph H. Uphof to John J. Reabman).

South Haisted st, 215 ft s of Twenty-second st, e f, 25x104ff, fixed March 20 (Adolph H. Uphof to John J. Reabman).

South Haisted st, 215 ft s of Twenty-second st, e f, 25x104ff, fixed March 20 (Adolph H. Uphof to John J. Reabman). ord Thursday, March 27:

March 26 (Adolph H. Uphof to John J. Reabman)

Reabman

Sonth Halsted st, 215 ft sof Twenty-second st, ef, 25x1000ft, improved, dated March 27 (J. N. Stapleton to Tobin & Hamler)

Miller st, 110% ft s of Gurley st, wf, 24 x 104 ft, improved, dated Feb. 3 (Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Mary O'Brien)

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN NILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Champlain av, 238 ft s of Forty-third st, ef, 119x267/4 ft, dated March 12 (B. F. Ayer to Moody Currier)

F. Ayer to Moody Currier)

\$ 30,000

86% 39% 82% 71% 24% 20% 43% 39 45% 37

Coupons of 1881 ... 106'4 New 4s. Coupons, '67s. ... 102'4 10 40s. reg Coupons, '68s. ... 102'4 Do coupon New 5s. ... 104'4 Currency ds. New 45s. ... 104'4

the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Aipha. 119% H. & N. 111%

Aita. 5% Julia Consolidated 4%

Belcher 8% Justice 3%

Best & Belcher 16% Mexican. 313%

Bullion 5% Northern Belle 100%

Caledonia 2% Ophir. 25%

California 5 Overman 11%

California 43 Raymond & Ely 5%

Consolidat'd Virginia 5% Savage 10%

Crown Point. 5% Sierra Nevada. 45%

Eureka Consolidat'd 15% Union Consolidated 57%

Exchequer. 3% Yellow Jacket 15

Gould & Curry 8% Bodie 6

Grand Prize. 4%

NEW ORLEANS.

New ORLEANS.

LONDON, March 27.—Consols, 97 1-16. Stocks—Reading, 123; Eric, 243; preferred,

Shoulders, boxed... Short ribs, boxed... Whisky....

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago: BECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS.

1879. | 1878. 1879. , 1878. 15, 655 57, 837 100, 116 44, 837 3, 385 9, 908 86, 890 1, 390 25, 600, 365, 880 11, 410 72, 989 91, 671 55, 647 2, 567 18, 679 365, 040 78, 800 96, 810 28 72 3, 180 873, 527 28, 934 79, 017 Hides, bis,
Highwin a bris
Wool, ibs.
Potatoes, bin.
Coal, tons.
Hay, tons.
Lumber, in ft.
Shingles, im.
Salt, bris.
Pouitry, ba.
Eggs, pkgs.
Butter, bs.
Cheese, bxs.
G. apples, oris.
Beats, bu. 7, 153 72, 049 2, 021 1, 023 3, 871 2, 255 771 117 310 133 80 183 399 183 399 907 98, 088 71, 201 845 1, 1415 31 1, 281 1, 055 1,857 79,017 1,449 852 825

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 2,014 bu wheat, 2,597 bu bar

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars mixed, 6 cars No. 2 spring, 42 cars No. 3 do, 26 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (81 wheat); 58 cars high-mixed corn, 28 cars new do, 34 cars new mixed, 72 cars No. 2 corn, 7 cars rejected (199 corn); 25 cars white oats, 23 cars No. 2 mixed, 6 cars rejected (53 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye; 5 cars No. 8 barley, 3 cars extra do. Total, 347 cars, or 150,000 bu. Inspected out: 62,650 bu wheat, 24,762 bu corn, 113 bu oats, 2,985 bu rye, 11,070 bu barley. Only 6 car-loads of No. 2 spring wheat re-

ceived here yesterday? The proportion of that grade to the total receipts is very small. We are informed that the British shortage on readth of land sown to wheat for the next crop is 750,000 acres. That is some 3,000,000 quarters, instead of so many bushels-a very hig deficit. The cheap prices at which American wheat can be laid down in Great Britain are each year rendering it more and more difficult for the British farmer to compete with his enormous rents and taxes. The situation is forcing him to the raising of garden stuff, etc., which pays better, because the cost of trans-

proportion to the cost of raising than is the case with wheat and corn.

The Board of Trade of this city has decided to adjourn at 1 o'clock next Tuesday for election ousiness. The original proposition, to adjourn over the whole day, did not prevail.

porting those articles across the ocean is larger

There is a wide difference of opinion in regard to the rates of lake freight. Carriers are understood to have decided to charge 6c for corn from Chicago to Buffalo, while some shippers have the hardihood to offer 3c for the same service, and one round lot of room is said to have been offered at 4c, to be loaded between May 4 and May 10.
A letter from Marshall, Mo., reports that the

(winter) wheat has been badly damaged by the cold, dry weather of the past two weeks, and that another ten days of the same kind of weather would ruin the wheat crop in that section.

A prominent firm in this city is reported to have been rather hard pushed during the past few days in filling sales of corn (made some time

ago) to be delivered here this week. The corn not arriving on time, they were obliged to purchase it on the market here, which accounts for the recent relative strength in spot corn. The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and generally steady. There was a fair trade in provisions, the demand being

teady throughout. Wheat was easy, as a consequence of better weather, though the skies were far from clear, and corn was firmer, under a continued good demand for shipment. Barley was weak, and other grain exhibited little change. The skies showed signs of clearing up, and an early opening of navigation seemed to be generally expected, but there was little movement in lake freights, as rail rates are so low as to attract the attention of shippers. In dry-goods circles there was a continuance

of the activity and firmness previously noted. Buyers were in numerous attendance, and the orders by mail also reached pretty large proportions. Groceries met with a good general de-mand, and ruled steady and firm. Prices were without appreciable change. Nothing new was developed in the market for foreign and domestic dried fruits. Business was active, and all the staple fruits were unqualifiedly firm. Fish were quoted as before, trade ruling quiet and firm, and steady rates. No price-changes were noted in butter and cheese, Oils, paints, and colors were moving freely at fully sustained prices. The tobacco market remains dull, with values much unsettled. According to the Louisville Tobacco and Grocery News, the amount of leaf tobacco in the open markets of the world on March 1 was 177,975 hhds, as against 128,920 hhds same time last year,—an increase of 49,055 hhds. Of the increase 36,425 hhds is in Europe.

Lumber was fairly active at unchanged prices. Dry stuff is generally quoted steady. The next report is expected to show a large decrease in the stock here, and the new season will open with much less lumber in the yards than a year with much less lumber in the yards than a year ago. The ice is moving out of the lumber ports, and it is expected that considerable lumber will be received here next month, the most of it being the product of last season's logs. The demand for metals and hardware continues active, and full late prices are obtained for everything except nails, which have weakened under a keep local competition. Seads were in under a keen local competition. Seeds were in good demand and firm. Wool, hay, broomcorn, and hides were steady. Poultry was steady, and game irregular. Eggs sold at

former prices.
GRAIN ON PASSAGE. The following table shows the quantities o wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the

dates named:

| March 22, | March 15, | March 23, | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 18 MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

.... .. 303, 267 427, 922

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

MARCH 27.—Receipts—Flour, 11,784 bris:
wheat, 138,150 bu; corn, 76,658 bu; onts, 28,769
bu; corn-meal, 916 pks; rye, 2,010 bu; barley.
2900 bu; male, 2600 bris, 28,700 bu; barley. 3,200 bu; malt, 3,080 bu; pork, 1,170 bris; beef, 5,535 tes; cut meats, 41,181 pkgs; lard, 1,391 tes; whisky, 277 brls. Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 26,-000 bris; wheat, 218,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu;

oats, 1,000 bu; rve. 20,000 bu. EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS. The following were the exports of provision from the seaboard for the week ending March Corresponding week, 1878...10, 187 8, 796, 502 19, 903, 461 Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1 to March 15:

Pork, Ibs. 1878-79. 1877-78. Increase. Decrease. Bacon and hams, Ibs 876, 656, 650 287, 627, 643 80, 028, 187 Lard. Ibs. 146, 372, 267 154, 344, 704 7, 972, 527 Totals. 554, 272, 897 487, 197, 297 95, 048, 187 7, 972, 527 at port of Chicago, March 27: Root & Sons

Music Company, 4 cases musical instruments: C. W. Durham, 1 case books. Collections, \$3,949.65, PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active in the aggregate, and steader. The market averaged a little better than during Wednesday's principal Boardhours, but lost the ground gained by holders in the afternoon of that day. Hogs were quoted easier at the Stock-Yards, and Liverpool reported a decline in some descriptions of meats, so that the feeling in product here was really a strong one when gauged against these facts. Lard was rather freely, and was relatively tame, while there was little apparent export demand for meats. It is, however, well known that the export move-ment of meats is very seldom underrated in the magnitude of reported sales.

MESS PORK—Was stendy, with a fair demand,

Mass Ponk—Was steady, with a fair demand, and closed 2% oper bri below the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 8,000 bris seller April at \$10.10@10.17% 18,000 bris seller May at \$10.20@10.30; and 6,500 bris seller June at \$10.37% 10.42%. Total, 32.500 bris seller May at \$10.20@10.42%. Total, 32.500 bris. The market closed steady at \$10.12% for cash or seller March, \$10.12% 2010 15 for April, \$10.25@10.27% for May, and \$10.37% 2010.40 for June. Old pork was quoted at \$8.40@8.50.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$9.00@9.25, and extra prime at \$8.25@8.50.

Land—Was steady, closing 2%c per 100 fbs below the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 56 tes spot (country) at \$5.50; 5,750 tes seller April at \$6.37% 20.60. 40; 9,000 tes seller May at \$3.45@6.50; and 1,500 tes seller June at \$8.37% 60.50. Total, 16,250 tes. The market closed steady at \$6.37% for spot or seller March, \$6.37% 60.40 for April. \$2.45@6.47% for May, and \$6.52% 60.55. Total, 16,250 tes. The market of the trading being in changes, with little doing for shipment. There was little change in quotations, the market being firm early, and later rather tame. Sales were reported of 20 bxs shoulders at \$3.75; 2,650,000 fbs short ribs at \$4.80 seller April, \$4.90@4.95 for May, \$5.00@5.05 for June.

May and seller June, at 6%c. The following were the closing prices per 100 fbs on the leading cuts:

| Shoul Short L. & S. Short | L. & S. Short | Letens | Letens

Loose, part cured \$3,00% \$4.77% \$4.85 \$4.95 Boxed ... 3.75 4.02% 5.00 5.10 April, boxed ... 3.77% 4.92% 5.00 5.10 May, boxed ... 3.87% 5.02% 5.10 5.20 Long clears quoted at \$4.75 loose and \$4.90 loosed; Cumberlands, \$5.00%5.12% boxed; long-cut hams, 74.08%c; sweet-pickled hams, 76.7%c for 16 to 15 lo average; green hams, 6%66%c for same averages; green shoulders, 3%c.

Bacon quoted at \$4.66%c for short clears, 8%09%c for short ribs, 5%66c for short clears, 8%09%c for short ribs, 5%66c for short clears, 8%09%c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at \$5.00%5.50 for No. 1 white, 4%05c for good yellow, and 4%64%c for brown.

brown.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at \$8.50@8.75 for mess, \$9.50@9.75 for extra mess, and \$17.75@18.00 for hams.
Tallow—Was quiet at 6% @6%e for city and 6% @6%e for country. BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR—was dull, and the feeling was easy, though holders did not admit a decline in quotations. Shippers held aloof, and local buyers were quiet, but dealers say that prices are already low

as compared with wheat and they cannot offer further concessions to attract trade. Sales were limited to 200 bris winters, partly at \$5.35: 325 bris double extras at \$3.80@4.00; 100 bris spring extras at \$3.55; and 100 bris superfines at \$2,25. Total, 725 brls. The following was the nominal range of prices:

 was the nominal range of prices:
 35.25
 25.50

 Choice winters.
 4.50
 25.25

 Good to choice winters.
 4.50
 25.25

 Fair to good winters.
 3.75
 24.25

 Choice Minnesotas.
 4.00
 25.00

 Fair to good Minnesotas.
 4.00
 26.00

 Fair to good springs.
 3.50
 2.50
 23.25

 Low springs.
 2.50
 23.25

 Patents.
 6.00
 28.00
 BRAN-Was less active and easier.

tons at \$10.25 per ton on track, and \$10, 25@10.40 free on board car.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 30 tons at \$10.00@ CORN-MEAL-Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at

\$13,25 per ton on track.
SPRING WHEAT—Was less active and easier, declining %c, and closing %c below the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were quiet, except that cargoes off coast were a shade dearer, and New York was dull and "neglected." Our receipts were small, especially of No. 2, but the clearer weather aided the advices from the

Our receipts were small, especially of No. 2, but the clearer weather aided the advices from the East in causing an easier feeling by diminishing the demand both for spot and futures. The trading seemed to be chiefly local and for May delivery, little April wheat being either offered or wanted. The difference between the two remained at about 4½c, which is less than the cost of carrying, including storage charges, and the fact may indicate that the April wheat is not for sale, but is held for shipment. Still some operators professed to see in the recent gradual widening a sign of weakness among April holders. Glittedgel receipts of wheat were again in good request, but éasier in commany with futures. They closed at 91½c for No. 2, and 80c for No. 3, with regular No. 2 at 89½c. Seller May opened at 93½c, receded to 93½c, advanced to 94½c, and fell back to 93½c, 2003½c at the close. Seller April ranged at 89½s25½c closing at 89½c; and seller the month was nominal at the same range to a shade under it, closing at 99½c. Spot sales were reported of 5,400 to No. 2 at 91½c0. Seller April ranged at 89½sc; 14,000 to No. 3 at 80%90½c; 8,000 to rejected at 65@66c; and 18,000 to bu by sample at 67@85½c. Total, 66,400 to No.

bu. WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 5,000 bu No. 2 red (regular) at \$1.00; 5,000 bu do seller April at \$1.00; 400 bu do (fresh) at \$1.02½; and 2,400 bu by sample at \$1.00@1.03½.

MINED WHEAT—Sale was made of 400 bu at 84½c 81.00; 400 bu do (fresh) at \$1.02%; and 2, 400 bu by sample at \$1.00%1.03%.

Mixed Wheat—Sale was made of 400 bu at 84% on track.

CORN—Was in fair demand and firmer. Futures advanced %c, and closed about the same as on Wednesday afternoon, while sample lots, free on board cars, were in urgent demand and decidedly stronger, at about 34e for rejected, 35e for new mixed and new high mixed, and 35% 35% for No. 2. In store lots were steady, closing at 34% for giltedged No. 2, with regular do at about 32e. Futures were in fair demand, chiefly for summer delivery, but the market seemed to depend chiefly upon the shipping movement, the finer weather being an argument in favor of lower prices, especially as New York was quiet, though Liverpool was 'held higher,' and our receipts were fair in volume, though less than those of Wednesday. Seller May opened at 33% c. Seller June ranged at 33% c. 36% 33% c, duly at 37% 37% c. April at 32% 32% c, and March nominally at April prices, all closing firm at the inside. Spot sales were reported of 3, 400 bu No. 2 at 34% 634% c. 6, 000 bu by sample at 34% 35c on track; and 68, 000 bu do at 34% 38c free on board cars. Total, 77, 400 bu.

OATS—Were quiet in the speculative department and steady. The receipts were fair, and sold readily by sample to shippers. April was in small demand and firm at 21% 621% c. losing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 53% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 53% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 35% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 35% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 35% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 35% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 53% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 53% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 53% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 53% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 53% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 53% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 53% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 53% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 53% c, closing at 25% 625% c. and tonched 53% c, closing at 25% 625

sample at 44@48½ free on board cars. Total, 2, 400 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull, and 1@1½ lower. The offerings of futures were fair, but there was little demand, and the market closed lower. No. 2 being nominal at 65@66 for April, and extra 3 at 33c, selling early at 34c seller the same month. May was offered at 38c. No. 2 in A. D. & Co. 's brought 67c, and regular closed the same as April. Regular extra 3 sold at 34c, and A. D. & Co. 's receipts were quoted at 40@42c. Samples were quiet. The shipments were liberal, and considerable barley is coming out of store, most of it for shipment. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 67c, 1, 200 bu extra 3 at 48c on track, 1, 200 bu by sample at 44@48½ free on board. Total, 3, 200 bu.

MORNING CALL MORNING CALL.

Wheat—Sales 240,000 bn at 89 % 380% c for April and 93 % 393% c for May. Mess pork—14,500 bris at \$10.05 for April, \$10.20@10.25 for May, and \$10.37% for Juse. Lard—1,500 tes at \$0.47% 68.50 for May. Shoulders—100,000 lbs at \$3,60 for April and \$3,67% for May. TWO O'CLOCK CALL

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—205, 000 bn at 883, 600c for April and 934, 60:35c for May. Corn—20, 000 bn at 364, 63 304, c for May and 363, 6334 c for June. Oats—10, 000 bn at 254 c for May. Mess pork—4, 750 bris at \$10.124 for April, \$10.256, 10.274 for May, and \$10.40 for June. Short ribs—350, 000 lbs at \$4.75 for April and \$4.90 for May. LATER.

Wheat was quiet and \$4.90 for May.

Wheat was quiet and \$4.90 for May.

Wheat was quiet and \$4.90 for May.

Solution of the outsides the process of the state of the s

@6. 40 tor April, \$6. 47% for May, and \$6.52% for 94) TAST CALL LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at \$10. 12½@10. 15 for April, \$10. 25@10. 27½ for May, and \$10. 37½@10. 40 for June. Sale, \$100 bris at \$10. 27½ for May, and \$10. 40 for June.

Lard closed steady at \$6. 37½@6. 40 for April, \$6. 45½ 66. 47½ for May, and \$6. 52½@6. 55 for June. Sales 750 tos at \$6. 52½ for June, and \$6. 37½ for April.

Short ribs were steady, sales being made of 350, -000 its at \$4. 90 seller May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS-

Fine green carpet brush, 9 B.
Green har!
Red-tipped hur!
Fine green, with hur! to work it
Red-tipped do.
Inferior BUTTER—But little change was noted in the po-sition of this market. For fine table-butter there is ready sale at fully the quoted prices, the supply not being adequate, but the poorer sorts are slow, and show some irregularity. We quote: BAGGING—Jobbers report a firm and quiet market. The demand is confined to small quantities just to meet current requirements. We again American 19 | Wool sacks ... 40@45 CHESES—Aside from fine mild cheese, for which there is a steadily good demand at firm prices, the market is quiet and easy. Stocks of old and sharp goods are larger than usual at this stage of the season. We repeat our list:

September and October, full cream...
Part skim...
Low grades Low grades.

COAL—Only a light demand existed, and prices were again quoted steady and unchanged:

Lackawanna, large egg. \$ 6.25

Lackawanna, small egg. 6.25

Lackawanna, nut. 6.00@6.25

Lackawanna, range. 6.50

Piedmont. 7.00 Battimore & Ohio Gartsherrie, Indiana block. 4.50
White ash block... 4.50
EGGS—Were held at 10%c early, but 10c was
the brice paid asually. The receipts continue fair,
and the decline is increasing the demand.
FISH—Remain firm and steady. Trade was

FISH—Remain firm and ste quiet at the quotations given bel No. 1 whiterlan, 29 ½ bri Family whiterlan, 29 ½ bri Trout, ½ bri Mackerel, extra mess, ½ bri Select mess, 29 ½ bri Extra shore, ½ bri No. 1 shore, ½ bri No. 2 shore, ½ bri No. 2 shore, ½ bri Large family, 7.00@ 7.50 5.50@ 6.00 4.50@ 5.00 5.00

Dressed cod
Labrador herring, split, bris.
Labrador herring, round, bris.
Labrador herring, round, %-bris.
Holland herring.
Smoked halbut
Scaled herring, p box
California saimon, bris. 1.15@ 30@

California saimon, %-bris 6
FRUITS AND NUTS—There were no fart
changes in this market. Trade continues satisf
torily active and prices rule firm. We continue rench prunes, kegs... rench prunes, boxes. alsins, layers....... DOMESTIC

64@ 74 64@ 7% Mendaling, Java.
O. G. Java.
Costa Rica
Choice to fancy Rio.
Good to prime.
Common to fair.
Rossting.
SUGARS. Patent cut loaf. C No. 2.
Yeliow
New Orleans white, clarified
New Orleans prime to choice
New Orleans fully fair to prime.
New Orleans fair
New Orleans fair.
SIRUPS.
California sugar-loaf drips
California silver drips.

.35 @38 . 43 @45 . 35 @40 . 41 @43 . 38 @40 . .33 @36 . .27 @30 . 28 @33 Fair Common ...

LUMBER CALL SQ 2.00 | Kip. Common stuff is but, it is claimed, rant making a change in quotations. The supply of dry lumber is getting low, and the stock at the mills that will come here soon is, it is said, not large, the bulk of the stuff piled in Michigan being green or parily dry. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1½@2 in. \$30,00@32.00
Third clear, 1½@2 in. \$27,00@32.00
Third clear, 1½.00
Third clear, inch. 25,00
First and clear dressed siding. 15.50
First common dressed siding. 13.50
Second common siding. 12.00
Second common dressed. 25.00
Flooring, first common, dressed. 22.00
Flooring, second common, dressed. 16.00
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards. 30.00 -Were steady at \$1,25@1.35 per bu. The offerings were fair.

BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and unchanged. Small orders are coming in all the while, and quo-tations are usually adhered to: Cails, 2 in.
Pickets, rough and select 7,00@1
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed
Lath, dry.
Shingles, 'A' standard to extra dry 2,20@
Shingles, standard 2,20@
Shingles, No. 1 2,00@
Cedar shingles.
Track shingles. Track shingles. 1.80
METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues active and the market firm. The demand for iron and heavy hardware is also good, and the present rates are closely followed by dealers. Quopresent rates are closely followed by deale tations:
Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., p box......\$
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC. Tin-plates, 20x28, IC.
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC. roofing.
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX Copper bottoms.
Sheathing, copper-tinned,
Planished, copper-tinned,
Planished, cut to sizes.
Sheet zinc 2 B
Less than cask
Sheet-tron, Nos. 16 to 24. Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13. Russis iron, Nos. 8 to 13.

American planished iron, "A"
American planished iron, "B"
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28.
Wire, Nos. 0 to 5.
Wire, Nos. 10 to 14.
Wire, Nos. 15 to 18.
Wire, Nos. 18 to 20.
The discount on wire as 50 per 11 @12 The discount on wire is 50 per cent, and on gal-vanized from 45 per cent.

NAILS—Were quoted at \$2.15. Local competi-tion, it is said, has lowered the price.

OILS—Were quoted unchanged. There was a good general demand and a fairly steady set of prices: Drices: Carbon, 110 degrees test... Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test... Carbon, headlight, 175 degreest test Carbon, Michigan legal test... Elaine, 150 deg. test... Lard, No. 1
Lard, No. 2
Linseed, raw Whale, winter bleached ...

Peachblows were quoted as observed.

60@65c in large iots.

POULTRY AND GAME—Fresh poultry was salable at recent prices. Game was slow and irregular in price. Ducks of all kinds were abundant:

Chickens, dressed, \$\frac{2}{3}\$ & \$\frac{3}{3}\$ & \$0\$

Chickens, live, \$\frac{3}{3}\$ doz & \$3.50\$

Turkeys, dressed, \$\frac{3}{3}\$ & \$\frac{11}{3}\$ & \$11\$

Do live. 10 @ 14

Geese, live, \$\frac{3}{3}\$ doz & \$5.00\$

Ducks, \$\frac{3}{3}\$ doz & \$5.00\$

SEEDS—Timothy was active and firm. The seed that has been stored here so long is now coming on the market. The increased offerings are met by the demand, which is now good. Sales were made as \$1.18@1.27, and prime was about \$1.22@1.24.

Tub-washed; common to fair Colorado, medium to fine Colorado, common Colorado, coarse LIVE STOCK.

| CHICAGO. | Receipts | Gattle. | Hogs. | Monday | 2, 997 | 20, 928. | Taesday | 4, 487 | 19, 855 | Wednesday | 4, 772 | 23, 243 | Thursday | 5, 200 | 20, 500 |

 Shipments –
 1,502
 9,185

 Monday ...
 1,670
 6,707

 Tdesday ...
 3,185
 9,739

CATTLE—Sellers had no reason to complain at the course of yesterday's market. There was not a brisk demand by any means, but in a quiet way a large volume of business was accomplished, and, notwithstanding the fact that the receipts were large, the prevalent feeling was fairly firm, Wednesday's prices being uniformly well sustained. In quality the offerings were hardly up to the recent average, the proportion of common and medium grades being noticeably more prominent than for some days previous, which will account for the slightly lower average of prices. All classes of bayers were fully represented, and all classes bought more or less freely,—exporters at \$4.7566.25, Eastern bayers at \$4.0064.75, feeders at \$3.0064.00, and local butchers and canners at \$2.5064.00. The market closed quiet, with but little stuff left over. but little stuff left over.

CATTLE—Sellers had no reason to complain at

4.40 57.
4.50 42.
4.75 94.
4.80 19.
3.45 26.
3.50 17.
2.40 21.
4.90 8 3.
3.90 46.
3.90 48.
3.90 48.
3.90 48.
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3.90 48.
3.90 48. 28 stock's 14 cows. HOGS—The market opened slow Large receipts were looked for, a crally showed an inclination to hold prices, but toward noon when it, that the receipts would not equal the HOG SALBA. 3 3.70 8 3.65 4 3.40 9 3.40 9 3.80 1 3.80 1 3.80 1 3.80 1 3.80 1 3.70 1 3.70 1 3.75 1 3.70 1 3.75 1 3.80

SHEEP-The market was active and firm, with sales of common to choice grades at \$3.75@5.40 SHEEP SALES. EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa., March 27.—CATTLE—Receipts for the last two days, 1,007 head through and 324 local; total for three days, 1,007 through and 690 local; supply only fair, with a little more demand, though no material change in prices; best, \$5.256.5.40; fair to good, \$4.60@5.00; common, \$3.80@4.50; all sold out. Hous—Receipts, 5,500 head; total for three days, 6,500; Yorkers, \$3.90@4.10; Philadelphias, \$4.40.4.60.

SHREP—Receipts, 200 head; total for three days, 4,500; none for sale; prices ruled for the week at \$4.00@5.75 for fair to extra. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. March 27. — CATTLE—Receipts, 765 head; good demand; prices advanced a shade, owing to light supply; sales, 12 cars.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4, 300; market frm; tending up; fair to good Western sheep, \$4,75@5.05; choice to extra, \$5.35@5.65; lambs, \$5.50.

Hous—Receipts, 3,900; market easier, owing to heavy receipts; Yorkers, \$3,75@3.05; medium and heavy, \$3,90@4.15. ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 27.—Cattliz—Inactive and easier, but not quotably lower; receipts, 1,400; shipments, 1,200.

Hous—In fair demand, but at lower rates; Yorkers and Baltimores, 33,45@3,70; packing, \$3,35@3,65; butchers to fancy, \$3,70@4,00; receipts, 5,100; shipments, 3,000.

Sheep—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 1,000. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. March 27.—Berves—No arrivals; four cars good and prime steers held over yesterday at \$10.25@10.50; Western dressed from Detroit, \$4.00@6.00; from Missouri, \$8.00@8.50. Shipments, 080 quarters.
SHEEF—Receipts, 3.900; market active and firm at \$5.00@6.50; shipments, 300 carcasses.
SWINE—Receipts, 2,100; market quiet; no sales before 'Change. KANSAS CITY. Kansas Citt. Ma. March 27.—The Price Current reports receipts, 201; shipments, 133; fair native shippers, \$3.754.55; native stockers and feeders, \$5.00@3.45; native cows, \$2.25@3.60. Hous—Receipts, 1.587; shipments, 843; lower; fair to choice heavy, \$3.15@3.40; light shipping, \$2.90@3.15.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, March 27.—Hous—Insetive and lower; common, \$2.90@3.40; light, \$3.50@3.80; packing, \$3.75@4.00; butchers', \$4.10@4.15; receipts, 2,100; shipments, 610.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool, March 27-11:30 a. m.-Floss, 8s 6d@10s. Wheat-Winter, 8s 11d@9s 2d; spring, 7s 8d@8s 2d; white, 8s 11d@9s 4d; clus, 9s 3d@9s 8d. Corn, 4s 5d@4s 6d. Pork, 53s. 9s 3d@9s 8d. Corn, 4s 5d@4s 0d. Pors, cos. Lard, 38s 3d.
Livenpoor, March 27.—Special (cable—Bacon—Cumberlands, 25s 6d; short ribs, 27s 6d; long clear, 27s; short clear, 28s. Beef—Prime mess, 73s; India mess, 76s; extra India mess, 88s. Cheese—Choice, 46s. Shoulders, 22s. Tailow—Prime city, 35s 9d. Lard, 33s. Pork—Prime mess, Kastern, 55s; Western, 52s. Hams, long cut, 20-payerage, 38s.

Eastern, 55s; Western, 52s. Hams, long cut, 20-baverage, 38s.

London, March 27.—Liverrool.—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn firmer and held higher. Cargoes off coast.—Wheat a shade dearer. Cargoes on passage.—Wheat—Very little inquiry; corn firmer and held higher. There are no cargoes of corn offered on sale off the coast.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Liverroot, March 27.—11:30 a. m.—Flour.—No.

1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

Grain.—Wheat.—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 11d; spring. No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 7s 86; white,

8s 11d; spring. No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 7s 8d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 11d; cfub, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn-New, No. 1, 4s 6d; No. 2, As 5d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 6d; No. 2, 4s 5d.

Provisions—Pork—53s. Lard, 33s 3d.

Liverpool, March 27.—Covron—Demand active at 5 13-16@5 15-10d; sales, 25,000 bales; succulation and export, 2,000; American, 12,000.

Provisions—Prime mess beef, 74s. Bacos—Long clear, 27s 6d.

CHEESE-Fine American, 48s.

TALLOW-Fine American, 35s 8d.

LONDON, March 27.—SUGAR—No. 12 Dutch standard, affoat, 22s. PETROLEUM-Refined, 8@8%d; spirits, 7%0 COMMON RESIN—48 8d@5s.
ANTWERP, March 27.—PETROLEUM—2244

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, March 27.—Grain—Wheat has shown less firmness, and in winter grades a slight decline in values; spring in pretty fair demand, mainly toward the close, and for export, our seliers readily met the requirements of buyers; depression in ocean freights and rather more satisfactory tenor of advices by cable favored the execution of export orders; 16,000 bu prime No. 2 Milwaukee for export at \$1.05; No. 2 Northwatkee for export at \$1.05; No. 2 Northwatee for export at \$1.05; No. 2 Northwatern spring. March and April, at \$1.05 asked and \$1.02@1.03 bld. Corn rather less active, especially for prompt and forward delivery, and prices generally a shade lower; mixed Western ungraded at 43@46c, as to quality. Rye more sought for export, at firmer prices; 26,000 bu No. 2 Western in store. Oats generally in slack demand at about previous prices; 3,500 bu mixed Western at \$1@32%c; 1,400 bu No. 2 Chicago, afloat, at 32%c.

Provisions—Hog products have shown very little change, closing strong and moderately active. Cut meats in moderate demand at unaltered figures. Bacon quiet and firm; long clear quoted at 5%c. Western steam lard fairly active for early delivery at atronger prices; 1,752 tes at \$6,47%@6.32%.

Tallow—Rather more sought; prime 6 9-16c at closing.

Sugars—In light request at former figures; Cubs.

TALLOW—Rather more sought; prime 6 9-10c at closing.

SUGARS—In light request at former figures; Cuba muscovade at 64 66% of for fair to good refining; refined quiet at resterday's figures.

WRISKY—Dull and somewhat unsettled; sales 50 bris on private terms; quoted at \$1.05% saked cash and bid regular.

Fazicurs—Under more liberal and urgent offerings of accommodation rates on grain depressed, dower, and irregular in local market, which had the effect of stimulating business, especially for London; berth freight movements to a moderate aggregate advantage in most instances in favor of shippers; for Liverpool, engagements included by

steam 1,500 brls flour the To the Western . NEW YORK, March 10%@10%c; futures str April, 10.43c; May, 10.58 10.87c; August. 10.98c. FLOUR—Quiet and unch

bris.

Onaix—Wheat quiet; rec 2 spring, \$1.03@1.05; ung @1.14%; No. 3 do, \$1.0 \$1.15@1.15%; No. 1 do, graded amber, \$1.13; No graded white, \$1.10@1.14; do (sales 9,500 un) at \$1.51.15. Ryedim; Western and unchanged Malt dal Demanu active; receipts, 43@46c; No. 3, 44c; No. firm and unchanged; receipt HAY—Quiet, 40@46c. Hors—Unchanged.
GROCERIES—Coffee dall Market dull. Molasses qui steady. PRINCLEUM-United, 84)

LEATHER—In fair den E 1004 Ayres, and Rio C and neavy weights, 1992 Wool.—Quiet and uncha Provisions—Pork quiet; old: \$10.27 1610.50 for meats nominally unchange orime steam, \$6.47%@6. BUTTER—Quiet; Wester CHESSE—Market dull; WHISKY—Market dull, a NEW OBLEANS, March arm: superfine, \$3.00; \$4.25@5.00; high grade GRAIN-Corn steady, : HAY-Quiet and firm. CORN-MEAL-Market de BRAN-Market easier Provisions—Pork in new, \$10.87%, Lard qu 7@7%c. Bulk meats a loose, 4@4%c; packed, shoulders, 4%c; clear 6.00; hams, sngar-cured 8%@9%c, as in size. WHISKY—Market dull; GROCERTES-Coffee steady; common to good to fully fair, 5%@5%c; pellow clarified, 6%@7% fermenting, 20@28c; co choice, 27@35c. Rice

ST. I. St. Louis, Mo., March unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat inactive cash; \$1.021/01.034 M cash; \$1.02%@1.03% M
do, \$1.00. Corn higher
cash; 32%@32%c April.
@34%c June. Oats firm
cash; 25%@25%c April.
48c. Barley dull and droc
lowa, 67%c.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.
PROVISIONS—POR hig
Lard—Buyers and selles
\$6.25 bid. Bulk meats
apart; clear ribs, \$4.85
quiet; clear ribs, \$4.85
quiet; clear ribs, \$5.206
first half of April; \$5.28
RECKIPTS—Flour, \$,000
Corn, 19,000 bu; oats,
bu; barley, 6,000 bu; oats,
bu; barley, 6,000 bu; oats,
bu; barley, 6,000 bu; oats,
bu; barley, none.

PHILAD PHILADELPHIA, March : nesota extra family, me 4. 75: do faney, \$4.874 at \$2.75. at \$2.75.
GRAIN—Wheat functive elevator, \$1.14%. Rye-slowly; Western, on tract Western rejected, on tract \$42%c. Oats—Market Olic; white do, 314@321.
Frovruson—Steady. They write do, 314,0332;
Frovrisions—Steady. 1
Lard—Western, tierces,
Burrers—Steady; New
County, Pa., extras, 20
extra, 16@18c; do good
Koos—Steady; Wester
CREESE—Easy: Wester
CREESE—Easy: Wester
CREESE—Bay: Mester
Periol. 219. Market dull;
Whisky—Market dull;
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,90
corn, 78,000 bu.

BALT BALTIMORE, March 27 GRAIN-Wheat-Weste nia red unchanged; No. nia red unchanged; No. . and April, \$1.13%@1.12 Corn—Western firm; We and April, 44@44%c; M 41%@42c. Oats dull and Western white, 32@ed. Rve unchanged. HAY—Unchanged. Phovisions—Unchanged. Ecos—Unchanged. Ecos—Unchanged. PerroLEUM—Unchanged. PerroLEUM—Unchanged. PerroLEUM—Unchanged. PerroLEUM—Unchanged. PerroLEUM—Unchanged. PerroLEUM—Unchanged. PerroLEUM—Unchanged. PerroLEUM—The unchanged. PerroLEUM—2 Livers—Flour, 2. bu; corn. 130,000 bu; bu.
Shiffmanns—Whest.

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, bu. CINCINNATI, O., Ma FLOUR—Steady and u GRAIN—Wheat casic 1.05. Corn in good 36@3714c. Oats in g PROVISIONS—Pork in \$10.424, 2010. 50 June. \$6.25 bid; large sale stood to be at \$6.30. shoulders, \$3.60; shor buyer April; sales \$5.25 Wrisky—Quiet and Butters—Steady at \$5.25 Linksen Oil—Stead

MILV MILWAUREE, March MILWAUNEE, March lected.
GRAIN Wheat quiet
1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.
No. 2 Milwaukee, fre
80c; May, 93%c; No.
75%c; rejected, 64%c
No. 2, 34%c. Oats
Rye firm and higher
changed; No. 2 sprin
PROVISIONS Quiet
new, \$10.10. Prime
HOSS—Live dull and
RECRIPTS—Flour, 7
SHIPMENTS—Flour,

Boston, Mass., Western supers, \$2 \$3.75@4.25; Wiscom nesota do, \$4.25@5. Michigan, \$4.75@5.2 @5.75; St. Louis, Minnesota spring w wheats, \$6,00@7.50. Grain-Corn-Mark \$60.47%c. Onts dull Reckitts-Flour, wheat, 22,000 bn. Shipheste-Flour,

LOUISVILLE, March FLOUR-Quiet and GRAIN-Wheat, re-Grain-Wheat, re
Corn steady; white,
quiet, but steady; w
firm at 54c.

HAY—In fair deman
Provisions—Pork,
leaf tierce. 7%c; do
quiet; shoulders, 3
Bacon quiet; shoulde
hams, sugar-cured. 8
WRISKY—Market d INDIANAPOLIS,

heavy shipping, \$3. 3.80; packing, \$3.6 Grain-Wheat qu steady at 341, @34% steady at 276, 28%c. Provisions—Clear April; shoulders, 3 \$6,30 asked. Hame

Tourno, O., Ma and easier; amber May. \$1.07%; J winter, anot, nomin

1, 232 4, 624 1, 111 4, 677 1, 270 4, 657 1, 317 4, 75 1, 318 5, 25 1, 374 4, 75 1, 246 4, 40 1, 246 4, 40 1, 246 4, 40 1, 247 4, 65 1, 248 4, 65 1, 230 4, 65 1, 234 4, 65 1, 246 4, 75

wheat at 5%d per bu.

10.87c; August, 10.96c. FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 12,000

hris.

Onair Wheat quiet; receipts, 138,000 bu; No.
2 spring, \$1.03@1.05; ungraded winter red, \$1.00
@1.144; No. 3 do, \$1.094@1.104; No. 2 do,
\$1.15@1.154; No. 1 do, \$1.154@1.154; ungraded amber, \$1.13; No. 2 amber, \$1.10; ungraded amber, \$1.13; No. 2 amber, \$1.10;

PETROLEUN-United, 84%@85c; crude, 7%@8%c;

NEW ORLEANS. New Obleans, March 27. Flours-Scarce and frm: superfine, \$3.00; XX, \$3.75@4.00; XXX, \$4.25@5.00; high grades, \$5.25@6.00.
Grain-Corn steady, with a fair demand at 45@

PROVISIONS-PORK in good demand; old. \$9,25: new \$10.87%. Lard quiet; tierce, 6%@7%c; keg, 7@7%c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders,

, 4@4%c; packed, 4%@4%c; clear rib, 5%@

54c; tiear sides, 54c; 54c; Eacon Market duli; shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, 5%c; clear, \$5.90@ 6.00; hams, sngar-cured—market dull; canvased, 8%c0%c, as in size.

Whisky—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05

Whitsky-Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05 \$1.10. GROCKHIES—Coffee scarce and firm; jobbing ordinary to prime, 10%@16c. Sugar quiet but steady; common to good common, 44@5%c; fair tofully fair, 5%@5%c; prime to choice, 5%@6%c; vellow clarified, 6%@7%c. Molasses—Market dull; fermenting, 20@28c; common, 22@23c; prime to choice, 27@35c. Rice active and firm; white

ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 27.-Flour-Quiet and

GRAIN-Wheat inactive; No. 2 red fall, \$1.02%

@344c June. Oats firm and active; No. 2, 264

G344c June. Oats firm and active; No. 2, 264c cash; 25% G25%c April. Rye active but lower at 48c; Barley dull and drooping; small sales; choice lowa, 67%c.

WHERT—Steady at \$1.04.
PROVISIONS—Pork higher at \$10.25@10.37%.
Land—Buvers and sellers apart; \$6.40 asked; \$6.25 bid. Bulk meats dull; buyers and sellers apart; clear ribs, \$4.85 asked; \$4.80 bid. Bacon quiet; clear ribs, \$5.20%5.25; loose clear, \$5.30, first half of April; \$5.30%5.37% May,

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Flour—Firm; Minnesota extra family, medium to choice, \$4.50@4.75; do fancy, \$4.87%@4.90; Ohio do, choice to famy, \$5.25@5.40. Rye flour in better domand

GRAIN-Wheat inactive; No. 2 Western red, in

elevator, \$1.14%. Rye—Supplies come forward slowly; Western, on track, 56@56%c. Corn firm;

Western rejected, on track, 40c; do steamer, 414

Western rejected, on track, 40c; do steamer, 41½ (24½c. Oats—Market dull; mixed Western, 30@ 31c; white do, 31½@32½c.

Provisions—Steady. Mess pork, \$10, 25@10.50.
Lard—Western, therces, 6½@7c.

BUTTER—Steady; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 20@21c; Western Reserve, extra, 16a.18c; do good to choice, 14@16c.

EUGE—Steady; Western, 13c.
CHESSE—Easy; Western full cream, 7½@8c.
PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, \$1.06½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,900 brls; wheat, 50,000 bn; corn, 78,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

nis red unchanged; No. 2 Western red. spot, March, and April. \$1.13%@1.13%; May. \$1.13%@1.14.

Corn-Western firm: Western mixed, spot, March.

and April, 44@44%c; May, 44%@44%c; steamer.

41%@42c. Oats dull and heavy; Pennsylvania

41%@42c. Oats dull and heavy; Pennsylvania and Western white, 32@32%c; do mixed, unchanged. Rye unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.
Phovisions—Unchanged.
BEGES—Unchanged.
BEGES—Unchanged.
COFFEE—Firm and steady at 10%@16c.
WEISKY—Dull and nominal at \$1.07.
FERMIGHTS—TO Liverpool per steam, unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2.107 bris; wheat, 35,800 bu; corn, 139,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 1,327 bu.

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 113,400

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 27. - COTTON-Strong a

FLOUR-Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat easier; red and amber, \$1.00@

1.05. Corn in good demand, at full prices, at 38@37\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Oats in good demand at 27\(\frac{1}{2}\)@30c.

Hye strong at 56%@57c. Barley dull and un-

changed.

Provisions—Pork in good demand; 10 cars at \$10.42\cdot \(\) (21 \) (

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 27. - FLOUR-Dull and neg-

GRAIN-Wheat quiet; opened and closed dull; No.

Milwaukee hard, \$1.00; No. 1 Milwaukee, 96c;

No. 2 Milwaukee, fresh, 91c; March, 89c; April, 89c; May, 93%c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 79%c; No. 4.

7314c; rejected, 6414c. Corn higher and scarce

No. 2, 34%c. Oats firmer; No. 2 fresh, 24c. Rye firm and higher; No. 1, 46c. Barley un-

h: \$1.021@1.031/ May; \$1.021/ June; No. 3 do, \$1.00. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed, 32%@33ccash; 32%@32%c April; 33%@33%c May; 34%

48c. Oats active and firm.

estern, 5½@6%c. Bran—Firm at 4.85.

bu; corn, 29,000 bu; barley, none.

HAY-Quiet and firm. CORN-MEAL-Market dull.

BRAN-Market easier at 85c.

and dragging.

nd buyers genoff for lower

ALES.

arch 27 —CATTLE—Re-e, 1,007 head through ee days, 1,007 through fair, with a little more

CATTLE—Receipts, 785 s advanced a shade, ow-12 cars, ceipts, 4,300; market o good Western sheep, ra, \$5.35@5.65; lamose market easier, owing to \$3.75@3.95; medium

-CATTLE-Inactive and lower; receipts, 1,400; at at lower rates; York-@3.70; packing, \$3.35 \$3.70@4.00; receipts, nged; receipts, 1,000. -BEEVES-No arrivals;

teers held over yester-stern dressed from De-Missouri, \$8.00@8.50. market active and firm

ch 27.—The Price Cur-; shipments, 133; fair i5; native stockers and re cows, \$2.25@3.60. shipments, 843; low-3.15@3.40; light ship-

-Hogs-Inactive and 40; light, \$3.50@3.80; thers', \$4.10@4.15; re-GRAPH. GN.

ed by the Chicago Board -11:30 a. m.—Flour, nter, 8s 11d@9s 2d; , 8s 11d@9s 4d; club, d@4s 6d. Pork, 53s.

Special cable—Bacon ort ribs, 27s tdt. long s. Beef—Prime mess, stra India mess, 88s, sulders, 22s. Tallow—3s. Pork—Prime mess, Hams, long cut, 20-

on-Wheat quiet terroot.—Wheat quiet theld higher. Cargoes arer. Cargoes on pas-aquiry; corn firmer and cargoes of corn offered

The Tribune. No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 1; No. 2, 7s 8d; white, 1; club, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 1, 4s 6d; No. 2.

ard, 33s 3d. orron—Demand active 15,000 bales; specucan, 12,000. beef, 74s. Bacon-

35s 6d. AR-No. 12 Dutch 814d; spirits, 714@

полвим-22444

Tac Tribune.

Grain—Wheat has winter grades a slight pretty fair demand, for export, our seliers s of buyers; depreship more satisfactory pred the execution of prime No. 2 Mil-05; No. 2 North-pril, at \$1.05 asked ther less active, esdelivery, and prices ed Western ungraded more sought for exbu No. 2 Western in or demand at about

ck demand at about ixed Western at 31@, affoat, at 32%c.

a are shown very little derately active. Cut t unaltered figures. lear quoted at 5%c. re for early delivery

\$6.47%@6.52%

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork quiet; new, \$10.10. Prime steam lard, \$6, 40. Hoss—Live dull and unchanged at \$3,50@3.75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 22,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 40,000 bu. BOSTON. BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., March 27.—Flour—Quiet
Western supers, \$3.00@3.25; common extras,
\$3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, \$4.00@4.50; Minmesota do, \$4.25@5.50; winter wheats, Ohlo and Michigan, \$4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00 65.75; St. Louis, \$5.00@6.00; Wisconsin and

Minnesota spring wheats, \$6.50@8.50; winter wheats, \$6.00@7.50.
GRAIN-Corn-Market dull; mixed and yellow, \$6.047½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye, 65c.
RECEIT'S-Flour, 4,500 brls; corn, 14,000 bu; wheat, 22,000 bu.
Shipments-Flour, 1,300 brls; corn, 47,000 bs. LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, March 27.-Corron-Firm at 10c. FLOUR-Quiet and weak.
GRAIN-Wheat, red and amber, \$1.00@1.02. Corn steady; white, 37c; mixed, 364c. Oats quiet, but steady; white, 30c; mixed, 29c. Rye

Hrm at 54c.

HAY—In fair demand at \$8.00@10.00.

PROVISIONS—POIK, \$10.25. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, 7%c; do kegs, 8%@8%c. Bulk meats quiet; choulders, 3%c; clear rib, \$4.90@5.25.

Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4%c; clear rib, 5%@5%c; hams, sugar-cured, 8%@9%c.

WHISKY—Market dull at \$1.02.

steam 1,500 bris flour through freight; 3,500 bu NEW YORK, March 27.—Corron—Steady at 10%@10%c; futures strong; March, 10.43c; April, 10.43c; May, 10.58c; June, 10.74c; July,

KANSAS CITY. Recial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, March 27.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts the past week, 41. 811 but; shipments, 54, 624 but; firmer; No. 2 cash, 914c; March, 92c; No. 3 cash, 87c; March, 894c; No. 4 cash, 83c. Corn—Receipts the past week, 56, 154 but; shipments, 176, 635 but; higher; No. 2 cash, 2634c; March, 27c.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, March 27. GRAIN-Wheat-Light de-mand and firm; sales 2,000 bu at \$1.02% for white Michigan; \$1.13 for No. 1 hard Milwankee. Corn-Sales 15 cars No. 2 new on track at 39%@39%c. Oate—Sales 1 car mixed at 30c on track.

graded amber, \$1.10; No. 2 amber, \$1.10; ungraded white, \$1.10@1.14; No. 2 do, \$1.10; No. 1 do (sales 9,500 on) at \$1.13\%(@).13\%; extra do, \$1.15. Rye firm; Western, 59\%(000. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt dull and nominal. Corn—Demanu active; receipts, 77,000 bu; ungraded, 43\%(46\); No. 3, 44c; No. 2, 45\%(45\)%(65)%. Oats firm and unchanged; receipts, 29,000 bu.

HAY—Quiet, 40\%(45\)c.

Hors—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sngar—Market dull. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., March 27. - FLOUR-Grain—Wheat weak; extra, \$1.05; No. 1 white, \$1.03; April, \$1.03¼; May, \$1.04½; June, \$1.05 milling No. 1, \$1.00½. Receipts, 21, 197 ba; shipments, 21, 700 bu.

PETROLEUN—United, 84%@85c; crude, 74@81c; refined, 9%c.
TALLOW—Steady at 64%669-16c.
RESIS—Market dull at \$1.35@1.40.
TURFRENTIE—Quiet at 29%c.
EGGS—Steady; Western, 15c.
LEATHER—In fair demand; Hemlock soles, 8 and Ayres, and Rio Grande, light, middles, and heavy weights, 19@21c.
Wool—Quiet and unchanged.
Provisions—Pork quiet; mess, \$0.374@0.50 for old, \$10.37%c0.10.50 for new. Beef steady. Out means nominally unchanged. Lard—Demand active; prime steam, \$6.47%c0.52%.
BUTER—Quiet; Western, 6@29c.
CHESSE—Market dull, Western, 2@8%c.
WHISKY—Market dull, at \$1.05%. OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 27. - Grain- Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.05; No. 1 Dulath hard spring \$1.13. Corn firm; old No. 2 Western, 47c.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O. March 27. -PETBOLEUM-Firm er; standard white, 110 test, 8c. PITTEBURG, March 27. - PETROLEUM - Quiet steady; crude, \$1.04% at Parker's for shipment refined, 914c, Philadelphia delivery. OIL Cerv. March 27.—PerroLeun—Market opened active, with 84%c bld, advanced to 85c declined to 83%c, at which price it closed; ship ments, 38,000 brls, averaging 31,000; transactions, 175,000.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, March 27, Cotton goods in stead; demand, and leading makes firmly held by agents prints fairly active and agents' stocks well in hand worsted, woolen, and cotton dress goods jobbing freely; white goods and quilts in steady request men's wear of woolens continue quiet in agents hands, but are jobbing fairly; foreign goods is moderate request.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10%c; low do, 0%c; net receipts, 413 cales; gross, 874; exports to Great Britain, 4, 450; to France, 4, 319; to the Continent, 2, 400; sales, 6, 000; iast evening, 1, 000; stock, 224, 207.
Sr. Louis, March 27.—Cotton—In good demand and irm; middling, 10c; sales, 1, 900 bales; receipts, 400; shipments, 1, 200; stock, 22, 600.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, March 27.-SPIRITS OF TURPEN TINE-Quiet; 26c.

MARINE.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, March 27.—A dense fog has pre vailed on the lake since yesterday afternoon As far as heard from no disasters have resulted to shipping in consequence.

The scow I. M. Hill has taken out a clearan for Ahnapee.

The sunken tug E. L. Anthony was fully resurrected to-day. She presents a decided! forlorn appearance, in consequence of a heav deposit of river mud, left in and about her by

the spring freshet.

Saturday, April 5, or a week from next Saturday, is now definitely fixed on as the date for launching the new Chicago schr Resumption from Wolf & Davidson's ship-yard. The bour will be 4 o'clock p. m.

NEARLY READY. Cleaeland vessel-owners have organized by electing B. L. Pennington as President, J. E. Upson as Secretary, and the following named gentlemen as the Local Board: J. F. Rust, Philip Minch, J. A. Redington, R. K. Winslow, D. P. Foster, and J. E. Upson.

The following was adopted:

The following was adopted:

We, the undersigned members of the Local Board of Cleveland Vessel-Owners, hereby pledge ourselves upon our bonor, one to the other, to strictly adhere to the rates of freight that shall be established from time to time by the Board, and to require our masters and agents to do the same. Any violation of our instructions to our masters and agents in this respect will be promptly met by dismissel of the former and withdrawal of our patronage from the latter.

The membership fee was fixed at \$1.

Fifty cents per ton on coal to Lake Michigan ports was said by Capt. Bradley to be low enough, but no action was taken, and the matter was deferred until a future meeting.

PORT NOTES.

The Inspectors tested the boilers of the tugs Black Ball, Parker, and Ewing yester The tugs Success, Capt. J. Tierney, and the Constitution, Capt. John Joyce, will go into

ommission to-day.

The tug Campbell, Capt. Hank Blue, was reported to have left Grand Haven yesterday

ported to have left Grand Haven yesterday morning, and was expected here last night.

Jacob Steele has conveyed a half-interest in the tug Albatross to ira L. Parker for \$250, and the latter has mortgaged it the former.

A dispatch was received here yesterday stating that the schr New London, of Cleveland, had out into Cork, Irdand, leaking badly and in a damaged condition.

The two-masted schr Nabob was towed down to Mowatt & Rice's yesterday, where she will be converted into a three-and-after.

The Illinois & Michigan Canal will open tomorrow for navigation between Bridgeport and La Salle. Boats are allowed to draw four feet and eight inches.

The arrivals yesterday were the schr Julia B. Merrill and the barge Tempest. The Captain

Merrill and the barge Tempest. The Captain of the former reports having seen three vessels outside bound for this port.

The tug Triad will be out to-day under command of Capt. James Drake. She has been put in fine trim for the season's work, and presents a handsome appearance in her new spring colors. colors.

The tug Red Jacket is being fitted out, and will go over to Michigan City to take the place of the tug Waters until the latter is repaired,

which will be done at this port.

The lumber schr Frankie Wilcox sailed for Ahnapee last evening, and the Mariner, C. J. Roeder, and Cuyahoga were preparing to leave for west shore ports. The John Miner and I. N. Forrest were booked for Ahnapee to load

The officers of the Buffalo Vessel-Owners' Association are as follows: President, John Kelderhouse; Vice-President, F. N. Jones; Secretary and Treasurer, Dan Rodgers; Executive Committee, Frank Perew, John Green, Robert Montgomery, W. G. Winslow, and David Donaldson.

The schr Genoa has loaded coal at Cleveland for this port, at, it is said, 50 cents per ton.

Ashtabula haroor is open, but there is plenty Ashtabula harbor is open, but there is plenty of ice in sight.

At Toledo, Wednesday, the schr Maize was loaded with grain.

Navigators at Toledo say that it will be three weeks before they can get into Erie, and that Buffalo will not be free before May 1.

Dealers were offering 40e per ton on coal at Cleveland, Wednesday, but the vessel-men would not accept it, asking 50c, the rate that will probably be fixed by the Local Board.

The Anchor Line boats at Erie are being fitted out.

The Anchor Line boats at Live are being fitted out.
Vessel-men at Detroit have signed a petition against a bridge over the river there, and it has been sent to the Canadian Government.
At last accounts the ice was solid in the Straits from Beaver Harbor, Lake Michigan, to Spectacle Reef Light, Lake Huron, and there were no prospects of an opening before May 1.
At Cieveland seven-sixteenths of the schr John O'Neil was solid by the Sheriff last Tuesday for \$6.000. The Mercantile Insurance Company work. The canal of Schridge, by Jarren, taking its tortuous curves into account, would be 204 miles long; the line of communication in the Blanchet plan is actually less,—only 180 miles. The Seez Canal, it may be stated for purposes of comparison, is ninety-nine miles long. The lowest draught of water at Suez is eight metres; at Darien, Selfridge would give a minimum of 7.93—a trifle less; at Nicaragus, Blanchet would give a minimum of 9.50 metres. The Suez Canal was estimated to cost 200,000,000 francs, and the actual bill came to 480,000,000. The Darien Canal is estimated at 600,000,000; the Nicaraguan at 190,732,000.

The question of the locks must be considered apart. There are none at Suez, and M. de Lesseps is prejudiced against their use in other places, though he admits that, if they cannot be dispensed with, the plan of Blanchet is the best that has come under his notice. Blanchet would require fourteen locks at Nicaragua, Selfridge twenty-two at Darien. But a French company is now in course of formation for a revival of what most engineers have hitherto believed to be the all but impracticable plan of a level cutting through, Darien, without any locks at all. Blanchet's contention is, that, with locks or without them, the Darien scheme is infinitely less feasible that that of Nicaragua, and thiat, indeed, without locks it is absolutely not feasible at all. Nevertheless, the Company hopes shortly to have its thares out in due form. Napoleon Wyse is interested in it, and his relative, Mme. Ratazzi, is believed to wish it particularly well; but it is rumored that the good faith of these guileless persous has been a little imposed upon, and that some speculators associated with them are more interested in raising the capital than in carrying the work through to a successful issue, in floating the company on the market, in fact, than in floating the soft hards of social intimacy with many of the promoters of this undertaking, and tremendous efforts are being made, especially 86,000. The Mercantile Insurance Company now holds the controlling interest. Thirteen-sixteenths of the bark William Jones was sold on the 25th inst. for \$3,100. The schr A. H. Moss was sold at the same time to S. Mann for \$2,000, both saies being by the United States Marshall.

THE SAFETY LAMP.

When the miner carried his lamp with its unprotected flame into the earth's dark recesses, sarcely a week passed without some fatal explaint; shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 5½.05½c; hard quiet; choice flame into the earth's dark recesses, scarcely a week passed without some fatal expectation to the scarcely a week passed without some fatal expectation in the number life destruction of human life being recounted by the press. Every morning the miner left his wife and little ones with the heartrending consciousness that it might be the last time; that before night he with his companions might be taken from the plant time; that before a select might be taken from the plant time; that before a select might be taken from the plant time; that before a select might be taken from the plant time; that before a select might be tak THE SAFETY LAMP.

on the part of the ladies, to secure his all-powerful support for the Darien as against the Nicaraguan scheme. He hesitates, and he has positively declined to be actively interested in either, but he is nuderstood to find a certain fascination in the delusive promise of "no locks."—a direct appeal to his professional weakness in its tenderest point. He has, however, consented to hold the scales of judgment between the rival projectors at the May Congress, which all who have any light to throw on the subject would do well to attend, in their own interest and the interest of the world. ous tone, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets and Golden Medical Discovery by all who use them to be the best blood-purifying, and screngthening yet discovered. INTEROCEANIC CANAL. A Congress Called in Paris to Consider the Darien and Nicaraguan Ship-Canal Schemes—The Arguments to Be Presented by the Advocates of the Latter.

GUNZER'S GHOST.

Paris, March 7.—On the 15th of May a Congress will meet in the hall of the Geographical Society of Paris, and under the Presidency of Marital Infelicities of a Man Who Married a M. de Lesseps, to decide on the definite form of one of the greatest engineering projects of this century, the union of the Atlantic and the Pa-Rich Widow,

Henry Dierking, of Brookin, was told by a friend that a certain rich widow wanted another husband. A friend told him of her. He said it cific by a ship-canal. France thinks she ought to do this work, or at least to bear a principal hand in it; and it is difficult to gainsay her after her supreme service to humanity in the cutting of the Suez Canal. She is entitled to a hearing would be a good chance for Dierking. If he married the widow he would have all the money e wanted to spend, and a good time all around, and a full hearing, and she has her plans cut and dried. The Congress will be a kind of tri-bunal to decide chiefly which of the two rival French schemes, both influentially backed, shall be finally launched on the market. One of the On this hint Henry sought out the widow. He bore in mind the fact that she was wealthy, and fell in love with her at first sight. Her name was Mrs. Gunzer. Dierking conscientiously found her to be the most charming of her sex. French schemes is for a canal by Darien, the narrowest part of the continent; the other for a canal by Nicaragua, where, as its authors contend, by the utilization of the lake and its outlet, the River San Juan, Nature can be made to do nearly all the work. Local concessions have been obtained in each case, and Many men would have been of the same mind, concessions have been obtained in each case, and provisional companies formed, which are at daggers drawn. I am in a position to give the arguments which one of these companies, the Nicaraguan, will bring before the Congressional tribunal. ments which one of these companies, the Nicaraguan, will bring before the Congressional tribunal.

The cutting of Darien, a mere neck of land, is of course, at first sight, the more plausible scheme, more especially as some engineers maintain that it can be done on the level; that is to say, as at Suez, without locks. The engineer of the Nicaraguan scheme, M. Bianchet, a pupil of De Lesseps, maintains that, if this were in any case conceivably possible, it would be impracticable, owing to the enormous engineering difficulties and consequent cost of execution. The Cordilleras oppose a most formidable rocky barrier at Darien, and to cut through them would be a labor worthy of a race of Titans. Of the dozens of schemes proposed in the course of the last thirty years most have made shipwreek on this obstacle. How are you to get through the Cordilleras? By a tunnel, said Commander Selfridge, of the United States Survey; but it would have to be miles in length, pierced in the solid rock, and, for a tunnel, almost inconceivably high and wide, to admit the passage of ships in full sail. Moreover, it might tumble in at any moment from one of those shocks of earthquake often felt at the isthmus. Make an open cutting, then, says M. de Gogorza, another author of a Darien project; but such a cutting in its shallowest part would be of a depth more than double the hight of Notre Dame,—a perfect chasm sunk by human labor in the rock. One engineer, indeed, whose observation appears to have been very subservient to his fancy and his wishes, professed to have discovered a providential dip in the Cordilleras,—a cutting made by Nature expressely to enable bim to run his canal,—yet it has never been possible to discover a trace of it anywhere but on his own map. The great United States surveying expedition organized by Maury a few years ago to test this and other statements, and to make

under the circumstances. Henry proposed, and was accepted. He hurried up the wedding, being desirous to call the fair widow his own. It is not to be supposed that a prospect of naving all the money he wanted to spend had anything to do with his haste. The lovely Gunzer was again willing to favor him, and they were speedily married. Three weeks they shared the cup of wedded delights, and then Henry cruelly ran away and left his wife. She could not live without him, and gently endeavored to win him back to her arms through the persuasive influence of an arrest for abandonment. This failed to bring him to time. In point of fact he only ran farther away—as far as to Hackensack. The fair bride of a three-weeks' honeymoon sought him at the home of his parents, all melted into tears. The flinty-hearted parents drove her out of the house, and said their son should never live with her again, not even hardly ever. While lamenting her miserable fate, and casting about whether she should not visit a fortune-teller and buy five dollars' worth of a chairm to hold Henry, she received the following letter:

My Frience: I take the pen to write you a few lines. It is for the last time. I am now in Hackensack, N. J., and have work. I hear you come every evening inquiring for me. That won't do you any good, because I am a long way from there. I can't live with you, and I won't trouble you. You can marry again to-morrow whom you like. I wish my name should disappear from the door, and that people may not see it there any more. You have said that it is the fault of my friends; that is not true. It is my own fault, and why I went away I will write you. The short time I was there what others told me, and what I had heard, and what I have said that it is the fault of my friends; that is not true. It is my own fault, and why I went away I will write you. The short time I was there what others told me, and what I had heard, and what I have said that it is the fault of my friends; that is not true. I won't never when he will will be a doo map. The great United States surveying expedition organized by Maury a few years ago to test this and other statements, and to make comprehensive reports on all possible routes, saw nothing of the kind; and the conclusion is inevitable that, if such depression existed independently of the map, it must have been somewhere on the head of the discoverer. At their lowest point in this region the Cordilleras are over 300 feet above the level of the Pacific at the flood.

The most plausible theries assemes that of

are seldom visited by ghosts.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

River San Juan and the Atlantic. This plan bears some general resemblance to the American plan of Luil and Menocal, though it still differs from it both in principle and in details.

M. Blanchet proposes to start from the Pacific at Port Brito; then, after reaching the lake, shoot right across for the San Juan River, follow the river for near its entire course, and reach the Atlantic by a short cutting to San Juan del Norte. Port Brito and San Juan del Norte would, therefore, form the extremities of the cana—: Lull and

Menocal propose pacty much the same course; but where M. Blanchet differs from them, and from all other projectors who have suggested this route, is in his proposal to prolong the lake

the Valley of the Rio Grande on the Pacific side. Then, as you approach the low-lying lands at the outlet (the lake being of a higher level than the adjacent ocean), you regulate the flow by a double series of locks on the Atlantic side and a single series on the Pacific side. M. Blanchet's locks for Nicaragua are less numerous than those in the Selfridge plan for Darien, and they lie together in groups, which makes them more easy of management. The narrowest part of his capal is 164 feet wide, with a draught of nine and a half metres, or nearly thirty-one feet, and for the greater part of its course it is properly speaking no canal at all,

He Is Opposed to Restricting Legislation to the Two Appropriation Bills at the Extra Session-Financial Views-The Revenues of the Country-Volume of Currency. Washington Post. "I understand," said a Post reporter to the

Hon. A. H. Stephens last night, "that you are opposed to restricting legislation at this session of Congress to the two Appropriation bills which failed to pass at the last session."

"I am, indeed, utterly opposed," was his re-ply, "to any such restriction upon the action of the present Congress. There are many questions of very great interest and importance besides the two Appropriation bills, which Con-"In brief, what are these?" said the Post.

to the adjacent valleys on either side, and thus extend the area of lake-communication between ocean and ocean,—to do in fact what De Lesseps did at Suez with Timsah and the Bitter Lakes. The main point in all these Nicaraguan schemes is the existence of the lake. Here is a vast sheet of water stretching half-way across the nack of of water stretching half-way across the neck of the continent; here, in fact, is half your work done by Nature. Now, M. Blanchet goes further, and says that, with comparatively small labor, you may virtually prolong this lake fardown the San Juan Valley on the Atlantic side, and the Valley of the Rio Grande on the Pacific side. Then, as you approach the low-lying gress ought not to besitate acting upon." "First and foremost, the financial condition of the country requires relief of some sort or other. Notwithsanding what is said in certain quarters to the contrary, my opinion is that at no period within the last forty years has there been such a pressure on the various industries of the country from one extent to the other. This grows partly out of the present system of This grows partly out of the present system of taxation and partly out of the contraction of the currency. I gave my views on this subject the other evening at the Democratic cancus. I cannot now do more than briefly refer you to what was then said. The present internal revenue system is most unequal, unjust, and oppressive not only upon States, but upon classes and individuals. It ought to be immediately greatly modified, if not entirely stricken from the statute book. In many of its features it is the most unjust system of taxation that was ever established in any country, not excepting Ireland. What can be more unjust than to send a man to the Penitentiary for months or years for no greater offense than to distill his own fruits or grain into spirits for his own use and that of his family?"

"And you would have the whole system abolished?"

"Certainly: For taxation should be equal in its operations. The whole system of our internal revenue bears unequally and unjustly, as I have stated, not only upon States and classes, but especially upon labor. The toiling millions in the mines, the workshops, factories, and on the farms bear the burdens of government, while the great body of the wealth and property of the country contributes nothing to the support of the Government when gives it protection. I have no time now to go into details or specify."

"What are your views regarding our currency, Mr. Stephens?" inquired the finance man of the Post.

"The volume of currency in the country is too small. Congress should not adjourn without providing for its increase upon some proper and correct basis. The whole amount of money now in circulation in the United States is hardly sufficient to pay the taxes from one quarter to another if the whole amount were required to be another if the whole amount were required to be taxation and partly out of the contraction of

draugh; of the and a hair metres, or hearly thirty-one feet, and for the greater part of its course it is properly speaking no canal at all, but a broad lake. Its estimated cost is about 200,000,000 of francs, which doubled would still leave, a sensible difference in outlay between that and all other schemes. There is another consideration. As most of the trade of the world is with the northern rather than the southern half of the American Continent, there will be a considerable saying of time and distance by the use of the more northerly route. Vessels, for instance, sailing from the Gulf of Mexico to California, or the reverse, would gain over 700 miles by crossing at Nicaragua instead of at the isthmus. In addition to this they would get rid of the risk of the frequent calms of the Gulf of Panama, the outlet of the 1sthmus on one side, where salling ships are sometimes detained for months at a time. The saubrity of Nicaragia has already been mentioned,—an immense advantage as facilitating the importation of labor and the general prosecution of the work. The canal of Selfridge, by Darien, taking its tortuous curves into account, would be 204 miles long; the line of communication in the Blanchet plan is actually less,—only 180 miles. The Snez Canal, it may be stated for

tificates of gold and silver builion to an unlimited extent. Under our present mint power, more than Bö millions of silver cannot be turned out in twelve months. That is the estimate of the maximum. The probability is that the actural amount would fall short of it; but the builion can be assayed and the standard values stamped upon it, and certificates in proper denominations for circulation with the people could, within a few months, put forth a circulation to the extent of 500 or 600 millions. The assaying of a block, bar, or ingut of silver builion of \$1,000, \$2,000, or \$5,000 could be done almost as readily as the coining of one dollar."

"What do you think would be the result of this?"

could be done almost as readily as the coining of one dollar."

"What do you think would be the result of this!"

"It would give life and activity to every department of industry. The miner, merchapt, manufacturer, and agriculturist,—men in all the pursuits of life would feel the impulse within a short time. Currency is the blood of the body politic. In this country now we want blood, good, healthy blood. Such a currency as I speak of would be the kind of blood to give life to trade, for the life of trade is sound, good money. Our money is the precious metals, gold and silver, but we have passed that age of civilization, as I have often said, when we want the heavy metals for the ordinary business life."

"But we want a currency based upon that," was the remark volunteered by the Post.

"Certainly," was the answer. "These certificates that I mention would leave the gold and silver in the Treasury to meet every dollar which should be issued. No better, sounder currency, more suitable to the wants of trade and business exchanges, could, in my judgment, be devised. Being receivable in payment of all public dues, they would be the medium of exchange, not only throughout the length and breadth of our own country, but every part of the world where we have commercial dealings. Perhaps some better plan than this may be devised by others, but this one suggests itself to me. As another mode of increasing the volume of currency, and of sound currency, too, I think it would be advisable to repeal the existing prohibition against State banks. These are only a few of the great measures which should promotly energe the attention of the present Congress. For the first time in nearly twenty years both branches of the Legislative Department are in the hands of the Democratic party. There is certainly a very loud complaint throughout the whole country against the existing state of things, which has been produced by that syssem of legislation which has been carried on in the last ten years upon the subject of finances."

"But, Mr.

finances."
"But, Mr. Stephens," interrupted ithe Post,
"where are the revenues of the country to be
raised if the internal-revenue system is to be

abolished?"

In answer to that I have simply to say that a proper revision of the present onerous and unjust tariff would bring in several millions, and taxes that would reach the vast amount of property, including stocks, bonds, and other securities which are now exempt, would also bring in many millions. There can be no difficulty on this point if Congress will go to work and devise a wise and just plan. My opinion is that the whole country is looking to this Democratle Congress for reforms and relief upon this and many other matters; and if they should adjourn with a deaf car to these appeals, they will, I think, be greatly derelict in the discharge of high duty. The credit of the country must be maintained, and in maintaining it burdens should be laid equally upon all classes and orders, in proportion to the rights of persons and of property protected by the agus of the Government. If the Democracy now assembled in Congress see nothing wrong in the present system of taxation, nothing wrong financially or otherwise that they can remedy, if they conclude that everything is as well as it can be, then it is a tact admission that the measures and policy of their opponents which they have been fighting for the last ten years is right. If this be so, it seems to me they might just as well retire and resign their places with the candid acknowledgment that they have been wrong, and let their opponents resume their places and carry out those policies which they instituted and which cannot now be made better."

"Do you think they will do this?"

"No, sir, I cannot think they will take any such view of the subject. I cannot think that they will prove thus deaf to the appeals that are coming up from every quarter for the redress of grievances. I cannot think that they will be content with the repeal of the test oath, and the jurors' oath, and the act authorizing the employment of troops at the polls; but In answer to that I have simply to say that a

and the jurors' oath, and the act authoriz the employment of troops at the polls; but that, on the contrary, they will fully realize the heavy responsibility upon them to look after and reform certain grievances growing out of mal-administration of no less magnitude."

ARISTOCRATIC CHITCHAT.

Gambling Duke, a Poor Earl at Work, a Baroness at Dinner with Costermongers, and a Prince Who Wants a Pulpit. Correspondence New York Evening Post.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—What a career bas just ter-

ninated by the death of the Duke of Newcastle

at the early age of 45! This holder of a distinguished title was the son of one of the close college-friends of Mr. Gladstone, a man honored by the whole country and trusted by his Sovereign. The young Duke who is just dead began life under the most brilliant auspices. He was introduced to political life, and everything seemed to promise well, when he suddenly took to the turf, and that ruined him. Independently of some other sources of income, he had an annual rent-roll of £73,406, and was the patron of ten livings. In two counties he pos-sessed 36,000 acres of land. He married the daughter of Mr. Hope of Deepdene, Surrey, an amiable and accomplished lady; but the experiences through which she must have the experiences through which she must have gone must have been bitter in the extreme. At the end of all he died away from her in an inn in London. The Duke's disastrous—and it may be said reckless—losses on the turf led to the princely domains of the Peiham-Clintons being placed in the hands of trustees, while the magnificent collections of art-treasures in the massion on Cariton House Terrace, with the exception of some family heirlooms, were publicly disposed of. It is said that in one year the late Duke lost no less a sum than £80,000 sterling by betting and horse-racing. Mr. Gladstone, out of esteem for the memory of his friend the previous Duke, was the actual business trustes who took in hand the affairs of the unfortunate nobleman, for the sake of seeing what provision could be made for the family.

Speaking of the aristocracy, we have two cases down for hearing in the Divorce Court in which noble families are concerned, and the public will, it is expected, be regaled with further not very creditable details of conduct in "high life." A good deal of sympathy is felt for the Earl of Desart, the young nobleman who was divorced from his wife a short time ago. The ex-Countess has now married her lover, the actor, Mr. Sugden. The Earl bears a good reputation, and is a manly, gentlemanly fellow; but ne is poor. A poor Earl seems an impossibility to English plebelans, but it is true notwithstanding, and the Earl of Desart is not ashamed of the fact that he is compelied to eke out his living by writing noyels and contributing to the newspapers.

Of all the members of our Royal family, pergone must have been bitter in the extreme. At

stablished in an country, not exceeding free calculations of the country and covered the case of the c

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.

A Sketch of the Career of Mr. George W. Taylor, One of the Founders of the Firm of Lord & Taylor.

New Fork Times, March 25.

The news of the death of Mr. George W. Taylor, at Manchester, Eng., on Saturday last, will be received with more than a passing expression of regret by all traveled Americans, his English home having become celebrated among his countrymen for genial hospitality. Although one of the founders of the firm of Lord & Taylor, and identified with all its early struggles, Mr. Taylor will scarcely be remembered person-Mr. Taylor will scarcely be remembered personally by the present generation of New Yorkers. Old residents will recollect the store in Catharine

lor, and identified with all its early struggles.

Mr. Taylor will scarcely be remembered personally by the present generation of New Yorkers. Old residents will recoilect the store in Catharine street, managed by a couple of young men, brothers-in-law, forty-nine years ago. Wall street was regarded as "up town." There was no Fifth avenue, and Broadway had the aspect of a country road crawling northwardly through thriving farms. Business people, bankers, tradesmen, brokers—the wealthiest men in the city—did business on the first floors of modest houses and lived quiedly up-stairs or in the rear. The age of plate-glass had not vet come.

In the year 1850 two young men, the one 23 and the other 28 years of age, started a little dry-goods store in Catharine street. Mr. Lord's capital amounted to \$50, and Mr. Taylor's was possibly four times that. The two together could not have raised \$500. However, they had youth, good habits, brains, and pluck in their favor—just the qualities which, when well directed, make fortunes and found gigantle business-houses. Better than all, they pulled well together in harness. Mr. Lord had an aptitude for buying and selling; Mr. Taylor had a clear nead for figures, and could carry the whole business of the young firm, to a penny, in his memory. So they divided the burden in a manner to make the most of the peculiar ability of each, Mr. Lord going to auctions, often taking home the goods himself, and acting as salesman when not thus employed, and Mr. Taylor attending to the fluances, keeping the accounts, and conducting the correspondence. As the city grew, the firm of the fortune of about \$300,000, and he retired in 1856, before the Grand street building, east of the Bowery.—a magnificent venture for those days.—was creeted. The firm name remained Lord & Taylor, however, notwithstandthe the withdrawal of the junior partner. Mr. Taylor, after his retirement, removed to Manchester, with his fortune so invested as to afforh him a sure and comfortable income, and he has since lived the

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.

AVOID

IMPOSITION!

sought to impose upon their customers by offering them cheap and worthless imitations of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER in place of the genuine, or have tried to sell them the common Prorus Plaster when Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster was asked for falsely claiming that the common article possessed equal merit. We therefore caution all buyers of Benson's Capcine Plaster to see that the word CAPCINE is correctly spelled,—that each Plaster has the word CAPCINE. BENSON'S CAPCINE

POROUS PLASTERS. POSITIVELY THE BEST.

The valuable qualities of the ordinary porous plaster are in this article increased ten-fold by new and scien-tific medication. The manufacturers were awarded the highest and only medals given rubber plasters at both the Centennial and Paris Expositions. Widely and favorably known smong physicians as a great improvement on the ordinary porous plaster.

ASK ANY PHYSICIAN IN YOUR OWN VICINITY ABOUT IT

And you will be convinced that it is so far superior to common porous plasters, liniments, and the so-called cheap electrical appliances that it cannot be command with them. Therefore do not take a common or infe-rior plaster at the same or less price. ASK FOR BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER And insist on getting it. Observe above caution in buying.

This article is specially recommended for Lame and Weak Back, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Kidney and Spinal Complaints, and all Local Aches and Pains.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, 25 CTS FINANCIAL.

LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL RAILWAY AND IRON COMPANY.

BY Order of the Comptroller of the Currency and the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the Receiver of the Ocean National Bank will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of April, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m.,

5,315 shares of the capital stock of the Lake Superior Shio Canal Railway and Iron Company (the par value being one hundred dollars per share). The right to withdraw said stock or any part thereof from sale, in case satisfactory bid is not obtained, is reserved.

THEO. M. DAVIS, Receiver.
21 Nassan-st. New York. EDUCATIONAL.

Course in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil a Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Zooxy, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientistudies, with English, French, and German, Politic Economy, History, etc., Fur particulars address ory, etc. For particulars address
PROF. GEORGE J. BRUSH,
Executive Officer.
New Haven, Conn.



DROPOSALS FOR ELEVA-

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,

WARRINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1879.

Scaled proposals will be received at this office until in m. on the 21st day of April, 1878, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place complete four mail clevators to run from basement to principal floor, two passenger and one freight elevators from basement to attic story of the United States Custom-House and Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specifications, copies of which and any additional information may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent.

JOHN FRANK.

SAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARES. - 6 Seconded. 'Sunday excepted. 'Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark st. (Sherman House) and
the depots. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago and Chicago and Chicago.

— Depot corner of Wells and Kingle-sts.

— Depot corner of Canal and Kingle-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clark-st. and at depots.

Chicago & Mendota Express ... 7,25 a m * 7,30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express ... 7,25 a m * 7,30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express ... 4 9,20 a m * 4,10 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express ... 40,00 a m * 3,20 p m
Dubuque & Sjoux City Express ... 40,00 a m * 3,20 p m
Pactic Fast Express ... 40,50 a m * 3,40 p m
Pactic Fast Express ... 40,50 a m * 3,40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation 10,33 a m 13,53 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation 10,33 a m 17,55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express ... 4,30 p m * 7,55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express ... 4,30 p m * 9,55 a m C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wi Sleeping-Care run between Chicago and Omaha on Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD. Depot. corner of a Van Buren and Sherman-sta. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-at, bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handolph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Leave. | Arrive.

* 7:55 am *1:45 am 8: 0 am 4:00 pm ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD.

| St. Louis Fast Line. | St. So am | St. S

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 87 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ram-dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. | Leave. | Arrive.

Mail (via Mam and Air Line).... * 7:00 a m * 6:55 a m
Day Express. * 9:00 a m * 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation. * 4:00 p m * 10:30 a m
Attastic Express (daliy). * 5:15 p m * 8:00 a m
Night Express. * 79:00 p m * 35:45 a m PITTSBURG, PI. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sia. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO, Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroest. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark st., Palmor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Argive.

forning Express. ... LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side | Leave. | Arrive. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express Sight Express \$8.40 am \$8.10 pm Kight Express \$8.00 pm \$7.110 am

KANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-se Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express. 9:40 a m * 8:00 p m
Night Axpress. 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD. "Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sta. DYEING AND CLEANING.

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at triffing superase (2. O. D. COOK & Market Ma

CHIROPODIST. CORNS STRPHENS, THE CHIPOP-CORNS dist, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephener All-instant relief. Stephener All-sorns, cuta, bruises, du., i drug-gista have it: 25c ber box. GRAY'S REMEDIES.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK. The Great En-TRADE MARK, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nerrous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess of overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless and

lefore Taking THE GRAY MEDICINE CO

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nsuit personally or by mail, free of charge, onic, nervous, or special diseases. 17.3, Kean is physician in the city who warrants cures or no

ht; prime 6 9-16c at ormer figures; Cuba ir to good refining; it unsettled; sales ed at \$1.05% asked al and urgent of-

al and urgent of-son grain depress-market, which had ess, especially for ents to a moderate stances in favor of ments included by

But Simply a Device to Force Congress to Carry Out Governmental Contracts.

The Secretary of War Not Expected to Dispose of the Water-Power, as the Act Authorizes Him to Do.

From Our Own Correspondent.
INGTON, March 25.—The recent articles THE TRIBUNE on the subject of the Moline Vater-Power, and the provisions respecting it he Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, have not led to attract attention here. Meeting GEN. HENDERSON, ntative of the Rock Island District, re-

tly, I asked him if he desired to make any anation as to his connection with that legis-on, when he made the following reply: HBUNE of the 11th and 12th inst., and will that, in my opinion, there is not the slightest und for characterizing the provision inserted the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill by the onference Committee, authorizing the Secretary War to lease the Water-Power at Moline, Ill. a 'job.' I know there is not so far as I am nally concerned. It is true that I favored provision if nothing else could be done. the same time. I urged the Committee Conference, or the majority of it, both of the senate and House Committees, not to adopt it, out to insist upon the amendment which had been made in the Senate, making an appropriafor the Water-Power, and only to insert the sion as to leasing in case the appropriatio the Water-Power was not retained in the But, while that is true, it is equally true that I was not then, am not now, and never have been, in favor of disposing of the Water-Power to the Moline Water-Power Company, by rotherwise. And this I believe the Mo-Water-Power Company well understands. ow that the Hon. John M. Gould, a memer of the Company, who was in Washington and represented the Company at the time the provision in question was adopted, understands hat I am not in favor of any such disposition

doption of any such legislation?" "It would require some time to answer fully by I ravored the adoption of such provisions a case the appropriation made by the Senator as stricken out. But for three successive years, and at every regular session of Congress since I had been a member, I had urged an appropriation for the purpose of completing the development of the Water-Power at Moline. Such an appropriation had een recommended by the Commanding Officer it the Rock-Island Arsenal, who had charge of Water-Power as well as the Arsenal. ad also been recommended by the Chief of nce, and by three successive Secretaries n was demanded to carry out in good faith contracts made by the Government with oline Water-Power Company; not only to revent loss to the Company and great damage the manufacturing interests of one of the most enterprising manufacturing cities of Illi-nois, but for the interests of the Rock-Island Arsenal and of the United States, in preserving and mintaining one of the most valuable Water-Powers in the West; all of which I had earnestly urged before the Committee on Appropriations of the House, and on the floor of the House, as will appear from the Congressional

of the Water-Power.'

Record.

"SeeVol. 17 Congress on al Record, First Session Forty-fourth Congress, pages 4,035 and 4,036; fol. 23 Second Session same Congress, pages 8,33 and 1,839; and Vol. 31 Second Session forty-fifth Congress, pages 4,512 and 4,513.

"But the House Committee on Appropriations WOULD NOT CONSEST.

among other objections to such an au-tion, stated, as will appear from the sional Record, that, so far as he was able to the Government of the United States would substitute steam entirely for use in the Rock-Island Arsenal instead of water-power; that he might be mistaken in that, but thought he was not; that he was so informed, and, so far as the use of water was concerned by the Government in connection with the Moline Water-Power Company at the Rock-Island Arsenal, it would not be needed at all. The Chairman also said, in the same discussion:

"When we take into consideration the fact that, as we are informed, steam-power has been substituted altogether for water-power in that Arsenal, be think that the whole water-nower there can be handed over to the Moline Water-Power Company."

"To this I replied that it was entirely new to see that steam was to be substituted for water; and I referred to documents to show that the commandant at the Rock-island Arsnal had expressly said that, after the Government had expended so large an amount of money, and sull so great a vater-power, he believed it would be unwise, and not economical, to leave it uninisted. "In 1877, at the Second Session of the Forty-

rth Congress,

I AGAIN URGED

an appropriation for the Water-Power; and, in the remarks I made on the amendment offered by me, I referred to the statement made by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, that it would not be well to abandon the Water-Power; and I again read from the report of Col. D. W. Flagler, Commandant of the Rock-Island Arsenal, the following extract:

"I believe it would be unwise, and not economical, for the Government, after having expended so much money, and built so great a water-Power, to leave it unfinished. It is also clear that the acts of Congress on this subject, and the contracts made with the Moline Company, require that the work shall be done."

"But no appropriation was made.

"But no appropriation was made.

"But no appropriation was made.

"Again, in 1878, I arged an appropriation; but it was defeated. And, in the discussion on the amendment submitted by me for such appropriation, Mr. Hewitt, of New York, who was a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and had charge of that subject, stated that, after the money asked for should be expended, the water-power would not be worth 50 cents; and he further said:

"I think the Government should make a new contract with the Molins Water-Power Company, and let them go on to do whatever they see fit."

"See Congressional Record, Second Session, Forty-fith Congress, Vol. 31, page 4.513."

"What happened at the last session of Congress?"

"At the last session of Congress, the Com-mittee on Appropriations of the House, or at least some members of it, were, as I am advised, againurged to make an appropriation. I did not arge it in the House because I was fully satisfied

NOTHING WHATEVER COULD BE DONE while Mr. Hewitt was a member of the Com-nittee and entertained the views he did upon the subject of the Water-Power. But Judge could, of Moline, saw Mr. Hewitt, and had a conversation with him, as he informed me; and be said to me that Mr. Hewitt would not con-Le said to me that Mr. Hewitt would not content to any appropriation, but was willing that the Secretary of War might be authorized to lease the Water-Power, so that the Company light go on at its own expense and developind maintain it. He also showed me a proposition in writing, which had been submitted to it. Hewitt, which made an appropriation for impleting the Water-Power, etc., with a provise that the Secretary of War was authorized to lease the Water-Power, etc., if it could be if the consistently with the interests of the Laited States. And, in case of a lease, then no part of the sum appropriated was to be expended. Mr. Hewitt had with his pencil erased sverything relating to the appropriation, and had also modified the provise as to leasing somewal."

what."
"Was such a proposition satisfactory?"
"This was not satisfactory to Judge Gould, for neither he nor myself believed it would amount to anything. But, after the Sundry Civil bill had passed the House, as it did, under a suspension of the rules, without opportunity for discussion or amendment,

1 THEN DREW UP AN AMENDMENT

appropriating \$75,000 for the completion of the development of the Water-Power, with a provise substantially the same as that adopted by the Conference Committee, and asked Senator Oxlesby to offer it in the Senate. This he did, and had it referred to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate. The Senate Committee did not adopt it, but amended the bill by appropriating \$25,000, which amendment was agreed to by the Senate; but the House did not concur, and the bill went to a Conference Committee, when I made every effort in my power to induce the Committee of Conference

to agree to the amendment. I saw Senators Windom and Dorsey, and Representatives Atkins and Hale, of the Committee, and personally urged them to insist upon the amendment appropriating \$25,000 for the Water-Power; that it was just and right; and that Mr. Hewitt should not be allowed to defeat it. But, having concluded that, if the appropriation made by the Senate was not agreed to, it would be better to have the provision in regard to leasing, which Mr. Hewitt would agree to, adopted, I aid ask that, if nothing else could be done, it should be adopted by the Committee. And to that extent I am responsible, and have no disposition to shrink from it. I believe the provision was written by myself, and was adopted by the Committee in the very language in which I wrote it."

"What do you think was likely to be the ef-fect of such legislation on the Government

feet of such legislation on the doversalities, property?"

"I did not believe then, and certainly do not now, that any harm to the Rock-Island Arsensl, or to the Government of the United States, would or could result from such provision. I believed the Secretary of War to be not only a man of ability and of good sound judgment, but of the highest integrity and honor; and I know him to be a warm friend of the Rock-Island Arsenal, and had the most undoubted faith that and had the most undoubted faith that
HE WOULD DO NOTHING TO INJURE IT,

and had the most undoubted faith that

HE WOULD DO NOTHING TO INJURE IT,
and nothing but what was just and right in the
matter. I may say, further, that I knew the
views of the Chief of Ordnance, and of the
Commanding Officer of the Rock-Island Arsenal, who has charge of it and of the
Water-rower, so well, and believing—in
fact, knowing—that the Secretary of War
would, before exercising the discretionary
power conferred upon him, advise with
them, and be governed largely by their advice, that I entertained no doubt but that the
result would be that the Secretary would find
that he could not make any lease of
the Water-Power consistently with the interests
of the Government of the United States; that
he would advise Congress to that effect, and in
that way silence the talk about abindoning the
Water-Power, or disposing of it in any way;
and that then Congress would do what I believe
should be done to carry out the contracts made
by the Government with the Moline WaterPower Company, and which I had carnestly
urged for more than three years past. This is
all I expected, and just what I desired, from
the adoption of the provision complained of;
and this I supposed was well understood by
Senators Oglesby and Davis. It certainly was
by the Hon. J. M. Gould, of the Moline WaterPower Company. And that is the reason why
the Secretary of War was authorized and empowered only, and not directed or required, to
lease; and why he was only authorized to

ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIES.

A Few but Gratifying Signs of a Revival. London News, March 11.
The reports from the various centres of our manufacturing industry which we published esterday showed a few signs of that revival of rade for which the country has been long anxiously looking. These signs may be as transi-tory as the first gleams of spring, but they are at least as welcome, and they may indicate that the long, winter of business depression is at length drawing to a close. Perhaps it is all the nore encouraging that such improvement as there is occurs in the industry which first felt the reaction from the inflation of 1873. The Cleveland iron trade is reported to have been firm in tone, makers holding to the advance in prices, and in some cases exceeding them. The returns of stock for the past month are also better than was anticipated, and the shipments during the month have exceeded those of January by 17,707 tons. From South Wales it is reported that there is a little more work in hand at some of the ironworks, and the tinplate industry shows a distinct revival, the demand being well-kept up,
while prices have somewhat improved. There
are some similar improvements at Sheffield,
notwithstanding the countermanding of large
orders which were in hand for sheep-shears,
edge tools, and wire-fencing for the Cape, in
consequence of the outbreak of the Zulu war.
Both from Sheffield and from Middlesborough
there are reports of the adoption of improved
methods of manufacture which have facilitated
the competition with foreign countries. In the
former town some of the firms have erected
modernized machinery, which has enabled them
to compete with American makers in little more work in hand at some of the iron

to compete, with American makers in such articles as light hav-forks, and in consequence large orders for those articles are reported. At Middlesborough a large firm has discovered that the Belgians are using an improved furface, which makes more economical use of fuel, and, having adopted the improvement, are in a position to compete successfully with their Continental rivals. At Leeds the makers of locomotive engines are somewhat busier with Colonial and Continental orders, the competition for which is exceedingly severe. In the cotton manufacture no improvement is reported, and in the woolen trade there was said to be a livelier feeling in the Leeds market on Saturday owing to the improvement in the werther; but there was no increase in the actual transactions. A similar anticipation of improvement is stated to have prevailed at Bradford. But it has not yet been realized. From that town it is reported that the home trade continues very restricted, but a moderate business is being done in the lower class of goods with France and Germany. The general sluggishness of the home trade. The general sluggishness of the home trade, notwithstanding the improvement in the weather, is shown in the low traffic returns of

weather, is shown in the low traine feutras of the railways, which amounted in the aggregate last week to £65 5s a mile as aggress £99 los in the same time last year. The amount of the reduction which our trade has undergone, as reduction which our trade has undergone, as compared with the prosperous years which preceded 1874, is to some extent indicated by this falling off in the railway traffic. There is on the one hand a decrease in the goods traffic, and on the other difficultion in the passenger receipts, owing to the contraction of enterprise and the smaller spending power of the public. The decrease of the goods traffic may be due to the sluggishness of the home trade; and we are not in possession of statistics which enable us to compare the actual transactions of the present time with those of five years since. With respect to the export trade these statistics do exist, and Mr. R. Giffen has set forth their results with his usual clearness in do exist, and Mr. R. Giffen has set forth their results with his usual clearness in a report to the Secretary of the Board of Trade on the prices of exports of British and Irish produce in the years 1851-77. Mr. Giffen's report is dated in November last, and consequently does not deal with last year's figures; but his statements are none the less incontent, as industries the real character. important, as indicating the real character of the depression from which we are suffering. It is valuable to be reminded, as Mr. Giffen's re-view reminds us, that the present depression, though much longer in duration than that which

has taken place in former periods, is ver

similar in kind.

Mr. Giffen takes 1861 as the starting-point, bocause it was a year of great stegnation. Since that date there have been two periods of great prosperity of trade, accompanied by advancing bocause it was a year of great stegnation. Since that date there have been two periods of great prosperity of trade, accompanied by advancing prices, and two corresponding periods of depression, in which very marked failing off in values took place. The depression in 1861 was succeeded by prosperity in 1863, and this prosperity lasted till 1866, when a severe commercial reaction took place, which produced the depression of 1867-09. A revival took place in 1870, which led to the unusual expansion of the years 1871-773; and then followed the depression from which there are only the faint signs of recovery we have already noted in the early spring of 1879. If the precedents of former periods had been followed, the recovery should have begun in 1877; and should have been in full progress in 1878. It is worthwhile noting that the time thus indicated was that in which the disturbing policy of the Government was developed; and the effect of the Zulu war on the Cape trade, to which we have referred above, indicates at once how that policy has pistponed the revival of business. No fear of our being dragged into war existed in 1866 or in 1871; and hence there was no check to reviving commercial confidence. In 1877 and 1878 that fear has been continually present; and no revival of enterprise has been possible. Instead of improving as business and prices did in both the former periods after the third year of depression, the fall has been continuous, and is even now scarcely checked. The marked feature in our export trade at these periods seems to be the falling off in the value rather than in the quantity of the articles exported.

Mr. Giffen publishes a very striking table, showing at one view the quantity and value of the exports of the chief articles of home manufacture in 1873; the quantity and value in 1877 had the prices of 1873 been kept up. The declared value of these articles in 1873; and the finds that they amount to £191,330,459. Apart from the change in value, the falling off is consequently less than a million

a corresponding diminution in the prices of articles of general consumption.

This would mean of course a fall in wages; and Mr. Giffen's figures would seem to indicate that a reduction of some 22 per cent in the cost of producing our menufactured goods would have made the export trade of 1877 as profitable as requiring less nominal capital. If this is the case, the chief loss has been in the dullness of the home trade; and a revival at home would restore much of the prosperity of the manufacturing districts. That all trade was most unprofitable in 1878, and has been still more unprofitable in 1877, and has been still more unprofitable in 1878, is proved by every kind of evidence. It is, however, encouraging to know that the decrease in the actual bulk of our transactions is but small, and that a very small rise in values or a further economy in the cost of production may make the difference between prosperous or unprosperous times. The revival of the home trade would alone probably make the chauge for which the great manufacturing communities are longing: and a good harvest with assurance of peace would give us this.

LEADVILLE.

A Talk with Lieut.-Gov. Tabor, of Colorado.

Clessiand Heraid, March 26.

Lieut.-Gov. Tabor, of Colorado, arrived in
Cleveland yesterday and registered at the Forest House, and as it had been said that he had purchased the Alaska Consolidated Mining Company's property, and furthermore that he was a large mine owner, with interests in much-writen about Leadville, a reporter was detailed to interview him on these matters. Calling the Governor's attention to the tele-gram from Chicago in reference to his purchase

of the Alaska Consolidated property, the reporter asked him whether or not the telegram was true. 'No, it is not." was the answer; "I do no see how such a report started, and it has been done by no suthority of mine. I am now in Cleveland negotiating for the purchase, but, al-though I have made what I consider an advan-tageous offer, nothing definite has been arrived

at."
"Why are you anxious to obtain possession
of this property?"
"It is located between two of my best mines,
and with it I would have the cream of the San
Juan Valley."

and with it I would have the cream of the San Juan Valley."

"Will you give some history of your experiences in the mining country, Mr. Tabor?"

"Certainiy. In 1850, at the time of the great excitement about the Pike's Peak country, I started out for 'Pike's Peak or bust.' I was then a poor man, and when I got there my possessions put together amounted to my team. For four years I worked in the mines, and then commenced selling goods, which has been my occupation since then until lately, when I sold out my business, and am now devoting myself almost exclusively to the mining trade. I am now connected with the Little Pittsburg. New Discovery, Winnemuck, Dives, Carboniferons, Crysolite, Little Eva, Eaton, Fairview, Pandora, Vulture, Kit Carson, Climax, Dyer, Belle of Colorado, Exceisior, and four or five other mines in Leadville, besides the San Juan, Red Rogers, Saxon, Dollie Varden, and three or four undeveloped mines in the San Juan Valley. Most of these are doing well, as can readily be seen from the fact that my share of the net dividend for last month of the Little Pittsburg Consolidated Mining Company, comprising the Little Pittsburg. New Discovery, Winnemuck! and Dives Mines, amounted to \$125,000. This, when it is taken into consideration that these mines are not in full working order as yet, makes a pretty fair

amounted to \$125,000. This, when it is taken into consideration that these mines are not in full working order as yet, makes a pretty fair showing for the wealth of the country."

Speaking of the City of Leadville, Mr. Tabor was asked to give a description of the city, its industries, and its population.

'There is," said he, "a population of from 10,000 to 16,000 men in Leadville, of which the greater part are good, law-abding citizens, though, of course, we have there representatives of all classes of inen who flock into a mining camp. There are not, however, over 3,000 of the disreputable class of men who are always hunting-jobs, but trying not to get them. Our City disreputable class of men who are always hunting jobs, but trying not to get them. Our City Government is a splendid one. In fact, I think it, fully equal to that of either New York or Gleveland, and all misdemeanors are as promotly and summarily dealt with as at the latter places. Our banking interests are excellent, there being three good banks in Leadville, the Bank of Leadville, Lake County Bank, and Miners' Exchange. Being President of the Bank of Leadville I can speak more positively of that than of the others, but they are all undoubtedly doing a large business. To give some idea of this I will say that in my bank we started last October with the intention of keeping one cashler and a man to take care

of keeping one casher and a man to take care of the office. When I left there a few days ago we had, and have had for a long time, six men, who are kept constantly at work, and there may be two or three more employed since then. I should not be surprised if such were the case. There are thirty paying mines now in Leadville, besides over 100 prospective ones. In regard to the religious and educational departments of our city, we have three churches, Episcopal, Catholic, and Methodist, and a very fine un-graded school, in which the higher branches, as graded school, in which the infigure transles, as well as the common and perhaps more useful ones, are taught. We also have three daily papers, two morning and one evening, and each issuing a weekly. The demand for papers is good, and they are read a great deal more than is usually the case in places of this kind."

"What about the building prospects?"

"They are grand. There are at the present time at least 350 buildings in process of erec-tion. Lumber is very scarce and dear, bringing \$60 per 1,000 in that market, an increase since last summer from \$22 and \$25, and since or ten mills are kept constantly running to supply the Does the rush of emigration to Leadville

"Does the rush of emigration to Leadville still continue?"

"Yes. The place is overrun. Between 400 and 500 arrive daily, and the railroads are running extra trains to accommodate them. The craze still keeps up, and the managers of the railroads complain that they cannot keep their emoloyes, as they desert and start for the mines whenever opportunity offers. There is now a considerable demand for good railroad men, and such a class, I think, would receive employment on remunerative terms."

such a class, I think, would receive employment on remunerative terms."
"Governor, would you advise a man without means to go there?"
"Not at present. We have more now than we know what to do with. But some time in June or July would be a good time to go there, if at all. I do not want to lead any one to go with the anticipation of getting rich without any trouble. I do not believe that any man should start for a new country with just enough money to carry him there, and be deadbroke as soon as he arrives. This is a mistake which many make, and find, when regrets are worse than useless, that the true condition of things does not warrant such folly. Every one should go there prepared to come back if they things does not warrant such fony. Every one should go there prepared to come back if they are not successful in finding the employment they seek. All classes of business at Leadville are prospering, but each department is full to overflowing, with a great number of men out of

Was Prentice Bribed?

Was Prentice Bribed?

A brother of George D. Prentice, residing in Washington, has been interviewed with reference to the story that the great editor accepted a bribe of \$25,000 to print a Secession editorial, and then when it did not apoear did not return the money, and nothing was ever said about it by the parties who had paid for an article they didn't get. This is said of the brother and his talk:

"The brother of the great editor the poet is now in his 60th year, a small spare man, with long gray hair falling on each side of a face which attracts by its kindly smile and benevolent aspect, He talked freely about his brother, and did not seem to be disturbed by the recent publications reflecting on his character as a man and patriot. 'Yes,' he said, 'I have read a number of newspaper articles, purporting to a number of newspaper articles, purporting to give the history of a bargain made in 1861 by my brother with the leaders of the Confederacy.

inv brother with the leaders of the Confederacy."

"What do you know about the matter?"

"It is the first I had ever heard of it."

"Did you have any conversation with your brother at that time on political subjects?"

"No, I did not. He was living in Louisville and I in Washington. He came here shortly after the War began, and afterward quite frequently during is continuance."

"Did he, in any conversation von held with him during these visits, speak of his being approached in the interests of the Confederacy to secure the support of his paper to that cause?"

"Oh, yes. I remember his telling me that Gen. Beauregard offered him \$500,000 to secure the support of the paper. This amount was intended for the purchase of the paper outright, or, in ease my brother did not wish to sell, the offer would remain good, providing the paper would remain neutral."

"Are you sure about the amount?"

paper would remain neutral."

"Are you sure about the amount?"

"Certainly; he was offered a check for that amount on the Bank of Georgia, and in those days, you know, that was a good bank."

"How was this offer entertained?"

"He merely spoke of it to me in a casual way in connection with other topics about the War, and the possibility of his having accepted the offer, or thought of doing so, did not once occur.to me."

The Suffering in Gloucester, Mass Baston Advertiser, Morch 25.

A few of the many cases of destitution have been looked into by a representative of the Cape Ann Advertiser, and temporary relief furnished in each. One was that of a family at the Fort where there were a widow and six children.

They were entirely out of food, and the children had all got cold, on account of their not having shoes. On Washington street there was a family of four children. The mother was in despair, as there was nothing to eat in the house, and the last stick of wood was on the fire. On Perkins street was a family comprising a widow and three children, the eldest 4½ years and they coungest 21 months. The mother sat with her children about her, the very licture of despair, moaning for the husband who had been her stay and support. He had earned but little the past year, and most abject poverty was apparent. On the same street there dwells the widow of one of the skippers, a woman with five children, the eldest 12 years and the voungest 2. When asked concerning her situation, she burst into tears. Said she: "When my good man was alive we had had hard work to support our family; but now that he has gone I know not what I shall do. The future is dark, very dark to me, and when I think that I shall never again see my husband the thought is terrible." Her great desire was to keep her children at school and to get the necessary clothing to render then comfortable. On Green street was found a woman bearing the appearance of overwork, anxiety, and grief, and surrounded by seven fortable. On Green street was found a woman bearing the appearance of overwork, anxiety, and grief, and surrounded by seven children, the oldest 14 years of age, a lad who has been seriously ill with a lung difficulty, from which he was slowly recovering, and, by continued good nursing, and with the proper nourishment, bids fair to recover; the others ranging from 10 to 2½ years, bright children, but scarcely half-clothed. On Sadler street live a widow and her three little girls. They were entirely destitute, and the mother also has a sister very sick and poor. On Perkins street was found a widow with five children and her widowed mother, the eldest child 7 years and the youngest an infant. Here was poverty of the most abject kind, the children thinly clad, and bearing evidence of being poorly fed. These observations are the result of visits made during two half-days. The relief-work is carried on with all possible energy, but it is far from being complete, on account of limited means.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Board of Trade Religious Associati
To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 27 .- In anticipation of the passage of the act through the Legislature auhorizing religious societies to hold any amount of property free of taxation by the State, there is already a movement on foot to organize a Board of Trade Religious Association." The members expect to save themselves any further taxes and assessments on real estate and personal property by transferring their property to the Association and each member taking shares in proportion to the amount of property contributed. Of course this will throw the average of mentaining the live. amount of property contributed. Of course this will throw the expense of maintaining the Government on to other individuals not so fortunate as to belong to any "religious association," but there will probably always be enough who are not posted as to the method of escaping taxation to support the Government. The office of the Association is already crowded with applicants for admission, and the "creed" is adopted by all. "Salvation by faith alone" was never so popular.

Anti-Tax.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 27 .- When Andrew Jackson

ran for President in 1824, one of the issues before the people of this country was the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Lafayette came over that year for a visit, inquired for a former comrade in arms in the War of the Revolution, found him in jail for debt, and procured his release. This circumstance greatly aided the Democratic effort to overthrow the law which enabled a creditor to imprison his debtor which enabled a creditor to imprison his debtor until the utmost farthing was paid. The abolition of this law was demanded by poor men, by laborers, those who sought to prevent the accumulation of property in the hands of the few; and was carried by the Democraer.

If we could now resurrect the arguments then used to prove the justice and expediency of releasing the debtor from the power of the creditor they would read strangely in the light of the late Democratic departure in Indiana, where the party of the poor man has recently restored the old penalty on the crime of debt, and a man who owes another more than two weeks' wages for working in a mine may be imprisoned as a

for working in a mine may be imprisoned as It is a little difficult to understand why it is

It is a little difficult to understand why it is more criminal to be in debt to a miner than to any other man, and the only logical reason which can be conceived for selecting employers engaged in working mines as special objects of imprisonment must be a desire on the part of the Legislature to stop mining operations in the State. This may be good policy, and could at least be

defended by broad, strong reasons; but the legislation should have been procured by a fair, bonest statement of the causes leading to it, and the chief to be exemplished. the object to be accomplished.

There is no doubt that the coal fields of this show little regard for the rights of posterity in their destruction of the forests now growing on the surface of the earth, and those stored in its vaults long centuries ago. We certainly have no right to use up in one generation the capital which a thrifty Nature has accumulated for the which a thritty Nature has accumulated for the use of her children in all ages, and no true statesman can look with indifference on the wicked, wanton waste of all our natural and national resources by the men of this age.

Men who look to the inture must see with pain and alarm the coke ovens of Pennsylvania in which the best portion of millions of tons of coality ages and smales. coal is every year converted into gas and smol to pollute the air, and flame that is utterly us

to pollute the air, and flame that is utterly useless.

If, therefore, the people of Indiana have
come to see the sin and folly of this distinction,
and have honestly concluded to keep their coal
as a legacy for their children, God speed them
m the good work; but they should do it in a
way to be understood and to educate the world
up to their plane. It is but a few years since
Indiana held out every inducement to capitalists, both in her own borders and in other
States, to open and work her mines, and, now
that their capital is so invested, it is not honest
to make such investments criminal without que
notice! After inducing thousands of miners to
locate in the Commonwealth, it is not fair to
legislate them out of work without having given
them time to remove to other States where them time to remove to other States where mining is not interdicted.

That the effect of this recent legislation must

the Hoosier State must be apparent to all re-lecting people; and the fact that it has passed under the pretense of aiding miners in their struggle with employers only proves that Democratic leaders regard their constituents as grown-up children, to be amused with soap-bubbles and inflated with pompous breath.

There is no law of trade which does prean secure a coal merchant any more than any other secure a coal merchant any more than any other erchant from loss and disappointment in the collection of money due him,—no fixed arrange-ment by which he is secured in a cash market for his goods; but according to this new law he must pay his hands without reference to the state of his cash account, or go to jail like a criminal!

Of course money lenders being aware of his dilemma would stand ready to skin him on one side and his creditors on the other, and if he is made like other men be will begin to curtail his business, and ret out of it as soon as possible. There certainly will not be another dottar in vested in the mining business in Indiana while this law stands on the statute books unless by this law stands on the statute books unless by men who have special arrangements for evading it, and the result must be to close the mines.

It is a singular fact in human progress that the very class of men who in 1824 demanded the abolition of all laws sinthorizing imprisonment for debt should, in 1878, demand a return to the old principle; but it would be still more singular if this backward revolution could stop here. If men who employ others to work in mines may be imprisoned for non-payment of wages at a certain time, why not imprison men who bire may be imbrished for horbayment of wages at a certain time, why not imprison men who bire others to work in any and every other department of labor, and when the law is equalized, who are going to be the employers? Who will choose to be that immovable link in a flexible and moving chain which must bear all the strain of every fluctuation in markets, every accident and essentiv?

Certainly the arch enemy of the race could not devise a more potent plan for adding to the list of the unemployed millions who now cry about for relief; and when any considerable portion of them can be made to accept such a measure as one of relief, there is a sad outlook for the future, and a prestly fair recorrect of our or the future, and a pretty fair prospect of our becoming a nation of lazzaroni like the Italy of

Liquor at the Capital.

Liquor at the Capital.

Washington Correspondence Cleveland Herald.
A resolution was long age passed by Congress prohibiting the sale of figuor in the Capitol building. For some time the resolution was obeyed, but finally it was evaded by the keepers of the two restaurants, who put out liquor in cuos. Those desiring a drink of whisky had but to ask for a "cup of tea." and the liquor was produced. Finally the sale became bolder, and on the last night of the Forty-fifth Congress, in the House restaurant, 2,976 drinks of lager beer were disposed of at five cents a drink, besides the whisky, brandy, wine, and bottles of champague that were sold.

Bills of Fare. Word comes from London that the senseless fashion of French for dinner menus is to be done away with. At several recent grand dinners the bills of fare have been in English.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A SPRING POEM SPRUNG.

Wheeling Standard.

The cow gambois over the green,
And the turnips spreet in the soil;
While out steps the backwhest-cake,
And in steps the redresy boil.

The swnings are yawning above us,
The whitewasher laugheth in giee;
And the ladies are bobbing around
To see what new styles fluy can see,
April bills are just ready to blossom. April bills are just ready to blossom, The corn-doctor hovers around; While the merchant stirs up his trade While the merchant stars up his trade,
And the farmer likewise the ground.
The bees are beginning to bumble,
The haw-tree gives out a haw-haw;
The heer-trade commences to brighten,
And the free-lancher getteth his slaw.
Then soon will the hand-organ grind
"Gentle Annie" and "Grandfather's Clock";
And the festive cat will yelf on the fence—
Also, anctioneers selling old stock.
But with all these joys there are sorrows.
And the worst, we desire you to know it,
Is the budding of that incomprehensible thing
That is known as the gentle spring-poet.

THE THIN MAN FROM DAYTON.

Yesterday morning, soon after the eating-stands on the Central Market had been thrown open to the maw of the hungry public, and while Mrs. Magruder was telling a small boy that she could hold up her hand and swear that sife never used beans in her coffee, a stranger came along and asked if he could get bite to eat. Mrs. Magruder had been on the market for many years, and she thinks she knows a thing or two. She has flattered herself that she could tell to a bite just how much a customer could eat, and she has for years had an undisguised contempt for thin-bodied, sparefaced men, who try to chew their coffee and ninee their toast. This stranger was a little better tuan a six-

foot shadow. His foreground consisted of a shirt-collar and a mouth as big as a minee-ple, and the perspective revealed nothing but two hollow eyes set below a thin line of sandy eyebrows. He remarked that he had just arrived from Dayton, and was somewhat hungry, but wanted first to inquire how much his breakfast would cost him, as he was rather short of funds.

"Oh! I suppose you may be able to worry down six or seven cents' worth of provisions and a cup of coffee," she replied.
"Suppose you say 25 cents for all I want to eat?" he said, as the corners of his eyes began to twitch.

Mrs. Magruder looked him over, and mentally calculated that she would make just 13 cents by the bargain, and she replied:

"I must have my money in advance, you

Oh, certainly-here it is. Now, then, I'm "Oh, certainly—bere it is. Now, then, I'm to eat my fill for the quarter?"

She said that was the understanding, and winked at the woman in the next stall. The thin man from Dayton doubled up on a stool, opened his mouth, and a fried sausage went out of sight so quickly that the last end seemed to smoke. A fried cake followed, then a second asusage, and after a gulp or two the man handed out his cun with the words:

"That tastes like real coffee—gimme, some more."

more."
While she was filling the cup he got away with two hot biscuits and a slice of beef, and the coffee came in just in time to wash down a hunk of mince pie. He could use both arms hunk of mince pie. He could use both arms and his mouth at once, and he attended strictly to business. When Mrs. Magruder had filled the third cup her smile had quite vanished. She saw that she wouldn't come out even without resorting to strategy, and she began asking questions. The man answered none of them except by a mournful shake of the head. Crash! crash! went his jaws, and he reached out from the shoulder like clock-work. Mrs. Magruder called his attention to a dog-fight across the way, but he ate faster than ever. The bell struck 9, and she remarked that a big conflagration was raging at the Union Depot, but the man did not raise his eyes.

When Mrs. Magruder discovered that she was at least six shillings behind she said that she was a "poor widow with five children to support."

"How I do pity you!" replied the man as he "How I do pity you." replied the man as he passed his cup with one hand and raked in a biscuit with the other.

Theu Mrs. Magruder told a story about a man dropping dead on the market the day before on account of overeating, but the man got away with two Iried cakes and replied:
"Curious how some tolks will make how of will make hogs of

themselves."
At length Mrs. Magruder wanted to know how much longer be could stand it, and the thin man from Dayton gave her a reproachful There is no doubt that the coal-fields of this country are being exhausted in a most reckless and improvident manner. She let him go on for three or four minutes more, and then she hinted that a detective was

prowling around there evidently "spotting "If he'll only give me twenty-five minutes to

"If he'll only give me twenty-five minutes to finish my breakfast, he can take me and be panged!" answered the man, and his arms worked faster than ever.

Mrs. Magruder was cornered. She laid his money down, and asked him for the sake of her poor orphans to move on and leave her at least one fried-cake as a business foundation. He paused with his cup held out for the seventh time, and perhaps something in her tearful look reminded him of his poor dead mother, for he said:

"Well, I am only human, and I admit that my heart is tender. I don't like to leave off in the middle of my breakfast, but I'll take the money and move on for your children's sake." He got up looking just as much like a lath as when he sat down, and when he was out of sight Mrs. Magruder turned to the desolate ruins and greaned out: greaned out:
"I'll take my solemn oath if \$4 would make
me good for this, and I must tell my husband
that I fitted out a schoover on trust!"

A LUCKY HOLDER. San Francisco Correspondence Boston Con Bulletin. There are so many curious turns of Fortune's

theel on the Comstock. I heard only yesterday of a case where cold-blooded persistency of purpose and tenacity of grit in face of most discouraging circumstances won a big fortune,-and the ase is the more remarkable because, knowing the parties; meeting them almost every day, being familiar with their surroundings, etc., I never before heard of it. It leaked out only by accident. Mr. Root is the man who designed all the machinery, laid all the plans, made all the contracts, and superintended the work of building Gov. Stanford's famous wire-cable street-railroad in this city, which runs a distance of nearly two miles through the richest and best part of the city, and is to-day the model street-rail-

way of the continent. Root is a young man, not over 38, thin, wiry, homely, and—well, shabby. He is a splendid mechanic, and though for a long time in Central Pacific employ nobody knew until he built the Stanford street railway, entirely on his own plans, that there was so much in him. To look at him you wouldn't think Root ever saw a mining-stock certificate.

Yet one day when Slerra Nevada was booming along at 200, Root walked into the office of a leading broker, an old friend, and he said:

"Dan, guess we'd better get rid of some of this now," and he hunded over two certificates, one of 500 shares and the other of 100. "Dan'took them, looked them over, and noticed that the backs of both were perfectly covered with receipts for assessments.

"Where in the world did you get these?" asked Dan.

"Bought'em four years ago," said Root. "Had 'em lying in tay trunk ever since. Paid, I think, 50 cents a share for some, six bits for some more, and got some for two bits. Been paying assessments ever since, religiously, and the whole lot stands me in about \$5 a share. I want you to sell half of it now, for I guess it's time to 'call the turn,'" and within three days 300 shares of Root's stock found a market at from \$200 to \$200, and his broker passed to his credit over \$60,000.

The other 300/shares he got rid of at \$225 and \$240, and about \$70,000 more went to his credit. He hauled down \$50,000, and then, as to the rest, said to his broker (and here is the point I want to make), "I want you to sell here is the point I want to make), "I want you to sell here is the point I

\$240, and about \$70,000 more went to his credit. He hauled down \$50,000, and then, as to the rest. said to his broker (and here is the point I want to make), "I want you to put so many thousand into Norcross, so many into California, so many into Eurry, and so many into Belcher. Pay for them, let them lie; and when assessments come pay on them."

"But." said the broker, "you may have to wait, and"—

"That's just what I expect to do—wait. But sooner or later soude one or the other of those stocks will make me a fortune."

And that is the spirit that our average working Californian gives into speculation on the Comstock with. Few here buy Comstock stocks for dividends. Let a mine there begin to pay dividends, and miless they are very big, or the mine has a prospect of keeping them up, not a dollar is added to the value of the stock. Our quiet buyer, our business man, our sbrewd capitalist, are all actuated by the same idea. "Buy them when they are cheap, lay them away, and sooner or later if any mine within a mile makes a strike we may make 500 per cent. If the strike should come in our own mine we may make from 5,000 to 10,000 per cent, and,

perhaps, if we have stock enough walk off with the fortune we expected to have to work all our

day an episode which we think is of sufficient

AN OLD FRIEND FOUND. Dallas (Tex.) Commercial.

There transpired on the public square vester

interest to be perpetuated in type. A country man had brought to the city and offered for sale a horse, informing the crowd that he was com-pelled to dispose of the animal. He began to cry the merits of his steed, and succeeded in attracting a crowd. Several of them examined the offering with the usual critical eye of the trader, and pronounced the beast a sorry invest-ment. Some laughed at the high praise beatowed on him by the owner, and were irrever-ent enough to suggest that the centennial of the animal would have to be celebrated. Neverthe-less the bidding began and dragged with its acanimal would have to be celebrated. Nevertheless the bidding began and dragged with its accustomed slowness until all of \$11 had been offered. Just then a gentleman in the crowd stepped forward and took a good Jook at the creature. After he had finished he quietly remarked, "I want that horse." He accordingly bid \$15, and continued to steadily raise each offer until it was knocked down to him at \$31. Some of the crowd laughed at his bargain, but he held his peace until he had paid his money and received his bill of sale. He then vouch-safed the simple statement, "I rode that horse during the War." A Commercial man, who happened to be one of the lookers on, at once interrogated him upon the matter. He stated that his name was Charles Lindley, and that he was a native of Nicholas County, Ky. During the War he was a member of Capt. Lee Hathaway's company, which served under Morgan at the battle of Cynthiana, Ky. "I was riding that identical animal you see standing there, and both I and my horse were wounded. Come, and I will show you the place where he was struck." He walked to the head of his purchase, and looking closely found what appeared to be a faint sear on the left side of his neck. "Now," said he, "to show you that I am not wrong in my opinion that he is my horse, I will call him by his old name, and I'll bet that he recognizes it." "Sorrel Joe," said he, and sure enough the intelligent animal pricked his ears as if he fully understood the name. Mr. Lindley says that when he was wounded in the fight he was taken to the rear, and that somehow his faithful horse was left behind. From that time until now he has never seen his dumb companion of that hard-lought campaign. How he ever got here is a question, the countryman having bought him from a person in this city. Mr. L. says that no inouey could get the creature from him. He is going to take him to his place in this country, and keep him in comfort for the remander of his days.

A BOOTBLACK'S REVENGE. "Shine?" "Black 'em?" "Shine?" yelled a little bootblack named Denis Hallio, as he saun tered down Centre street yesterday morning with a box slung over his shoulder. A wel lressed man, wearing a high hat and white neck tie, beckened the youngster. The boots were quickly blackened, and the man who were the boots threw the bootblack a nickel. Thereupon the bootblack informed him that it was Sunday, and his price was 10 cents instead of five. The man refused to comply with the dedemand, and, after a few hot words had been exchanged, the bootblack, who had read all the 10-cept povels, swore that he would get even The man entered a saloon in the vicinity, and soon forgot all about the difficulty. Not so with Denis Hallin, the bootblack. He spur around the block like a deer, and in a very few

with Denis Hallin, the bootblack. He spun around the block like a deer, and in a very few moments had the "gang," which consisted of seven other bootblacks, ready for an attack. A large ash-box and several barrels stood on the sidewalk in front of the saloon, and behind these the "gang," secreted themselves, armed with mudballs especially prepared for the occasion. They had hardly perfected their arrangements for the attack, when the well-dressed gentleman with the high hat, white necktle, and shining boots emerged from the saloon. "Now, slug "em!" yelled Denis. This order was carried out to the letter. A large mud-ball struck directly under the well-dressed gentleman's chin, be spattering his white shirt bosom. He had not time to recover from this shock before his tat sustained serious damage by coming in contact with a flying shoe. A dirty barrel-hoop took effect around his neck, and blacking-brushes and tin-cans followed in hot pursuit. The last touch of the "make-up" was given by Denis himself, who threw a mud-ball, which, to his great delight, completely closed the well-dressed gentleman's left eye. The man then turned on his assailants and succeeded in capturing Denis. A police officer arraigned him in the Tombs Police Court. Justice Smith held the youthful transgressor for trial in detault of \$300 bail on complain of the well-dressed man, who gave his name as Morris Wolf, of No. 435 Broome street.

QUIPS. Scientific discovery: Draw a tooth and you will get high scream. Garlic is said to be a sovereign remedy for

gout. There is no remedy for garlic. "Always pay as you go," said an old man to his nephew. "But, uncle, suppose I haven't anything to pay with?" "Then don't go." Art is cold, but Nature is warm. What work of the chiseler can compare with the bust in

spired by three gin-slings and a couple of whisky-skins? A Minneapolis cat has achieved a kitten with five heads. How sweet it will be, when that cat attains its majority, to have it sit on the back fence and commune with itself!

Old lady (to boy dragging a child along)—
"An, you had boy, dragging him along like that! S'posin' you was to kill him?" Bad boy—
"Gah! Don't care. Got another in-doors." Funny Folks.

"Why don't you get even with him?" was asked of a youth whose schoolmate was in the habit of hectoring him, and the wise young man replied, "I never cross the tease for rear he might dot my eyes."

A little 5-year-old boy, who had seen a pea-cock for the first time, ran into the house ex-claiming to his sister, "O Lizzie! Pre seen a great great, big monstiferous tall walking around with a hen tied to it."

A kind father of Southboro', Mass., a man well-to-do, took his sick son to the doctor last week, and told him if he could cure the boy for less than the cost of a funeral to go ahead. f he couldn't the youth must take his chances. A Wheeling inventor is getting up a new patent chair for dentists. A concealed spring in it runs a tack up through the seat, and while the patient is howling, and his attention is diverted by the attack below, the tooth is yank-

An eminent scientist announces that the posi-tion of the planets during the early part of next summer indicates with unerring certainty an un-precedented rage of poets. We believe, how-ever, that the man of science was bired to say this by the proprietors of shot-gun stores.—Bur-dette.

deite.

Scene: German recitation room, March, 1880. Tutor—Mr. X., please translate the following sentence: "My brother has a glass of water and a piece of bread." Mr. X. (dropped from '80): "Please, sir, I don't know the words for water and bread; we always did our sentences last year in beer and cheese."—Ya'e Record.

The Periscope, a medical journal, says: "When a person begins to shiver, the blood is receding from the surface, congestion to a greater or lesser extent has taken place, and—" and, yes, we recognize the picture easily. It is the young man who is in the act of putting on a clean shirt, and who suddenly hears his sister and a troop of girls romping towards his room, to the door of which there is neither key nor bolt.—New Orleans Times.

Too Much Sleep.

Too Much Sieep.

Golden Rule.

The effects of too much sleep are not less signal than those arising from its privation. The whole nervous system becomes blunted, so that the muscular energy is enfeebled, and the sensations and moral and intellectual manifestations are obtunded. All the bad effects of inaction become developed: the functions are exerted with less energy; the digestion is torpid, the exerted with less energy; the digestion is torpid, the exerted of the stances, the secretion of fat accumulates to an inordinate extent. The memory is impaired, the powers of imagination are dormant, and the mind falls into a kind of hebetude, chiefly because the functions of the intellect are not sufficiently exerted, when sleep is too profile of the cause the functions of the intellect are not sufficiently exerted, when sleep is too profile in the load of the powers of imagination are dormant, and the mind falls into a kind of hebetude, chiefly because the functions of the intellect are not sufficiently exerted, when sleep is too profile in the load of the powers of imagination are dormant, and the mind falls into a kind of hebetude, chiefly because the functions of the intellect are not sufficiently exerted, when sleep is too profile in the load of the powers of imagination are dormant, and the mind falls into a kind of hebetude, chiefly because the functions of the intellect are not sufficiently exerted, when sleep is too profile in the load of the powers of imagination are dormant, and the mind falls into a kind of hebetude, chiefly because the functions of the intellect are not sufficiently exerted. When sleep is too profile in the load of the powers of imagination are dormant and the mind falls into a kind of hebetude, chiefly because in bed; i. c., they awaken less refreshed than if the hour of arising were earlier by an young people require more sleep than their elders, yet it should be the care of parents that overified the powers of the

and is largely due to this, as well as the other causes mentioned, that undermine the founds. ions of health.

DELMONICO'S.

The Fourieenth-Street House Torn Down-Celebrated Entertainments in the De-molished Building—The Great Dinner to Charles Dickens, and That Given by Str

Persons passing the corner of Fourter street and Fifth avenue, during the last month or so, could hardly have failed to notice that the or so, could hardly have tailed to notice that the memorable building known as Delmonico's was in process of demolition. When Delmonico moved to Fourteenth street, eighteen years ago, it was very remarkably up-town. There were no shops nor shopping then in that thou fare, exclusively composed in those days of handsome, ambitious residences, and resorted to as a fashionable promenade. It was then the dividing line of up-town and down-town but far more up than down, quite remote from general business, and havened, it was though, from all peril of its inroad. THE DELMONICOS.

It is common to speak of Delmonico as if there were only one; but there are at present three Delmonicos,—Lorenzo, Siro, and Charles, —who superintend the four houses in South who superintend the four houses in South William and Broad streets, Broadway, and Fith avenue. The Delmoolcos were originally swiss (the Swiss have long been renowned for catering, and have the most delightful hotels on the globe), or, properly, Swiss-Italians, having come from Ticino, the most southern Canton of the little Republic, and at one time part of the ancient Duchy of Milan. Their name is properly written in two words, Del Monico, and pronounced with the principal accent on the antepenultimate—Del Monecco—as commonly repdered, and, Indeed, accepted 4 jby the restaurateurs themselves, practical men, who are indifferent to orthoepy, provided their customers pay their bills. The pioneers are said to have been Giovanni John) and Pietro (Peter) Delmonico, who emigrated and set up a small eating-house in William street, in a building said to be haunted, and therefore cheap, more than half a century since, and street, in a building said to be haunted, and therefore cheap, more than half a century since, and by good cooking,—comparativelv little understood here then,—discreet management, and close attention to business, thrived presently. They had no notion of becoming the mode; they sought to make an honest livelihood by selling good food at a fair price; and they sold it so uniformly that in a few years they had secured a soug patronage, and when merchants and bankers, or their clerks, wanted a steak, chop, or cutiet done to a turn, with toothsome accompaniments, they dropped into Delmonico's.

accompaniments, they dropped into Demonstrates.

The fame of the plain though capital eating-house swiftly spread. The Swiss brothers were making money.

Lorenzo, a nephew, the oldest surviving member of the family, and present general director of the Delmonico restaurants, crossed the Atlantic after awhile, and in due time entered into partnership with Glovanni and Pietro. Next came Siro, another nephew, uncle of Charles, who was born here forty-odd years since, and who managed the Fourteenth-street place after its opening, and now manages the establishment at Fifth avenue and Tweuty-sixth street. He is the grand-nephew of the primodial Delmonicos, much the best known of the tribe, is thoroughly American, and the most enterprising of tha American, and the most enterprise family dead or living. FADED FEASTS.

PADED FEASTS.

A feeling akin to mejancholy is excited by gazing at the old disma ided corner, where so inany elaborate dinners, elegant receptions, brilliant parties, and balls have been given in the days gone by. What delicate viands, what rich, costly wines have been eaten and drank in the large and small saloons. How many eloquent men have talked; how many lovely women have looked loveller from their consciousness of deserving admiration; what gifted and noble minds have been carned on; what financial and political schemes have been concocted; what glorious reunions and ambrosial nights have been had within those overthrown walls! Gens. Thomas, Kearney, Custer, Wadsworth, Charles Sumner, Ben Wads, Thaddeus Stevens, John P. Hale, Bennett, Greeley, Raymond, James T. Brady, Thomas F. Meagher, Barard Taylor, Lincoln, Bryant, Dickets, Astor, Vanderolit, Stewart, and adventurers like Tweed and Fisk have repeatedly sat at the plenteous board and been merry, where the sunshine and the rain now fall unobstructed. THE PETO DINNER.

The most extensive dinner ever given at the crumbled shrine of entertainment was the dinner given by Sir Morton Peto to a hundred merchants, given by Sir Morton reto to a hundred merchants, with a sprinkling of journalists, about the close of the Civil War. He was regarded as immensely wealthy he had been separated. nensely wealthy; he had vast mi

of the Civil War. He was regarded as immensely wealthy; he had vast micrests in ratiways, and various public improvements; was an exemplar of orthodoxy, attended any number of churches, prayed long and loud, contributed handsomely to benevolent societies, was a favorite of evangelical clergymen, and was fulsomely eulogized as the model Christian merchant. After he had returned to England he was arraigned for fraudulent transactions on an enormous scale, and, although he escaped prison by certain legal technicalities, he was condemned in public opinion, and forever ruined in reputation. Sir Morton's plety was doubtless a studied hypocrisy, practiced for the purpose of more readily carrying out his dishonest schemes, and, perhaps, of eliciting sympathy when he should be found out.

Ostentatious expenditure was one of the methods he adopted to gain favor in this country, and he was never more estentations than in his order to Delmonico, who was enjoined to exercise his ingenuity in making everything the very best that money would buy. Consequently, the dinner was a marvel of skill, and art, and extravagance. The saloon was smothered in the rarest flowers; the mens was in gilt on emboidered satin; some of the wine cost \$25 a bottle; the eleverest musicians were engaged at fancy prices; Clara Louise Kellogz had \$1,000 for two songs, and a present besides of a diamond bracelet. In all probability such a dinner has never been served in the Republic; it would have delighted Soyer and Francatelli, and had the ancient Greek Philoxenus been there he would again have wished for the neck of a crane that he might longer enjoy the passage of so many dainties down his greedy throat. The that he might longer enjoy the passage of so many dainties down his greedy throat. The total cost was about \$20,000, or \$300 for each

person present.

Among the guests was James Gordon Bennett, the elder, who very rarely accepted invitations, and whose person was so unfamiliar, despite his universally known name, that very few persons recognized him. It was, we think, his last appearance in public; and then he seemed ill at ease, greatly bored, and withdrew as early as describ courtesy would allow. lecent courtesy would allow. THE DICKENS DINNER.

case, greatly bored, and withdrew as early as decent courtesy would allow.

THE DICKENS DINNER.

The most famous entertainment at the Fourteenth street restaurant was the Dickens dinner (1858), to which he had been invited by the leading journalists of the city,—the sole invitation of a public kind he accepted during his stay in the country. The occasion made many outsiders enger to take part; but as only 200 persons could be accommodated, and as there were journalists enough to reach the number, it was strictly a professional entertainment, and a very pleasant one. The celebrated novelist was not very well at the time, and his delay in arriving caused the assembled company to fear that he would not come at all. The fear, nad well nigh become conviction, and disappointment was depicted in every face, when the guest, nearly an hour after the time named, hoobled in on the arm of a friend, and supported by a cane. He was suffering from a very sore foot, but, notwithstanding acute pain, bore himself charmingly, and made one of his hagotest speeches, continuously interrupted by rapturous applause. He was altogether exceptional to the rule of his countrymen, very few of whom since as responders to toasts, having very little of the readiness, grace, and vivacity that go toward oral success at table. He was particularly struck by the fluency and humor of the good postprandial eloquence. George William Curtial speech, and remarked after the dinner that he had rever before heard so much good postprandial eloquence. George William Curtial speech, and premarked after the dinner that he had rever before heard so much good postprandial eloquence. George William Curtial speech, and premarked after the dinner that he had rever before heard so much good postprandial eloquence. George William Curtial speech, and premarked after the dinner that he had not one of the 200 journalists, who as a body are not usually accounted very abstemious or moderate under convival conditions, transcended the limit of discretion of was the least i

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CHICAGO & ALTO SECRETAR ANNUAL

The Stockholders and Vot cago & Aiton Railroad Comp the Annual electing of said three Directors to serve the such other business as may the Comps vis Office in Ch. the 7th day of April part, at The transfer books will be ness incurs on the 21st Instan The transfer books will be ness hours on the 21st instan-day of April next. W. M

203 & 205 Wabash-av., Ch For the purpose of electing transacting such other bus said meeting.